

THIRTIETH REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS-GENERAL
ON THE
GENERAL STATE OF
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,
1851;
WITH APPENDICES.

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



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1852.

THE TRINITY REPORT

INSPECTOR GENERAL

GENERAL STATE OF

THE NATION OF IRELAND

1841

WILLIAM A. A. A. A.



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1841

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL FOR { NORTH DISTRICT, . J. CORRY CONNELLAN,
 { SOUTH DISTRICT, . JAMES GALWEY.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

March, 1852.

MY LORD,

WE have the honor to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1851.

We have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

JAMES GALWEY,	} <i>Inspectors-General of Prisons.</i>
J. CORRY CONNELLAN,	

To the Right Honorable

LORD NAAS, M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland,

&c., &c.

THIRTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Our Thirtieth Report will, we trust, be considered to present some important points of amendment in the sanitary, the financial, the material, and the moral condition of the Prisons of Ireland, and to exhibit grounds for future hopefulness, if the subject be not entertained in too impatient and sanguine a spirit, and if due allowance be made for the demoralization and debasement consequent upon a famine of more than three years' duration, which necessarily continue to affect the social system long after the cessation of the calamity by which they were generated. We are enabled to show, firstly, a diminution in the number of prisoners actually incarcerated—the totals standing as follows:—

Thirtieth Report.

General State of Prisons.

Prisoners in Gaols on	1st January, 1851,	. 9,984
Do.	do. 1st January, 1852,	. 8,803
	Decrease,	. 1,181

Secondly, the Table, No. 1, displays, on the one hand, a large reduction in the number of criminal cases at Assizes and Quarter Sessions involving the punishment of transportation; while on the other, there is an increase of the numbers per cent. thus sentenced. These two results, taken collectively, may be fairly viewed as indications of a return to a more healthful condition—for an advance in the proportion of sentences to the cases tried proves the greater facility of obtaining convictions, and of carrying out an active and rigorous administration of the law.

No. 1.—CRIMINAL CASES at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, 1845-1851.

Criminal Cases at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, 1845-1851.

YEARS.	Number of Criminal Cases at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	Number of Males and Females sentenced to Transportation.	Number per cent. sentenced to Transportation.	Increase of Convicts sentenced to Transportation exceeding previous year.	Decrease of Convicts sentenced to Transportation.
1845	16,696	625	3.74	—	—
1846	18,492	687	3.71	62	—
1847	31,209	2,202	7.05	1,515	—
1848	38,522	2,733	7.09	531	—
1849	41,989	3,073	7.32	340	—
1850	31,326	1,858	5.93	—	1,215
1851	24,684	1,992	8.07	134	—

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

YEARS.	Committed from Death to Transportation.	Transported for				TOTAL.
		Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other periods.	
1845	10	39	14	428	134	625
1846	14	19	29	504	121	687
1847	17	87	71	1,587	448	2,202
1848	35	79	71	2,075	473	2,733
1849	23	61	32	1,896	1,061	3,073
1850	9	35	50	837	927	1,858
1851	14	27	67	1,165	719	1,992

No. 2.—RETURN OF OUTRAGES in each COUNTY, specially

OFFENCES.	ULSTER.										LEIN.					
	Antrim.	Armagh.	Cavan.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	Total.	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's.	Longford.	
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>																
Homicide,	12	7	3	3	5	3	5	4	3	45	1	2	2	3	6	2
Firing at the Person,	3	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	2	1
Conspiracy to Murder,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault, with intent to Murder,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Administering Poison,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rape,	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	14	14	2	2	1	3	3	3
Assault, with intent to commit a Rape,	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	2
Infanticide,	4	9	2	1	8	2	3	2	33	33	2	4	5	5	1	9
Abduction,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault on Police,	4	3	3	16	2	2	4	4	32	32	2	2	2	4	1	1
Aggravated Assault,	9	45	9	40	21	3	5	31	5	168	3	3	21	17	16	16
Assault endangering Life,	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	5	2	24	1	1	8	1	2	2
Assault with intent to Rob,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault on Bailiffs and Process Servers,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cutting or Maiming the Person,	3	7	3	1	9	5	5	2	6	41	1	2	3	2	2	2
Desertion of Children,	2	5	5	4	4	2	2	5	6	35	2	3	12	6	1	1
Concealing Birth,	1	4	1	4	10	2	2	1	1	26	1	5	1	2	1	4
Unnatural Crime,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Resistance to Police,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bigamy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Offences against Property.</i>																
Incendary Fire,	16	19	19	14	53	4	15	13	19	172	12	15	14	20	34	16
Burglary and Housebreaking,	5	10	16	14	15	1	8	5	7	81	6	5	12	29	8	4
Highway Robbery,	2	3	6	6	2	2	2	5	24	24	2	2	5	1	4	6
Robbery,	8	14	12	15	14	12	7	11	20	113	7	21	23	17	7	22
Taking and holding forcible Possession,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cattle Stealing,	4	13	16	33	13	11	8	9	16	123	15	18	34	93	37	12
Sheep Stealing,	7	4	9	31	11	2	2	6	6	72	27	30	90	106	73	39
Illegal Shearing of Sheep,	1	5	6	3	2	4	1	4	6	32	5	1	7	12	7	7
Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle,	1	5	6	3	2	4	1	4	6	32	5	1	7	12	7	7
Plundering Provisions,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sacrilege,	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	7	11	5	1	1
Levying Contributions,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Demand of Money,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>																
Demand or Robbery of Arms,	1	3	10	2	1	1	2	1	19	19	1	1	1	5	3	3
Appearing Armed,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	2
Faction Fights,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Riot,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	2	2	2
Administering Unlawful Oaths,	11	2	4	3	1	3	1	6	20	20	1	1	1	1	7	7
Threatening Notices or Letters,	7	92	15	24	34	12	5	24	7	220	3	3	6	22	40	53
Pound Breach,	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turning-up Land,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attacking Houses,	8	3	5	3	1	6	1	6	26	26	1	1	2	2	1	1
Rescuing Prisoners,	1	5	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	2
Resistance to Legal Process,	1	5	1	4	4	2	2	3	20	20	1	2	4	1	2	2
Rescue of Distress,	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illegal Meetings or Processions,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Levelling,	2	7	3	2	1	2	2	2	19	19	1	1	1	1	4	4
Injury to Property,	5	14	4	17	7	5	6	5	10	73	4	1	12	9	5	5
Firing into Dwellings,	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	6	6	1	1
Injury to Places of Worship,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Party Demonstration,	8	8	1	11	2	10	3	8	51	51	1	1	1	1	1	1
Being Armed in a Proclaimed District,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ribbonism,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
<i>Other Offences.</i>																
Combination,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coining,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prison Breaking, and Aiding Escape of Prisoners,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery ; or passing Forged Notes,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perjury,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Embezzlement,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Child Stealing,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trespass,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS,	114	303	144	267	266	81	102	143	151	1,571	91	125	223	382	288	237

reported to the Constabulary Office, during the Year 1851.

STER.						CONNAUGHT.						MUNSTER.										GENERAL TOTAL.		
Louth.	Meath.	Queen's.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	TOTAL.	Galway.	Leitrim.	Mayo.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	TOTAL.	Clare.	Cork County.	Cork City.	Kerry.	Limerick Co.	Limerick City.	Tipperary.	Waterford Co.	Waterford City.		TOTAL.	
3	4	5	2	4	2	36	5	1	8	4	4	22	4	17	3	5	3	3	15	4		54	157	
2	1			3	4	17	2			1	1	4				1	5		3	2		11	44	
		1				1	1					1							1			1	1	
		2				3		1				6							1			1	6	
			1			13		1	2	1	2	8		7		2			2			16	49	
		1				8		1	3	2	2	11		4		1			1			8	31	
		2	9	1	7	48	7	3	2	1	1	14		2	16	4	1	7	10		1	41	136	
		1				10		1	1		2	3		1	5	1	2	1	4			2	5	
23	14	11	24	13	4	149	29	13	20	24	15	101	20	29	13	28	6	90	17	1	204	622		
1	6	5	1	2		26	7	1	8	3	7	26	7	10	2	1	20	3	12	3		58	134	
						1	2		1	1		4							1			1	8	
	2	3		3	2	19	5	1	2	1		9	2	6					8	2	1	19	88	
	2	3	6	2	9	53	7	2	2	2	1	14	10	20		1	2	1	14	8	1	57	159	
	1	1	1	5	2	22	1	3	1	3		8		10	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	26	82	
						1	1					1	1	1								2	4	
														2								2	3	
18	22	25	27	40	16	259	23	20	26	27	12	108	17	53				2	109	34	2	273	812	
4	11	8	14	35	9	145	12	4	9	5	1	31	5	62	8	11	14	2	28	32	6	168	425	
			4	6		38	10	1	2	1	1	15	2	9		2	4		33	16	2	68	115	
4	16	20	14	47	18	216	29	19	20	9	6	83	26	70	13	23	30	5	44	33	8	252	664	
	1					1		1				1		1								11	14	
10	26	35	18	33	11	342	57	15	34	22	7	135	73	179	1	97	175		249	91		895	1,465	
10	70	49	58	110	88	750	266	6	91	64	23	450	178	239		71	138	1	250	66		943	2,215	
						1	1					1	1									1	3	
2	3	5	3	7	1	53	16	8	10	6	8	48	13	9			16		23	8		69	202	
	1					1																1	1	
	8		2	5	7	48	3	1	1	1		6	5	11		1			8	5		30	91	
							1	5				7										2	9	
																						2	3	
2	2	1	4			18		6	3	8	2	19	6	1			5	1	10	3		26	82	
			2			4		3		1	2	6		1					6			7	23	
						6	2	1				3	1	4		1	3	1	1	2		3	5	
	1					9	1	9	1	5	1	17				1	1		1		1	12	27	
65	13	13	33	17	4	272	5	43	9	15	11	83	10	14		2	18	2	64	1		111	686	
				1		3			6		1	7		2		2	2		3			9	26	
						10	2	1	2	1	1	7	1	1		2	3		2	2		11	54	
						2	1					1	1	1								1	9	
		3	1	2	4	19	7	1	1			9	2	5		1	8		9	3		28	76	
				5		8	1			2		3		4					1	2		7	22	
						1	5	2			1	8				4			1			5	16	
		3		2		11	3	2		1	2	8	3			1	2		4			10	48	
7	4	1	4	3	2	52	14	8	11	5	4	42	1	4	1	1	7	1	19			34	201	
1	2	2	3			22	3	1	2	1		7	1					2	17			20	58	
																							1	1
1						3																	54	
						7													1			10		
						6		1				1											9	
							2					2							4			4	8	
						1								2	1				3			6	7	
		2		1		5							1	3		1	1		2			8	16	
												1					1		1	1		5	6	
									1								1					2	3	
						1																1	1	
168	229	206	234	358	180	2,721	534	187	277	217	121	1,336	396	804	35	269	544	30	1,062	352	21	3,516	9,144	

SUMMARY RETURN OF OUTRAGES in each PROVINCE,
the Years

PROVINCE.	Total Number		
	1846.	1847.	
ULSTER,	1,613	2,380	
LEINSTER,	3,150	5,096	
CONNAUGHT,	2,711	3,445	
MUNSTER,	4,908	10,065	
TOTALS,	12,382	20,986	

No. 3.—RETURN OF AGRARIAN OUTRAGES in each COUNTY,

OFFENCES.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1851.	ULSTER.										Total.	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.
			Antrim.	Armagh.	Cavan.	Donegal.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.					
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>																
Homicide,	18	12	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.
Firing at the Person,	18	13	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Conspiracy to Murder,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, with intent to Murder, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aggravated Assault,	99	131	1	8	5	12	.	.	.	13	1	40	2	.	.	.
Assault endangering Life,	27	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.
Assault on Bailiffs and Process Servers,	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Cutting or Maiming the Person,	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Offences against Property.</i>																
Incendiary Fire,	311	185	4	5	1	4	19	1	6	5	2	47	4	1	2	.
Burglary and Housebreaking, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.
Highway Robbery, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery,	9	6	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Taking and holding forcible Possession, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Cattle Stealing, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle,	69	56	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	6	2	.	.	.
Levying Contributions, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Demand of Money, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>																
Demand or Robbery of Arms,	4	7	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.
Appearing Armed,	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Faction Fights, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Riot,	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Administering Unlawful Oaths,	23	30	.	10	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.
Threatening Notices or Letters,	517	395	3	56	10	9	21	5	2	18	3	127	1	2	8	.
Pound Breach,	10	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Turning-up Land, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attacking Houses,	29	20	.	6	.	1	1	2	1	2	.	13	.	.	.	.
Rescuing Prisoners, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Resistance to Legal Process,	98	25	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	.
Rescue of Distress, . . . . .	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Illegal Meetings or Processions, . . . . .	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Levelling,	28	16	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.
Injury to Property,	67	54	1	7	.	9	.	2	1	1	2	23	.	.	.	.
Firing into Dwellings,	20	18	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.
Being Armed in a Proclaimed District, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrying off Crops, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Other Offences.</i>																
Combination, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trespass,	1
Intimidation,
TOTALS,	1,362	1,013	11	98	23	51	44	16	11	48	10	312	10	5	10	.

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Outrages Re-
ported to Con-
stabulary Office.

It is to be remarked, that the foregoing Tables, Nos. 2 and 3, are Returns of all Outrages *reported* to the Constabulary Office, and that they therefore embrace almost every offence which has been actually committed within the past year. The period included in the "Summary" reaches the commencement of the famine, since the abatement of which it is consolatory to observe the gradual decline of the annual totals. Under the Abstract of Agrarian Outrages, which diminished twenty-five per cent. in 1851, as compared with 1850, it is a fact worthy of attention, that in a district of inconsiderable extent, comprising co-terminous portions of the adjoining counties of Armagh, Down, Monaghan, and Louth, in which the system of Ribbonism has produced its deadliest results, and where justice has failed to overtake the agents of that fearful conspiracy, the preponderance of "threatening notices and letters" having reference to the possession of land, is very great. The aggregate of all such letters, for the whole kingdom, amounts to 395, of which no less than 144 are furnished by the locality specified—

Armagh,	56
Down,	21
Monaghan,	18
Louth,	49
	<hr/>
	144

the latter county being the smallest but one in Ireland. No novel features in the general aspect of crime, with the exception, however, of such agrarian offences, the quality rather than the number of which demands the most searching investigation, suggest themselves as requiring special notice, and we turn gladly to the consideration of those subjects which fall more under administrative control, and in relation to which experience of the past enables us to found our calculations of future improvement upon a surer basis.

[COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

No. 4.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the GAOLS of IRELAND, and Number of Deaths in the Years 1850 and 1851.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.		Daily Average Number confined.		Highest Number at any one time.		Deaths.		Accommodation.
	1850.	1851.	1850.	1851.	1850.	1851.	1850.	1851.	
Antrim, . . .	2,565	2,891	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	318	326	365	6	9	458
Armagh, . . .	1,376	1,214	191	142	242	196	7	5	185
Carlow, . . .	1,672	1,544	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	244	182	1	3	93
Cavan, . . .	1,003	825	205	170	265	239	1	1	150
Clare, . . .	3,326	3,195	607	525	765	656	45	58	157
Cork County, . .	6,807	5,914	1,172	1,055	1,540	1,326	133	68	850
„ City, . . .	2,781	3,434	217	253	297	384	6	12	144
Donegal, . . .	1,098	1,014	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	261	214	4	2	122
Down, . . .	1,471	1,307	235	178	293	205	4	8	242
Dublin County, .	9,034	7,836	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	283	347	369	11	11	110
Grangegorman Pent.	11,758	13,336	370	380	497	478	7	5	201
Richmond Bridewell,	14,245	15,138	416	516	628	641	17	15	269
Fermanagh, . . .	662	632	175	152	209	186	4	7	114
Galway County, .	3,522	3,289	384	404	583	629	46	43	148
„ Town, . . .	1,866	2,453	124	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	250	1	7	55
Kerry, . . .	3,090	3,497	454 $\frac{3}{4}$	419 $\frac{1}{2}$	631	584	27	39	98
Kildare, Naas, .	749	757	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	232	162	3	2	80
„ Athy, . . .	698	529	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{10}$	135	91	2	—	36
Kilkenny County, .	1,431	1,378	232	259	275	331	9	19	108
„ City, . . .	1,621	1,579	50	51	78	95	2	—	57
King's, . . .	1,191	1,417	230	219	325	291	8	11	130
Leitrim, . . .	830	778	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	191	134	6	4	108
Limerick County, .	2,989	2,862	642 $\frac{1}{2}$	472	849	669	43	18	175
„ City, . . .	7,455	5,265	254 $\frac{1}{4}$	248 $\frac{3}{4}$	335	326	4	3	172
Londonderry, . .	1,607	1,679	189 $\frac{1}{4}$	165	212	225	3	1	213
Longford, . . .	1,257	1,130	156	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	192	159	4	6	103
Louth, . . .	1,189	1,208	119	110	152	141	4	5	63
„ Drogheda, . .	522	499	30	32	51	49	—	—	26
Mayo, . . .	3,038	2,759	376 $\frac{1}{4}$	352 $\frac{1}{2}$	487	502	20	11	188
Meath, . . .	1,105	1,025	205	188	242	294	10	7	135
Monaghan, . . .	809	630	177	137	239	202	11	1	112
Queen's, . . .	1,673	1,655	288	256	372	312	4	4	130
Roscommon, . . .	1,069	1,254	173	166	209	259	5	17	92
Sligo, . . .	1,155	919	191 $\frac{3}{8}$	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	282	174	7	3	147
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	3,873	3,357	446 $\frac{1}{2}$	410 $\frac{1}{8}$	666	644	70	30	223
„ Clonmel, . .	6,576	6,805	706	681	904	1,035	22	26	285
Tyrone, . . .	1,050	914	222	200	296	243	7	7	131
Waterford County, .	1,429	1,763	291	326	379	441	3	4	101
„ City, . . .	2,610	2,154	152	162	228	249	—	—	76
Westmeath, . . .	1,289	1,171	183	172	237	224	7	11	130
Wexford, . . .	1,708	1,790	303	294	435	385	4	11	176
Wicklow, . . .	672	758	136	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	156	—	—	89
	115,871	113,554	11,496 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,746 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,566	14,697	578	494	6,682

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No. 5.—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN COUNTY GAOLS for Seven Years ending 1846, and for the Four Years ending 1850, and for the Year 1851, with the Increase and Decrease per Cent.

County Gaol.	Average Daily Num- ber for seven years, ending 1846.	Average Daily Num- ber for 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily Number for 1851.	Increase per Cent.
Queen's County, . . .	110.19	239.50	117.35	256.00	6.89
Meath,	85.48	175.49	105.30	188.00	7.13
Antrim,	215.91	292.83	35.62	318.00	8.59
Kilkenny,	97.36	236.50	142.91	259.00	9.51
Tipperary,	310.80	949.06	205.36	1091.87	15.05
Clare,	117.43	425.00	261.92	525.00	23.53
Dublin,	125.26	222.62	77.73	283.00	27.12
Wexford,	96.57	227.37	135.44	294.00	29.30
Waterford,	80.14	242.25	202.28	326.00	34.57

County Gaol.	Average Daily Num- ber for seven years, ending 1846.	Average Daily Num- ber for 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily Number for 1851.	Decrease per Cent.
Kerry,	123.50	425.31	244.38	419.50	1.37
Louth,	65.80	113.47	72.45	110.00	3.06
Cork,	242.85	1117.74	360.26	1055.00	5.61
King's,	113.76	233.00	104.82	219.00	6.01
Donegal,	81.07	170.67	110.52	156.71	8.18
Limerick,	130.05	520.48	300.21	472.00	9.31
Mayo,	172.49	394.15	128.51	352.50	10.57
Galway,	138.85	452.50	225.89	404.00	10.72
Carlow,	79.71	167.68	110.36	148.00	11.74
Wicklow,	75.78	140.50	85.40	122.50	12.81
Kildare,	83.05	179.91	116.63	150.45	16.37
Cavan,	116.52	207.25	77.87	170.00	17.97
Westmeath,	116.28	211.75	82.10	172.00	18.77
Tyrone,	107.18	247.50	130.92	200.00	19.19
Down,	168.90	255.00	50.98	178.00	30.20
Monaghan,	98.14	203.50	107.36	137.00	32.68
Roscommon,	105.28	249.39	136.88	166.00	33.44
Fermanagh,	97.42	229.25	135.32	152.00	33.70
Armagh,	126.00	227.00	80.16	142.00	37.44
Longford,	100.14	183.72	83.46	108.44	40.98
Sligo,	93.02	224.19	141.01	126.07	43.77
Leitrim,	94.35	183.60	94.59	94.79	48.37
Londonderry,	30.29	182.78	102.44	165.00	9.72

DIETARY, HEALTH, AND EXPENDITURE OF PRISONS.

Thirtieth
Report.

Dietary, &c.

Of the above three important elements it is our pleasing duty to make a highly favourable report. The alteration in the Dietary, carried out by us last year, under the sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench, has more than realized our expectations, not a single complaint having been addressed to us in reference to the new scale, while the subjoined returns of a lower per-centage of deaths, and of a great diminution of expenditure, offer the most satisfactory proof of its effectiveness, both sanitary and economical.

	No. Confined.	No. of Deaths.
1849 . . .	112,478 . . .	1,306, or 1 in 86
1850 . . .	115,871 . . .	578, or 1 in 200
1851 . . .	113,554 . . .	494, or 1 in 233

GAOLS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 . .	128,630	12	0				
1850 . .	102,963	6	11	decrease, 1850 . .	25,667	5	1
1851 . .	95,482	14	2	decrease, 1851 . .	7,480	12	9
					33,147	17	10

BRIDEWELLS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 . .	10,634	4	10				
1850 . . .	8,173	13	1	decrease, 1850 . .	2,460	11	9
1851 . . .	7,399	16	0	decrease, 1851 . .	773	17	1
					3,234	8	10

IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOMMODATION, EMPLOYMENT, &c.

Improvements
in Accommoda-
tion, Employ-
ment, &c.

Antrim.—In the county gaol, at Belfast, a book showing the state of education of prisoners on admission and improvement on discharge, certified by the chaplains of the different persuasions, is now strictly filled up, and nearly all the warders are tradesmen. At the town of Antrim it is proposed to erect a new Bridewell.

Armagh.—A large sum, no less than £2,500, was unanimously voted at presentment sessions, held at Armagh, for the improvement of the gaol, so as to adapt it for the separate classification of females.—Weaving has been introduced, and is taught by one of the turnkeys.

Clare.—Shot-drill has been put into effectual operation.

Cork County.—Sixteen cells have been fitted for the separate system.

Cork City.—Eight new solitary cells for females are in course of erection. The work-shop has been extended by an addition, and a crank-mill for grinding corn has been attached to the tread-wheel.

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Report.*

Improvements
in Accommoda-
tion, Employ-
ment, &c.

Donegal.—A new hospital for males and females has been built. A master tailor and shoemaker have been engaged to afford instruction, and looms and other implements of various trades have been provided.

Down.—The laundry and drying-loft have been repaired and enlarged, and five cells are in preparation for the adoption of the separate system. At Newry a new Bridewell of considerable size has been built, and is now occupied by prisoners.

Dublin, Kilmainham.—The enlargement of the chapel is in progress, and a solitary cell for females has been prepared.

Dublin, Grangegorman.—A reception ward, two clothes' stores, a fumigation store, a water-closet, and three baths, have been added. Artificial heating has been applied to twenty-six cells, which have been prepared for the separate system. A great impulse has been given to employment in knitting and sewing; and in the trades' department two additional assistant matrons have been appointed.

Galway County.—The sewerage has been much improved.

Galway Town.—A new turf-house has been erected adjoining the hospital, and a store-room placed over the bread store.

Kerry.—A capstan-mill is now erected, and will be soon fit for use. Extensive alterations have taken place, by converting the old cook house into a laundry and drying-room; a new cook house has been added, with a steam apparatus. The sewerage has been much improved. The privies have been changed from the old site which they occupied in the centre of the yards, and eight new ones erected in the angles, with a small water-tank over each. Seven large cess-pools have been constructed outside the boundary wall of the prison, and 1,479 feet of new sewerage have also been completed. Pure spring water has been brought into the gaol from a distance of 1,100 yards, by means of a pump which is worked by the prisoners; and preparations are now making for the erection of an oven, to bake bread for the prisoners, which will effect a great saving to the county.

Kilkenny County.—The new gaol is rapidly approaching completion, as well as the alteration of portions of the old building. Shot-drill has been introduced, and the tread-wheel has been divided into compartments, together with separate stalls for each prisoner before and after working on the wheel.

Kilkenny City.—Shot-drill has been established.

King's County.—Shot-drill is about to be introduced. The education of prisoners is carried out more than heretofore, and tradesmen are selected as turnkeys on the occurrence of vacancies.

Leitrim.—Four looms have been supplied, and several implements for the carrying on of trades. The last turnkey appointed is a tradesman.

Limerick County.—A large shed, containing a school-room and a female work-room, has been erected, and seventeen cells have been prepared for the separate system.

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Longford.—The kitchen and wash-house have been raised and enlarged, and the school hours extended from one hour to two hours and a half.

Improvements in Accommodation, Employment, &c.

Drogheda.—The sewers have been cleared, the pipes renewed, and a wall has been built for the division and better classification of the females. Other material additions are in contemplation.

Mayo County.—Considerable improvement has taken place in the ventilation. Shot-drill has been adopted.

Meath.—Some minor alterations have been carried out in the prison.

Monaghan.—The artificial heating has been improved; shot-drill has been put into operation; education is tested by the Local Inspector; two looms have been furnished, and a turnkey appointed.

Queen's County.—A bake-house and drying-loft have been built, and thirty additional cells for females, in accordance with the separate system, are in course of erection, for which a presentment of £450 was passed by the Grand Jury. Nine looms have been erected and are now in operation, and a supply of tools for carrying on carpentry, shoe-making, weaving, smiths' work, and mat-making, has been purchased for the prisoners.

Tipperary North Riding, Nenagh.—Some small improvements have been effected in the allocation of the internal accommodation and in heating. Shot-drill is about to be established.

Tipperary South Riding, Clonmel.—A new day-room has been added to the House of Correction. Shot-drill is in action.

Tyrone.—Some small alterations for storage, &c., and an increase of industrial employments have been carried out.

Waterford County.—The chapel has been removed from its former site, and reconstructed in the old Court-House; all the doors of the prison have been perforated for the purpose of inspection and ventilation; and several windows have been added. The necessary steps have been taken for extending school education, and instruction in trades, by supplying looms, &c. The selection of turnkeys trained to handicrafts has also been observed.

Waterford City.—Means have been adopted for working the tread-mill in separation. Shot-drill has been put in force; school instruction is to be extended, and a loom is about to be purchased.

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Westmeath.—A wash-house and drying-room are in the course of erection.

Improvements
in Accommoda-
tion, Employ-
ment, &c.

Wexford.—An addition has been made to the female prison, giving an increased accommodation of 50 sleeping cells; also a kitchen, provision store, a laundry, and a well-heated and ventilated drying loft. A crank-mill has been erected for carding wool, &c.

Wicklow.—A presentment for enlarging the laundry and female day-rooms is about to be laid before the Grand Jury. The new part of the prison has been adapted for the separate system with an heating apparatus. Sheds are to be erected in the yards in order to enable prisoners to work at trades not heretofore carried on in the prison.

Having thus detailed the internal improvements completed, or about to be effected, in different localities by the respective Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence, we proceed to render an account of the measures which we have on our own part, either carried out, or prepared, with the view of ameliorating certain prominent defects in the administration of gaols.

I.—FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

Financial
Management.

The schedule A annexed to the Prison Act having proved to be very imperfect in its working, several Boards of Superintendence from time to time devised and adopted new forms, without, however, obtaining the necessary sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench; and thus, in the course of our inspections, we found so great a variety of forms in operation, as not only to render it very difficult to make a thoroughly satisfactory scrutiny of the accounts of each gaol, but to compare one establishment with another in regard to expenditure and management. Under these circumstances we came to the conclusion, that it would be a great public benefit to introduce an uniform system of keeping the abstract of daily consumption, together with other collateral securities, which would enable us to check and to test its accuracy; and in this view we transmitted a circular to every Board of Superintendence in Ireland, laying before them, at the same time, a schedule which we had carefully prepared, and inviting comment thereupon. In reply, we received from the great majority of the Boards, a statement of their approbation of the new system, and we obtained from many of them suggestions, the most useful and practical of which we have embodied in the documents annexed.*

Discharge Book,
Form No. 1.

The first book is that which may be denominated the Discharge Book, to be kept according to the Form, No. 1. It contains a page for every day in the year, commencing on the 1st January, and ending the 31st December; but it may answer for more than one year, if the number of prisoners discharged

* See pp. 26-30.

daily should not fill more than the third part, or half, of the page. As soon as the prisoners, committed on each day, are entered in the proper registries, their names are to be at once posted into the page for *the day upon which the sentence of each expires*, inserting the reference to the committal in the Criminal Registry, the class of the offence, and the term of imprisonment, as shown in the Form. This plan, if carefully observed, obviates the necessity of searching the books for the prisoners who are to be discharged each day, a practice which is attended not only with a great deal of trouble, but cannot fail of leading to serious mistakes, by leaving persons imprisoned after the expiration of their sentences. Besides the advantage which this book affords on this point, it provides the means of checking, readily and accurately, the number of prisoners by which the Dietary is regulated. It is also of infinite utility in tracing the former convictions of prisoners; a matter of the utmost importance on recommittal.

No. 2 Form is that of the Daily State of the Prison at Lock-ings, the particulars of which are to be transferred thereto by each turnkey from a book with similar headings kept by him in his class. The details in the several columns are to be totted up by the clerk, or by any other officer who has not the charge of prisoners, and the state of the gaol is then easily examined by either the Governor or his Chief Officer. This may be done by merely referring to the Discharge Book, and by counting the committals after they have been entered in the registries. This book thus kept is the basis of the Dietary of the following day, and affords the most perfect check upon its items.

Daily State of
Prison at
Lockings,
Form No. 2.

The next Form is that of the Dietary Book, marked number 3, which, from its simplicity, enables any person to check it with great facility, presenting as it does a much more detailed synopsis of the actual issue of provisions. It shows the numbers fed at each meal, and the discharges and committals of prisoners before and after every such meal—indispensable subdivisions wholly unprovided for in the form originally prescribed by the above Act. Again, under the head of "Dietary," it exhibits not merely a summary of the *regular* gaol allowance, but furnishes an analysis of all *exceptional* cases, such as of prisoners on punishment diet, or those enumerated in the class of "Extras."

Dietary Book,
Form No. 3.

The fourth and last Form (No. 4) is that of a book to be kept by the Gate-keeper, in which he is to record the number of prisoners discharged and committed each day, and the hour at which they pass through the gate. This important book is a counter check to the Discharge Book, and the daily state of the prison, and affords effectual means of testing whether any charge is made in the dietary for prisoners discharged before meal hours. The fines received for prisoners discharged on payment of them, are to be entered in this book by the Gate-keeper, who first receives the money and hands it to the clerk,

Gate-keeper's
Discharged and
Committed
Book,
Form No. 4.

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or other officer, previous to the prisoner's discharge; and an entry of the same is to be made in a book kept for that purpose.

Considering, therefore, that these Forms are calculated to supply mutual and common checks upon each other, and to secure, in the words of the 86th section, "an accurate daily account of the number of persons confined in the gaol," we have obtained the approbation of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and under their direction have taken steps for putting them into immediate action.

II.—THE IMPROVEMENT OF DISCIPLINE.

Improvement of
Discipline.

Upon this important subject it is necessary to dwell at some length, and to offer our carefully considered opinions in relation to the ordinary mode of administration.

The two-fold object of gaol discipline, to inflict a penalty for *past* crime, and to deter from its *future* commission, is now but partially contemplated by those who carry it out, inasmuch as under the latter branch attention seems directed to the reformatory alone. Deterrents are physical and moral: the former immediate; the latter necessarily of slower operation. Adequate punishment acts instantly on the physical sense, but the moral sense is but gradually affected, and not unfrequently a necessity arises for *generating* it in minds hitherto unconscious of even the existence of such an influence. The majority of offenders belong to a class and a caste derived through several transmitters of hereditary, and often progressive criminality, and are not those who have strayed, or have been tempted from the right path, but such as have never from their childhood trodden any other than "the broad way that leadeth to destruction." Again there are those, who, having achieved for themselves an evil reputation, have become confirmed in demoralization by free and unrestrained intercourse in gaols with depraved adults, and by the mistaken lenity and laxity of the practice now too generally followed. Plans of reformation, and of instruction, both educational and industrial, cannot be supposed to make any real progress during the *shorter terms* of imprisonment. With regard to the former, even in cases of long confinement, the sincerity of repentance is necessarily a matter of doubt, and the reports of the best informed and most zealous chaplains present the somewhat disheartening statement, that prisoners, upon whom no salutary impression has virtually been made, frequently conform to the requirements of their spiritual advisers, in the hope of obtaining some slight indulgence; that, where the separate system is in force, they eagerly seek religious communication to beguile the dulness of a solitary cell, and that they are but too often actuated by the vanity of becoming objects of interest and anxiety. With regard to the latter, even the rudiments of a trade cannot be taught so as to lay a lasting foundation, (while on the other hand there is necessarily much waste and destruction of mate-

rials,) and the elements of school-teaching, when barely implanted in the mind, easily wither away.

We must not be taken as undervaluing or disparaging preventive and reformatory discipline, which we consider to be of paramount importance as cutting off the supply of offenders at the source, and as affording the only means of dealing with the two great classes—namely, those who are, as it were, born in crime, and those who have early fallen into wickedness, and have been prematurely hardened, for at this period of life impressions are easily taken, and if duly inculcated, are either permanently fixed, or are sufficiently established to be capable of revival. But while doing ample justice to the policy of adopting measures for saving the youthful from a career of vice, and for arresting its progress when once entered upon, by the establishment of pauper schools, houses of refuge, and penitentiary asylums, we feel the necessity of animadverting strongly on the neglect and disuse of the purely *punitive* principle, the *temporary* effect of which at least is certain and reliable, and the dread of which is, in the majority of instances, more likely to be durable than a newly-awakened moral or religious disposition. Let us then not be misunderstood. Modern humanity and enlightenment justly revolt from the harshness and brutality of former gaol treatment: the dark and noisome cell, the litter of damp straw, the cramping fetters, the foul and scanty food, have all disappeared, while we have secured, by a series of statutes and reports, both parliamentary and official, the health and material comfort of prisoners, and we are attempting to furnish them with the means as well of earning their bread upon their discharge, as of regaining, according to their antecedents, a high moral position; but may it not with equal justice be objected that we have substituted nothing for such effective, though cruel deterrents?

In the great majority of gaols in this country, the separate system is not in operation, and there are no means of carrying out practical punishment, except stone-breaking, the tread-wheel, and the capstan-mill. Even these latter are wanting in many prisons, so that those who are sentenced to hard labour are forthwith set to work at the usual industrial employments, such as weaving, mat-making, &c., &c., which involve no discomfort, affix no stigma, and are besides executed in association: how then are we to expect that such a system can have any terrors for those who are subjected to it, and in what important respects we would ask does the treatment of a guiltless pauper in a workhouse, or a free operative in a factory, differ from that of an inmate of *such* gaols? The building is well lighted, warmed, and ventilated; clothing, bedding, and adequate food of the best quality are provided; medical attendance is at hand in the event of the most trifling indisposition; and a portion of the earnings of the employment assigned is reserved—that employment, except in the case of those specially sentenced to hard labour, being altogether such as the honest and industrious, who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, would

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Discipline.

thankfully resort to. We are therefore earnestly anxious not only to abate those obvious evils, but to correct the erroneous notions which have been gaining ground of late years, and which would tend to place gaols in the condition solely of large remunerative workshops. This doctrine we deem to be dangerous in principle, as holding out no discouragement to crime, and to be false in economy, as we doubt not that a reduction of the numbers incarcerated, resulting from the apprehension inspired by a more stringent penal discipline, would infinitely more than compensate for the difference in profits arising from manufactures carried out within the walls of a prison by *convicted offenders*. We have no intention of impugning the advantages of such works, in saving expense, in preserving orderliness, and in furnishing the means of a future livelihood to prisoners on their discharge, *if confined for a lengthened period*, but we protest strongly against the universal and indiscriminate application of this system, which confounds the industrial with the punitive, and places guilt and labour on the same level; and we would impress the necessity of establishing in every gaol some form of punishment which should not partake of the nature of a reproductive employment, but should be associated *solely* with the idea of disgrace, and the infliction of a pure penalty for violation of the law.

The amount and duration of such punishments would of course be measured by the nature of the crimes to be dealt with, and in such cases as imply utter degradation involving malignant mischief, deliberate cruelty, and cowardly treachery, or where the number of recommittals for the same or similar offences show that the ordinary process has proved unavailing to repress or correct, some more wearisome and distasteful mode of action is indispensable. Punishment of this character can be readily supplied by the crank-machine, and by shot-drill. In this country the former is scarcely known, but the reports of the Inspectors of Prisons in England and Scotland, and of the county authorities, prove abundantly its effectiveness in scaring away the inveterate and refractory vagrants who constitute the most numerous and impracticable class of prisoners. The latter we have been induced to recommend urgently to the several Boards of Superintendence, having observed the successful use of it in the military prisons, from its endless and irksome monotony, and the sense of stultification which it produces. It has the advantage of being capable of modification according to the age, physical strength, and power of endurance of each prisoner, by graduating the weight of the shot from 9lbs. to 32lbs., and of requiring no original outlay nor preparation. It can be carried out in the day-yards at almost all seasons by providing a shed supported on pillars, so as to secure a free circulation of air, or in the case of unusually inclement weather, in the corridors, from which the shot can be removed after the completion of the exercise, without creating any obstruction or inconvenience. Further, in order to obviate the possibility of any *physical* injury which might arise from the ignorant and im-

proper working of this system, we have enjoined the strict observance of the regulations drawn up by the Surgeon of the Military Prison in Dublin, and approved by the Commander-in-Chief, for guiding the necessary medical examination and supervision of each prisoner, both before he shall be subjected to it, and during its operation.

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Improvement of Discipline.

We conceive that the combination of such punishments, with industrial teaching, would produce a very salutary result, instruction in trade being held out as a remission and as a reward for the obedient performance of corrective labour, and for orderly conduct. These remarks are necessarily confined to the treatment of male prisoners, for physical punishments of sufficient rigour to strike terror into females are not applicable to their sex. Severe tasks of various kinds may indeed be devised, but we are satisfied that the system of separation which every day's experience convinces us can *alone* be relied on as an instrument of reformation for *both* sexes, is *indispensable* for women of the class and character from which the inmates of prisons are usually supplied. To such, and particularly to the most violent and abandoned, solitude and silence are insupportable, and those, who in association are the loudest and boldest, are, when isolated, completely broken into submission, and if not softened to repentance, as is often the case, are at least subdued to a wholesome fear of the recurrence of such penal seclusion.

III.—IMPROVEMENT OF THE FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.

The rules hitherto in force, or rather in nominal operation for the management of the Four Courts Marshalsea, having been found utterly inadequate to the maintenance of decent order, and the usages which had been suffered to take root, having proved incompatible with discipline and economy, we submitted the matter to the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and by their direction we, in concert with the Inspector of Government Prisons (who is also Local Inspector of the Marshalsea), drew up, and obtained the sanction of the court to a new code of regulations, which we hope will be found effectual for the purpose of furnishing the proper officers with sufficient authority, and for establishing a strict and economical system of discipline over the lax, intemperate, wasteful, and unruly habits of the inmates, which the former by-laws had failed to repress.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT.

In our Report for the year 1850, we took occasion to throw out some observations with regard to the necessity of certain legislative reforms, and, in furtherance of the opinion thus expressed, the draft of a Bill has been prepared for amending the Prisons' Act—the principal features of which, without entering into matters of minute though useful detail, are the following:

Legislative Improvement.

1st.—It is proposed to transfer the general jurisdiction over the regulation of prisons from the Court of Queen's Bench

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Report.Legislative Im-
provement.

(in which it is at present vested by the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74) to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland. A similar power is already conferred upon these authorities by the 114th section of the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, in reference to the City of Dublin Prisons; and by the 1st and 2nd sections of the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, over all Prisons, with regard to the framing and altering the rules requisite for carrying out the separate system, as prescribed in the latter Act. Again, the Select Committee on Prison Discipline, in 1850, reported, among other resolutions, that "the Legislature should intrust increased powers to some central authority; and that such increased powers would be best exercised by a Board, subject to the authority of the Secretary of State." With the spirit of this recommendation, the plan thus put forward is strictly in accordance, the power being placed in the hands of the Executive, acting with the advice of a body, which, from its constitution, supplies an aggregate of persons fully conversant with the laws affecting prisons, and habitually engaged in the consideration of questions of discipline and management which, under the above statutes, are referred to them in Committee. The Privy Council, besides other eminent individuals, includes the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Judges of the three Law Courts, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, and such of the puisne Judges as have either been specially created Privy Councillors or have filled the post of Attorney-General, the latter functionary as well as the Chief Secretary (the parliamentary representative of the Executive) being always *virtute officii* sworn of the Council in Ireland—and thus a most effective Board for dealing with these important matters is already in existence and in active operation.

2ndly.—That power be vested in the Lord Lieutenant to dismiss by warrant the officers of Gaols, Houses of Correction, and Bridewells, upon the report made to him by the Inspectors General of the misconduct and unfitness of any such officer; and that, upon receiving due notice of such dismissal, the person or persons entitled to appoint shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy so created.

3rdly.—That all inferior officers of Gaols and keepers of Bridewells, &c., shall be appointed by the Boards of Superintendence.

4thly.—That the Local Inspector or the Governor of the Gaol of the County, County of a City, or Town, be *ex-officio* Local Inspector of all the Bridewells of the respective County, &c.

5thly.—That the Justices of Petty Sessions be constituted an Auxiliary Board of Superintendence of every Bridewell situate within their district.

6thly.—That to ordinary Bridewells, which shall be distant more than twenty miles from the County Gaol, or from a District Bridewell—if duly furnished and certified by the Inspectors-General to be fittingly provided as to water, sewerage, accommodation, lighting and ventilation—prisoners may be committed for definite periods, not exceeding ten days.

The present Prisons' Act (the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), though partially defective, contains a very salutary code of regulations, with which the local authorities are thoroughly familiar; and we submit, therefore, the alterations which are now proposed, or similar provisions, if the Legislature should think fit to adopt them, would supply the wants which progressive knowledge and experience demand; and, in co-operation with the improved machinery of economy and discipline, described above, would establish on a surer basis the whole system of prison administration.

*Thirtieth
Report.*

Legislative Im-
provement.

JAMES GALWEY,)
J. CORRY CONNELLAN,) *Inspectors-General
 of Prisons.*

June 24th, 1851 .

Date of Committal.	Page Reference.	No.	NAMES.	Months.	Days.
	1,197, 1851,		Walter Duff, - - - -	3	-
	1,585, "		John Gorman, or Murphy, - -	2	-
	1,586, "		James Young, Connor, or Boyle,	2	-
	2,119, "		John Stanley, - - - -	-	14
	2,127, "		William Daley, - - - -	-	14
	2,229, "		John Marshall, or Halligan, -	-	7
	2,299, "		Martin Delaney, - - - -	-	1
	2,300, "	8	Thomas Lally, - - - -	-	1
	2,290, "	1	Michael Brady, (paid Fine, 10s.)	-	7
	Vagrants, } No. 5,452 to } No. 5,456, }		Hugh Woods, - - - -	-	14 each
			James Reilly, - - - -		
			James Grogan, - - - -		
		4	James Flaherty, - - - -	-	1 each
		15	Drunkards, - - - -		
	No. 5,626 to } No. 5,648. }		Nicholas Brabason, - - - -	-	7 each
			Michael Bryan, - - - -		
			Thomas Bryan, - - - -		
			William Dempsey, - - - -		
			Philip Ryan, - - - -		
			James Crawley, - - - -		
			Owen Duffy, - - - -		
			James Roache, - - - -		
			Bryan Reilly, - - - -		
			Edward Nugent, - - - -		
	Vagrants, }		Patrick Daley, - - - -		
			Thomas Byrne, - - - -		
			John Sheehan, - - - -		
			John Sheridan, - - - -		
			James Ashmore, - - - -		
			James Geraghty, - - - -		
			Henry Kearney, - - - -		
			John Kearney, - - - -		
			John Bennett, - - - -		
			Daniel Garraghan, - - - -		
			John Burke, - - - -		
		22	James Carroll, - - - -		
Total for Discharge, - -		50			
Actually Discharged.	{ Before Breakfast,				
	{ Before Dinner, -				
	{ After Dinner, -				
Otherwise Accounted for.	{				
	{				
	{				
Total, - - -		50			

Denomination or Number of each Class.	Number of Cells.	Number Discharged.	Number Committed.	UNTRIED PRISONERS.			CONVICTED PRISONERS.										DEBTORS.			Gross Total.	In Solitary.	Signature of Officer in Charge of each Class.
				For Trial.	For Further Examination.	Total.	For Felony.	For Petty Larcenies.	Misdemeanants and Summary Convictions.	Under Revenue Laws.	Military Offences.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	Under Rule of Transportation.	Total.	Master Debtors.	Pauper Debtors.	Total.			
No. 1,	10	1	2	12	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	—	
„ 2,	15	22	42	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	60	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	77	—	
„ 3,	19	—	—	—	—	—	22	5	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	57	1	
„ 4,	12	5	—	—	—	—	4	20	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	31	—	
„ 5,	10	1	—	—	—	—	23	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	
„ 6,	10	—	—	—	—	—	26	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	
„ 7,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	26	—	
„ 8,	26	—	—	—	—	—	20	42	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	78	—	
„ 9,	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	6	10	—	32	—	—	—	32	—	
Hospital, 10,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	
Totals,	120	29	44	12	4	16	101	115	52	3	—	94	6	10	—	381	—	2	2	399	—	
Female Prison,	57	24	34	8	2	10	53	48	17	—	—	46	9	16	—	189	—	1	1	200	1	
GROSS TOTAL,	177	53	78	20	6	26	154	163	69	3	—	140	15	26	—	570	—	3	3	599	2	

Report, _____

On Evening Duty, { _____

On Night Duty, _____

Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.

No. 4.

GATE KEEPER'S RECORD OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

GATE KEEPER'S RECORD OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

30

DATE. 1851.	NUMBER DISCHARGED.				FINES PAID.			OBSERVATIONS.	DATE. 1851.	NUMBER COMMITTED.				OBSERVATIONS.
	Hour.	Males.	Females	Total.	£	s.	d.			Hour.	Males.	Females	Total.	
June 23rd,	H. M. 8 0	26	-	53	-			} Further Examination.	June 23rd,	H. M. 2 30	20	-	78	
	8 10	26	-		-					2 50	22	-		
	12 0	1	-		-					2 50	22	-		
June 24th,	7 0	1	-	56	0	10	0	Michael Brady.		3 40	19	-		
	8 0	15	-		-					4 50	17	-		
	8 0	26	-		-									
	8 10	8	-		-									
	1 0	1	-		1	0	0	Patrick Sharkey.	June 24th,	2 40	18	-	55	
	1 30	3	-		-					3 5	20	-		
	3 0	1	-		-			James Quinn, (a Deserter.)		4 45	17	-		
	6 0	1	-		-			E. Stephens, (a Lunatic.)						

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED 18TH DECEMBER, 1851.

NORTH DISTRICT.
DUBLIN PRISONS.
County of Dublin Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

ON the above day, which I selected for the record of my inspection, the morning state was as below :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	5	5
Poor do.	3	—
Felons convicted, . . .	61	9
Misdemeanants do. . .	1	1
Felons untried, . . .	12	5
Misdemeanants do. . .	1	1
Vagrants,	36	41
Committed summarily, .	35	18
Lunatics,	6	2
Total,	160	82—242
Of whom sick in hospital, 15		4—19

This exhibits a decrease of twenty-nine upon the numbers reported in the corresponding month of the previous year. The greatest numbers in gaol at one time during the past year amounted to, males, 264 ; females, 134. Average males, 201 ; females, 89. The commitments were, males, 4,510 ; females, 3,162. The re-commitments—

	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times and over.	Total.
Males—Criminals,	64	10	3	1	78
„ —Vagrants,	171	67	42	125	405
					—583
Females—Criminals,	59	14	10	25	108
„ —Vagrants,	79	37	22	76	214
					—322

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
DUBLIN
PRISONS.
County of
Dublin Gaol.

On contrasting this return with that of 1850, which is annexed, it will be perceived that there is a considerable diminution in the numbers of the males' re-commitments, while on the other hand there is a remarkable increase on the part of the females :—

	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times and over.	Total.
Males—Criminals,	48	16	2	2	68
„ —Vagrants,	267	109	54	134	564
					—632
Females—Criminals,	26	10	8	7	51
„ —Vagrants,	76	37	20	92	225
					—276

This is to be the more regretted, as the difficulty of finding fitting punishments and adequate labour for women is infinitely greater than in the case of men. The only solution indeed of the causes which have led to this result would appear to be, that the cleansing discipline, commenced only in 1851, has been carried out towards the males with a stringency which it has been found impossible, or at least incompatible with their bodily health, to apply universally to females. The subjoined statements will show the powerful deterrent effects to which I refer :—

Extract of Report from the Governor of Kilmainham Gaol to the Board of Superintendence, dated 6th March, 1851.

“ Number of prisoners committed for the months of January and February, for three years :—

1849, No. of prisoners,	1,249,	including	882	beggars.
1850, do.	1,340,	„	1,068	„
1851, do.	1,870,	„	1,523	„

Extract of Report, dated 5th April, 1851.

“ I have to report that there have been 1,218 prisoners committed to this gaol during the month of March, 1,074 of whom were for begging ; 651 of them for 48 hours, and 394 for 24 hours ; being an increase over the previous month of 194 in the class of vagrants.”

Extract of Report, dated 1st May, 1851.

“ I beg leave to report that there have been 645 prisoners committed during the month of April, 493 of whom were for begging, being a decrease of more than half of that class as compared with the previous month of March ; this is to be attributed to the order of the Board, issued on last board-day, of having their hair cut close, plunged into a cold bath, and there well scrubbed with a brush ; on the next morning they are put to a task of stone-breaking or oakum picking, and do not get dinner till the task has been performed.”

Extract from Report, dated 5th June, 1851.

No. of prisoners committed—

In the month of March,	1,218,	including	1,074	beggars.
„ do. April,	645,	„	493	„
„ do. May,	556,	„	346	„

A MONTHLY RETURN of PRISONERS COMMITTED to KILMAINHAM GAOL,
for the Year 1851.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
DUBLIN
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County of
Dublin Gaol.

Class of Prisoners.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Criminals, &c.,	143	146	129	129	173	220	220	213	149	162	133	127	1,964
Drunkards, &c.,	26	25	14	18	24	29	39	49	32	27	37	35	346
Debtors, . . .	5	2	1	5	13	3	8	9	2	1	2	1	52
Vagrants, . . .	643	880	1,074	493	346	404	386	227	180	254	284	303	5,474
Total, . . .	817	1,053	1,218	645	556	656	644	498	363	464	456	466	7,836

R. ALLISON, *Governor.*

Among the drunkards there are some indications of improvement, the total in 1851 being 346, or 65 below that of 1850. There is one class of inmates not provided for, nor contemplated by the Prisons Act, namely, the very young children of female prisoners whom humanity forbids to separate from their mothers. Magistrates are sometimes in the habit of endorsing upon their warrants of committal an order for the admission of such infants, though without authority; but I should be very unwilling to offer any animadversion upon so merciful an irregularity, which is kindly tolerated by the Board of Superintendence. The convicts amounted to 29.

The accommodation consists of 97 single cells, 4 solitary ditto, 15 day-rooms, and 10 yards; but I reserve this subject for further observation. An important enlargement of the chapel has lately taken place, and an ample and a commodious space has been obtained. There have been no other alterations actually carried into effect since the last inspection, except the construction of two solitary cells at a very inconsiderable cost,—tradesmen prisoners having been employed in the work. The ventilation is adequate, as well as the supply of water, but the means of classification are very imperfect. The flagging in some parts of the gaol requires renewal, being uneven and much worn; and I beg to suggest the adoption of sheets for the use of the males as well as the females, as being conducive to cleanliness and health, and as effecting a saving in the wear and tear of bedding. The punishments amounted to 99, but none of them call for special comment. Upon the whole, I am bound to testify (and I do so upon the experience of several visits), that a progressive improvement in the cleanliness and regularity of the buildings and yards generally has taken place during the year; and that considering the defective construction of the prison, which impedes proper subdivision, and the absence of industrial and punitive resources, the internal condition of the institution reflects credit upon the local officers engaged in dealing with difficulties of such magnitude.

C

NORTH
DISTRICT.DUBLIN
PRISONS.County of
Dublin Gaol.*Employment and Schools.*

Males.

18 Breaking stone.	2 Tailors making gaol clothing.
6 Screening stone.	1 Making shoes.
16 Picking cocoa fibre.	2 Making brushes.
42 Picking oakum and rope.	1 Mason.
26 Making cocoa mats and plat.	1 Painter and glazier.

The preceding schedule shows the very limited extent to which employment is carried out here, but the want of machinery, of workshops, and of proper superintendence—but one turnkey being a tradesman—is sufficient to account for the non-extension. The account stands thus for the two chief means of labour.

Stone-breaking, Year 1851.—Received for 1,732 tons of stone, £89 10s. 5d. Cost of materials, £70 7s. Profit on stone-breaking, £19 3s. 5d.

Oakum.—Received for 146 cwt. of oakum, £79 12s. 7d. Cost of materials, £64 10s. Profit, £15 2s. 7d.

It is hardly necessary for me to add my strong recommendation to that of my predecessors, that all future vacancies among the turnkeys should be supplied by persons skilled and capable of teaching some of the ordinary branches of industry. School instruction is given to the juveniles, and to some of the hard labour class, between the hours of twelve and two, but not to the convicts nor to those sentenced to a month's imprisonment or to a lesser period. The boys appeared to have made some progress in reading and writing, and I particularly directed the attention of the officer in charge to the value of arithmetic, as there is no branch of education more generally useful, or so capable of being exercised at all times, particularly in mental calculation.

Female Department.

Employment is furnished as follows :—

8 Washing.	4 Knitting.
7 Mangling and smoothing.	31 Teasing rope.
10 Needle-work.	

Here, as in all gaols, the great difficulty experienced is to provide means of penal work for women; washing (which is conducted in a well-appointed laundry of sufficient area but inadequate height) being the sole approximation to hard labour. Order appears to be observed here as far as is compatible with the want of classification, there being but two divisions, one for vagrants and persons of degraded character, and the second for all other offenders without distinction.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—2 oz. rice, 6 oz. Indian meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk.

Females.—1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. rice, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of milk.

Children.—1 oz. rice, 4 oz. Indian meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk for

breakfast. Dinner—10 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin milk.

1 pint gruel in lieu of milk to all prisoners in custody for less than 1 month.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; new milk, per gallon, 4d.; butter-milk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; rice, per cwt., 14s.

The bread, both white and brown, was good and well-baked, but in winter especially it is impossible to expect milk of a nutritive quality at the above contract price.

Books and Accounts.

Since the last inspection a gate-porter's book has been provided, which affords a very salutary check; care is shown in the form and mode of keeping and testing accounts, but the Inspectors-General hope to establish, under the sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench, an uniform system, which will enable them and the public at large to verify and compare the whole expenditure of all the gaols throughout Ireland by a common standard.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	155	Presbyterian or Dissenting	
Surgeon,	177	Chaplain,	156
Protestant Chaplain,	155	Roman Catholic do.	95

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. H. Nixon, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. R. H. Nixon, Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. S. Simpson, Dissenting Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. John Smith, R. Catholic Chaplain,	55	7	8
Francis Rynd, M.D., Surgeon,	80	0	0
Robert Allison, Governor,	250	0	0
John M'Manus, Deputy Governor, Clerk, and Store Keeper,	100	0	0
Michael Cavanagh, 1st Class Turnkey,	52	0	0
Thomas Miles, do.	52	0	0
William Blakeman, do.	52	0	0
Michael Doyle, 2nd Class Turnkey,	48	0	0
Thomas Ward, do.	48	0	0
Richard O'Neill, do.	48	0	0
Simon Henry, do.	48	0	0
Christopher Dunn, Cook,	30	0	0
Thomas White, Hospital Turnkey,	30	0	0
Catherine M. Judge, Matron,	32	10	0
Frances Judge, Deputy Matron,	25	0	0
Frances Wood, Nurse-tender,	10	0	0

The hospital turnkey and the female nurse-tender receive gaol allowance.

Hospitals.

There is no separate building exclusively constructed for hospital purposes, but there is a room provided for each department. There are also cells allocated to cases of fever, in

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
DUBLIN
PRISONS,
County of
Dublin Gaol.

the event of its becoming epidemic. I am happy to state that the gaol is now free from any serious disease requiring observation, the number of patients being twelve males and two females, besides five lunatics, none of whom were reported to be violent. Medicines are furnished by an apothecary, the prescription book and hospital diet being either written or initialed by the medical officer, so as to provide complete vouchers for these matters of outlay. The cleanliness and regularity of this department are highly commendable.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence consists of the following gentlemen:—

John Brennan, High Sheriff.	John W. Stubbs, Esq.
James H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq.
Hon. St. John Butler.	William Caldbeck, Esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Henry J. McFarlane, Esq.
Charles Cobbe, jun., Esq.	Thomas Thompson, Esq.
Hans H. Woods, Esq.	Thomas Baker, Esq.

The ordinary meetings take place *monthly* for the discharge of general business. The accounts are furnished quarterly by the contractors, and examined by the Board, which applies for the amount to the Finance Committee, and ultimately pays by cheques on the Bank of Ireland. The year's accounts are submitted to the Grand Jury at each Easter Term.

General Observations.

Having repeatedly visited this prison in the course of the past year, and having inspected it on two occasions with my colleague, we felt it our duty to address, in the month of July, a letter to the Board of Superintendence, suggesting certain improvements—namely, a fresh disposition of the available space by a division of the existing yards, and of the cells now allocated to fever cases; by the establishment of storage for the stone to be broken; by the construction of day-rooms, of separate sheds for works, and of lavatories; and lastly, by the erection of a capstan-mill for grinding corn for the use of the prison, as a means of stringent punishment, of economy, and of relief from the great pressure of numbers at present congregated in yard No. 4—that which is occupied by the hard-labour class, &c., but where the sole employment consists of stone-breaking (in dry weather only) and oakum picking. These, as at present maintained here without any interruption of communication, cannot be considered in the light of punitive work, while an almost unrestrained association must militate against any reformatory benefit to be derived from prison discipline. We further submitted that these improvements might be effected at an outlay comparatively inconsiderable, and that the sum so expended would soon be retrieved by the saving in grinding, and by the manufacture of prison clothing and bedding, if the fever cells referred to above were converted into suitable workshops. The Board, whose courtesy and anxious desire to entertain our

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plans I have great pleasure in acknowledging, referred these matters to the county surveyor for report, and arrived at the conclusion of carrying them all into effect gradually (from funds in their hands, or to arise from profits of works), with the exception of the erection of a capstan-mill. The main, if not the sole objection put forward by the county surveyor was a sanitary one, resting upon the proposed locality of the mill—the lower portion of the debtors' yard—as being sunk, and inadequately ventilated for the reception of so many prisoners engaged in such labour. A capstan-mill was suggested merely on account of its greater cheapness, but a crank-mill, though perhaps somewhat more expensive, is undoubtedly a more effective instrument of labour punishment; is free from the objection stated above, inasmuch as it is moved by shafts, which can be extended to any length in the yards, and is further available for the separate system, by the adoption of partitions in which each prisoner works alone facing the air. Upon the last occasion at which I had the pleasure of meeting the Board, I requested them to give a trial to a mode of punishment which has been found very salutary in military prisons, and which has been adopted with the best effect in some of the ordinary county gaols—I allude to shot-drill. I had previously communicated with the excellent medical officer, Mr. Rynd, as from the nature of the work, a previous bodily examination of each prisoner is indispensable. The Board at once consented, and I trust that the system will shortly be in operation. It requires no outlay worth speaking of, nor preparation. If open sheds be provided, it can be carried on in all weathers. By a selection of graduated shot it can be measured to the strength and capacity of endurance of each prisoner; and, lastly, it is found to be the most irksome and distasteful form of labour, being monotonous, endless, without any apparent object, and, therefore, peculiarly applicable to the cases of vagrants, of the disorderly and refractory, and of those whose short terms of imprisonment would render any attempt to give educational or industrial instruction inoperative.

I venture to hope, however, that the adoption of the crank mill, at no distant period, be decided upon, as affording a great variety of useful services, and of reproduction. The condition of the female department I have touched upon above, and as an available space for extension of the present building exists between the boundary wall and the courthouse, I would earnestly advocate the policy of providing adequate means for classifying, and for the separation of the women who are now thrown together almost indiscriminately, not only without the prospect of reformation, but with the certainty that the less guilty become contaminated by intermixture with the utterly abandoned. It is a well ascertained fact that in gaols where the separate system is applied to both sexes, it has been found to produce a much greater *deterrent* effect upon females than males.

To women of the class and character from which the inmates of prisons are usually supplied, and particularly to the most

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violent and profligate, solitude and silence are insupportable, and those who in association are the loudest and boldest are, when isolated, completely broken into submission, and if not, as is often the case, softened to repentance, at last subdued to a wholesome fear of the recurrence of such penal seclusion. I conclude, therefore, by urging, if I should fail to impress upon the cesspayers the propriety of raising, by the above improvement, the Gaol of Kilmainham to a station more befitting the metropolitan county, that the plea of economy alone would justify them in making efforts which would diminish their ultimate expenditure by multiplying the means of punishment for those who are deterred from crime by fear only, and of industry for those who are susceptible of reformation, and desirous of earning an honest livelihood in future.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.—VISITED 22ND JANUARY, 1852.

State and Accommodation.

THE annexed tables exhibit the state of the Prison at the date specified, and furnish a synopsis of the rise and decline of particular offences during a considerable period.

Number and Denomination of each Class.	Prisoners in Confinement.								Total.	No. of Cells.	No. of Wards.	Bed Tickets.	Hammocks.	Pairs of Blankets.	Rugs.	Alfing Yards.	General Employment.
	For further Examination.	For Trial.	For Felony.	Under Law-very Acts.	Summary.	Vagrants.	Drunkness.	Lunatics.									
Section for the { Untried, {	No. 1	24	24	10	.	2	20	20	20	1	Picking Fibre. Unemployed. Picking Mats, and at the Capstan, and on the Treadmills. In Bakery & Reception. General weaving, &c. On the Capstan Mill. General Trades. On Treadmill. Mat-making. At School, &c. Cooking. Washing. Unemployed. Do. Do.
	" 2	12	5	.	.	.	.	.	17	21	.	5	46	36	36	2
	" 3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	15	15	14	1	
	" 4	.	.	1	1	20	40	.	.	62	11	31	26	58	8		
Juvenile Class, Kitchen, Laundry, Lunatic Hospital, Medical Hospital, Surgical Hospital, Vagrants' Dormitory,	" 5	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	10	8	.	1	13	17	4	1	
	" 6	.	.	32	4	2	.	.	38	32	.	2	51	53	25	1	
	" 7	.	.	2	.	38	.	.	40	18	.	8	7	49	8	1	
	" 8	.	.	19	3	27	.	.	49	19	.	3	55	57	48	1	
	" 9	.	.	6	.	18	.	.	24	8	.	8	18	30	30	1	
	" 10	.	.	23	4	26	.	.	53	21	.	14	61	72	72	1	
	" 11	.	.	18	24	29	.	.	71	24	.	11	58	76	18	1	
	" 12	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	6	4	.	.	12	9	8	1	
	" 13	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	8	4	.	2	4	6	6	1	
	" 14	.	.	5	.	1	.	7	8	21	.	2	24	.	24	28	1
	" 15	1	2	5	3	4	3	.	.	18	.	2	20	.	20	20	1
	" 16	.	.	8	19	10	6	.	.	43	7	3	42	.	45	45	1
	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total in the Morning, Discharged,	6	38	142	58	182	83	7	8	524								
	3	.	3	2	7	12	7	.	34								
Committed,	3	38	139	56	175	71	.	8	490								
	.	1	.	.	11	9	1	.	22								
Total in the Evening, Do. on the same night of last year,	3	39	139	56	186	80	1	8	512	196	7	173	386	589	390	17	
	6	18	145	64	159	92	3	10	497	181	5	119	364	539	305	15	
Difference,	3	21	6	8	27	12	2	2	15	15	2	54	22	59	85	2	

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED in each Year, from 1849 to 1851, and in the Quarters ending 31st of March, 1850 and 1851, respectively.

Class of Offence.		Number of Commitals.			Differences.				Commitals from 1st January to 31st March.		Difference.	
					In 1850.		In 1851.					
		1849.	1850.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	1850.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
General.	Felony,	468	375	423	—	93	48	—	89	105	16	—
	Under Larceny Act,	1,194	1,772	2,097	578	—	325	—	477	603	126	—
	Misdemeanants,	2,031	1,937	2,102	—	94	165	—	378	431	53	—
	Total for Criminal Offences,	3,693	4,084	4,622	391	—	538	—	944	1,139	195	—
	Lunatics,	49	57	54	8	—	—	3	10	16	6	—
	Vagrants,	5,322	7,702	8,142	2,380	—	440	—	2,461	4,061	1,600	—
	Drunkards,	1,856	1,982	1,652	126	—	—	330	342	320	—	22
	Total Convicted,	10,920	13,825	14,470	2,905	—	645	—	3,757	5,536	1,779	—
	For Further Examination (discharged),	—	96	378	96	—	282	—	—	—	—	—
	„ Trial (not convicted),	—	107	290	107	—	183	—	—	—	—	—
	Gross Total,	10,920	14,023	15,138	3,108	—	1,110	—	—	—	—	—
	Average confined daily,	411	416	516	5	—	100	—	520	533	13	—
	Highest number,	537	620	641	83	—	21	—	620	641	21	—
	Lowest number,	202	323	398	21	—	75	—	348	406	63	—
Vagrants.	In Hospital daily,	20	24	32	4	—	8	—	28	26	—	2
	Lunatics,	18	21	14	3	—	—	7	8	11	3	—
	Deaths,	17	17	15	—	—	—	2	8	3	—	5
	Average number of Vagrants committed daily,	17	25	26	8	—	1	—	32	53	21	—
	„ Ditto confined daily,	75	55	72	—	19	16	—	198	86	—	104
	Highest number confined any one day,	173	278	161	105	—	—	117	278	161	—	117
	Country Vagrants,	4,863	6,916	7,502	2,053	—	586	—	—	—	—	—
	City and County of Dublin Vagrants,	459	786	640	327	—	—	146	—	—	—	—

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TABLE No. III.—Showing the NUMBER of COMMITTALS and RE-COMMITTALS in 1851.

		Individuals.		Committals.
Re-committed	Once in the Year,	.	261	522
"	Twice "	.	168	504
"	Thrice "	.	55	220
"	Four times,	.	23	115
"	Five times,	.	12	72
			519	1,433
Committed once this year, but in Prison	previously,	.	195	795
			1,314	2,228
Committed once this year, but never in	Prison before,	.	2,448	2,448
Totals,		.	3,762	4,676

TABLE No. IV.—Showing how often the above Number of 1,314 Individuals have been COMMITTED upon CONVICTION of CRIMINAL OFFENCES.

557 Prisoners	Twice in Prison.	13 Prisoners	12 times in Prison.
227	" 3 times "	3	" 13 " "
170	" 4 " "	12	" 14 " "
111	" 5 " "	3	" 15 " "
71	" 6 " "	4	" 16 " "
42	" 7 " "	1	" 17 " "
35	" 8 " "	1	" 19 " "
26	" 9 " "	2	" 21 " "
16	" 10 " "	1	" 26 " "
18	" 11 " "	1	" 27 " "
		Total, 15,215 Committals.	

TABLE No. V.—Showing the PERIODS of IMPRISONMENT of the NUMBER COMMITTED in 1851.

Class of Offence.	2 Yrs.	18 Months.	12 Months.	9 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.	14 Days.	7 Days.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	Total.
For further examination (discharged),	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	376	376
" trial (not convicted),	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	290	290
" Felony and Misdemeanour,	2	1	49	8	169	231	904	761	567	812	558	560	.	4,622
" Vagrancy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	231	2,351	2,312	3,174	.	8,142
" Drunkenness,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	1,529	.	1,652
As dangerous Lunatics,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	54
	2	1	49	8	169	231	904	835	798	3,163	2,693	5,263	722	15,138

TABLE No. VI.—Showing the NUMBER of VAGRANTS COMMITTED from each Divisional Office of Police, and the PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT, in the Year 1851.

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Number of Commitments from each Division.					Periods of Imprisonment.				
Month.	A	B	C	Total.	Periods.	A	B	C	Total.
January, .	405	447	386	1,238	24 hours, .	934	889	1,351	3,174
February, .	391	419	449	1,259	48 „ .	367	1,545	400	2,312
March, .	393	421	755	1,569	7 days, .	669	450	1,232	2,351
April, .	107	176	190	473	14 „ .	193	29	9	231
May, .	118	403	179	700	1 month, .	12	52	10	74
June, .	137	330	270	736					
July, .	176	173	223	572					
August, .	53	102	111	266					
September, .	26	109	102	237					
October, .	129	117	128	374					
November, .	80	147	88	315					
December, .	161	121	121	403					
Total, .	2,175	2,965	3,002	8,142	Total, .	2,175	2,965	3,002	8,142

These schedules present a melancholy picture of the total of crime, but some of the individual details are worthy of special notice. In Table II., the progressive advance of cases under the Larceny Act is to be attributed rather to the more stringent application of the powers conferred thereby upon magistrates than to any actual increase of the offences.

Again, the number 165, marking the increase of “ misdemeanants” in 1851 over 1850, and the return of drunkards, showing a diminution of 330 between the same years, are not to be taken as abstract proofs of deterioration and improvement under these respective headings, inasmuch as the police have latterly dealt with persons affected by liquor as misdemeanants. Even making this allowance, however, it is matter for congratulation that there is a substantial diminution in the record of this vice. With regard to the “ *vagrants*” during the first of 1851, as contrasted with the same period in the previous year, the sudden and overwhelming increase appears to have been effectually checked by the adoption of the system of severe discipline in bathing and cleansing, and distasteful labour, and the aggregate of the whole year gives a decline of nearly 25 per cent. on those belonging to the city and county of Dublin; while on the return of the strolling beggars, whom the destitution of the country at large throws upon the metropolis, although there is no absolute reduction, yet the onward progress has been stayed, the advance of 1851 over 1850 being but 586, while that of 1850 over 1849 amounted to the alarming excess of 2,053! It has further been found generally that the country beggars who have undergone the treatment referred to above, and have been furnished with aid to enable them to return to their place of usual abode, are seldom re-committed—the greater proportion of those who fall under this category consisting of children and infirm persons who have not sufficient strength to travel. Thus, instead of the prison being fearfully over-crowded with vagrants, as it was at this period last year,

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when on some days the number committed exceeded 100, the average is now only 20, and some of these are diseased wretches, who come in solely for the advantage of medical attendance.

Since the last annual inspection, the capstan-mill, which was then in course of erection, has been completed, and is now at work, with satisfactory results. The covered building in which the prisoners work the capstan is well ventilated, fresh air being brought through under-ground flues, and discharged through gratings in the floor, close to where the men work.

The floor is flagged with granite, and a self-acting water-closet and urinary, supplied with abundance of water, are also near, within the immediate supervision of the warder.

In order to make the mill more complete in itself, and particularly to insure a greater safety against fire, the straw store which adjoined the mill-rooms in the same building, is at present being converted into a granary, with two lofts, capable of storing the quantity of corn required for the consumption of each half-year.

All the yards, with the exception of three, are now provided with self-acting water-closets, urinaries, and effluvia sink-traps. The privies and cess-pools, which were so great a nuisance and of such detriment to the health of the prison, have all been removed, and those yet remaining are intended to be also removed as soon as the plan in contemplation for remodelling the yards on the east side of the prison can be carried into effect. This is a most desirable improvement, not only in point of health, but discipline, and it is to be hoped that the Board of Superintendence will not lose sight of it, in recommending the necessary funds to be presented by the Corporation for the materials, as the work may be performed with great economy by the prisoners.

The sewerage is now very good, surface sewers having been made round the prison and from every yard, leading into the main sewer, which is flushed daily by the large supply of water used in the baths, and throughout the building.

A new main metal pipe has been laid down from the canal, by which an ample supply of water is provided for all purposes—the three pumps worked by the “tread-wheel” not being able to exhaust the reservoir; the water, before it reaches the reservoir, passes through three filtering chambers, which are constructed on an improved principle, and afford a facility of being cleaned daily without trouble.

The ventilation of the corridors and large cells is good, but in all the cells facing the north, which are miserably small, it is very insufficient, owing to the defective construction of the windows, there being no means for either opening or shutting the sash. It is intended, however, to remedy this great evil by altering the window-sashes, and by reversing the louvers, which intercept the light in their present position.

The artificial heating is imperfect; the apparatus, which is that of “Perkins’ gunbarrel pipe,” is objectionable in principle, on account of the quantity of fuel it consumes, before it can be

brought into complete action, and is attended with a great deal of care and trouble; again, when by neglect or ignorance in its management, any of the boiler-pipes are injured by fire, the expense of repairing them is considerable. The pipes are laid in the corridors, which are sufficiently warmed, but the cells receive no benefit from them.

The separate system, or any modification of it, has not been adopted in this prison, except in very few cases, for periods of one week, the crowded state of the prison rendering it impracticable to appropriate any portion of its accommodation for that purpose.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain attends daily to the discharge of his duties, in which he is generally engaged for three hours.

He gives religious instruction once a week to all the prisoners in the chapel, and preaches on every Sunday and holiday.

The Protestant Chaplain attends three times a week, and gives religious instruction to the Protestants, who also have the benefit of the instructions of the Presbyterian minister.

The instruction in trades is, unavoidably, very limited, from the want of instructors; and owing to few prisoners being committed for any long periods, none of the warders, except the weaving-master, is qualified to teach any trade, and prisoners can seldom be intrusted with the training of any young person.

There are sometimes, however, exceptions; and whenever such instances occur, persons anxious to learn are put to the trades of shoemaking, tailoring, brushmaking, and carpentering.

In the weaving department, however, many persons who are confined for six months and upwards, are trained to the weaving of corduroy, linsey, calicoes, linen, sacking, checkers, sheeting, and rugs, but solely for the consumption of the prisons; and for sale to the trade—cocoa-fibre, matting, and rug mats, from which a considerable amount of profit is derived.

There are now twelve of these looms at work, six of which have been provided lately.

The weaving-master, who was appointed six months ago, is as yet under probation. The duties were imposed upon him not only of controlling a large number of prisoners in his class, but of attending to the training of the prisoners in the different branches of weaving, which rendered it impossible for him to do either with any degree of efficiency.

The class, however, has been now extended considerably, and its discipline has been placed under the management of a very efficient warder. The weaving-master, therefore, is in a position to devote his whole attention to the duties of his office. Very good results have already been experienced from this new arrangement.

The other remunerative employment carried on in this prison is mat-making, which is also a source of considerable profit.

The following is an account of the profits on the work for one year, ending 30th of April, 1851 :—

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ABSTRACT of PROFITS on Manufactured Goods, and on the Labour of the Prisoners, for one Year, ending 30th April, 1851.

<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
	£	s. d.	April 30th, 1851.	£	s. d.
To Cost of Materials and articles of Wear and Tear,	1,852	1 0	By produce of Sales and Stock,	2,465	5 4
To Amount paid to Prisoners as their portion of earnings,	71	6 3			
To Balance:					
Profit on Prisoners' Labour,	£165	2 6			
Profit on Sales,	376	15 7			
	541	18 1			
	£2,465	5 4		£2,465	5 4

The floating capital made use of in purchasing stock for the general employment of the prisoners, from which the above profits have arisen, was only £283 0s. 7d., the gain, therefore, on that outlay, is at the rate of 191 per cent. for the year, being 58 per cent. on the prisoners' labour, and 133 on the sales.

The work done by the prisoners in the general repairs and improvements of the prison (which have been very extensive), is not included in the above account.

Any prisoner employed at his trade, is paid out of the fund presented for contingencies, at the rate of from three-pence to one shilling per week, according to the value of his labour, and the class of offence for which he is committed.

Each man employed in the laundry in washing the clothing and bedding of the prison, is also paid sixpence per week out of the same fund. But those who are punished for misconduct, or breach of rules, forfeit whatever they may have been entitled to receive up to the time of such punishment.

The savings of the last half-year accounted for, derived from the above labour, amounted to £191 6s. 5d., valuing the labour of an able tradesman at the very low rate of from one to two shillings per day, and the washing at the prices of the barrack-contracts with Grangegorman Penitentiary.

Each wardman attending to the sick and the lunatics is paid three-pence a week, and sixpence is allowed to the man who attends the fever cases.

In the kitchen, the attendant of the steam-engine, and the head man who raises the stirabout, are also allowed 3d. a week.

All the prisoners, however, charged with those duties, are those who have never been in prison before, and, in general, not sentenced to hard labour.

The men in the bakery are paid nothing, but are allowed a small additional portion of bread each in the day.

The bread is baked in rolls, each roll containing the exact allowance of a prisoner—14 oz. for a man, and 12 oz. for a woman.

The white bread for the sick and lunatics, and for the officers' rations is baked in two-pound loaves.

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The quantity baked in the past year for this and Grangegorman prisons was 57,494 two-pound loaves of white bread, and 66,897 four-pound loaves of whole-meal bread, made in 236,247 rolls.

The cost of the entire amounted to £1,907 9s. 1d., including all expenses of wages to master-baker and assistant, coals, and the keeping of a horse to carry the bread to Grangegorman.

The cost of each four pounds of both kinds of bread averaged $4\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}d.$, or under $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ This may be fairly estimated at one penny less than the price of second quality bread sold by the bakers to the public, but if only calculated at the rate of one halfpenny for each four pounds, it would produce a saving of £199 5s. 2d., whilst its genuine and wholesome quality is a matter of very great importance to the health of the prisoners.

By the adoption of the system now pursued, of manufacturing the whole-meal and dressing the flour with the capstan-mill, and contracting for a large quantity of wheat, to receive which there is now ample storage, hardly a doubt can be entertained of a further saving being effected, notwithstanding the payment of wages to a miller.

The present consumption requires thirty barrels of wheat to be ground each week, which is 780 barrels in the half year.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in making the prisoners who work the capstan-mill keep up a proper rate of speed, arising chiefly from many affording no assistance to those willing to perform their share, and the want of means to detect those who do nothing.

A regulation is now, however, laid down, which has the effect of making each man watch the other working alongside of him.

A certain quantity of corn is required to be ground before the hour of breakfast and dinner, and if the prisoners fail to accomplish the task, the entire receive only half of the allowance for each meal.

From twenty to sixty prisoners are put at the capstan, according to the number of short committals in the prison; but the degree of labour is regulated by working either one or two pair of stones, and driving the flour-dressing machine.

All the adult misdemeanants committed for short periods, with some special exceptions, and the vagrants who are not able to work the tread-wheel, are assigned to the capstan-mill, and by the course thus pursued, of making this mill a source of punitive labour, there can be no doubt of many having been deterred from re-committal.

I have thus entered fully into these details, in order to present a synopsis of the complete working of the gaol, a knowledge of which I have acquired not merely by repeated inspections, but from returns supplied to me in reply to certain queries which I thought it my duty to address to the Governor.

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RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.—Number of Punishments for Breach of Discipline and Prison Rule, carried into effect in the Year 1851.

	Duration.	No. Punished.
Confined, in Solitary, on Bread and Water, for . . .	1 day,	24
Ditto, ditto, ditto, . . .	2 days,	7
Ditto, ditto, ditto, . . .	3 „	238
Ditto, ditto, ditto, . . .	14 „	1
Ditto, ditto, ditto, . . .	30 „	2
Ditto, ditto, and fed on ordinary diet for . . .	7 „	1
Ditto, in separate Cells, on half diet, . . .	1 to 3 days,	165
Kept on the Treadmill, or at work, on half diet, . . .	ditto,	387
Allowed half diet for Breakfast, . . .	ditto,	46
Ditto, ditto, for Dinner, . . .	ditto,	67
Allowance of Milk stopped, . . .	ditto,	13
Total,		951

One Pound of Bread per diem is the allowance of food for Prisoners on bread and water.

“Half Diet” consists of 4 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and a quarter pint of new-milk for breakfast, and 7oz. of bread and half a pint of new-milk, or gruel, for dinner.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the AGES, RELIGION, and EDUCATION.

Class of Offence.	Total Number Committed in 1851.	AGES.						RELIGION.			EDUCATION.		
		10 Years and under.	11 to 15 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	31 to 40 Years.	41 Years and upwards.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Read, Write.	Read only.	Illiterate.
For further Examination (discharged),	378												
„ Trial (not convicted), . . .	290												
„ Felony and Misdemeanour, . . .	4,622	76	873	1,950	1,306	514	403	395	4,219	8	2,027	399	2,250
„ Vagrancy, . . .	8,142	314	1,639	2,418	1,624	855	1,292	327	7,807	8			
„ Drunkenness, . . .	1,652												
As Dangerous Lunatics,	54	.	.	6	17	21	10	14	39	1	42	3	9
Totals, . . .	15,138												

SCHOOL REPORT

For one Year ending the 31st December, 1851.

January 1st, remaining at school, . . . 83 83

Admitted as follows:—

Such as attended in periods varying from 7 days to
 2 months each, . . . 310
 Ditto from 2 months and upwards, . . . 270

580

In this Return the number of First Committals was 176
 ditto Re-committals, 487

663

Degree of Education.

Did not know letters, . . . 44
 Knew the alphabet only, . . . 83
 Could spell words of various syllables, . . . 170
 Read, write, or cypher, . . . 366

663

Learned to spell, read, or write, at this bridewell,	
during the period above stated,	78
Generally improved in education,	66
Total under head of improvement relative to this	
part of the return,	144

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Untried Prisoners.

Attended school in periods varying from .1 to 7	
days,	303
Ditto from 7 days to 2 months,	466
	— 769

		<i>Ages.</i>	
From 10	to 15	years each,	74
" 15	" 20	" "	264
" 20	" 60	" "	431
Total,			1,432

Degree of Education—Untried.

Did not know letters,	122
Knew the alphabet only,	49
Spelling,	238
Could read, write, or cypher,	360
	769

Religion.

Roman Catholics,	659
Protestants,	110
	769

In addition to the foregoing, special instruction was given daily to one of six classes of prisoners, consisting of men and boys, amounting in the whole for one year to 2,400

Grand total, 3,832
Books in use are those published by the National Board of Education.

Hours of Education daily.

From 10 o'clock, A.M., to $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 1, P.M., for convicted prisoners ; and from 4 o'clock, P.M., till $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 5, P.M., in summer, and from 3 o'clock, P.M., till 4 o'clock, P.M., in winter, for the untried prisoners.

No. of boys at school on the 22nd of January, 1852, 70. First committals, 21 ; re-committals, 49 ; total, 70. Under twelve years of age, 20 ; over ditto, 50 ; total, 70.

Vagrants in No. 4 Class.

Under 10 years, 6 ; from 10 years to 12, 5 ; from 12 years to 16, 17 ; total, 28.

Degree of Improvement in Education.

Advanced from alphabet to spelling,	6
" " spelling to reading,	4
" " reading to writing,	4
" " writing to arithmetic,	3
Improved in spelling, reading, writing, &c.,	4
	21

Untried Prisoners.

First committals, 456 ; re-committals, 313 ; total, 769.

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The schooling is principally confined to the juveniles committed for periods above one week, who form nearly one-fourth of the number of criminal offenders in the prison.

A registry, in which the degree of education and the progress made by each boy are recorded, is kept in a very satisfactory manner by the Schoolmaster, who gives instruction to the juveniles from ten until half-past one o'clock, and to the untried prisoners in their class from three until four.

In addition to his duties of Schoolmaster, he checks the dietary and other books in the office, and, being a Protestant, teaches the Protestants the catechism, whilst the Assistant Schoolmaster, who is a Roman Catholic, gives the same instruction to the Roman Catholics for an hour daily in each class during the week, under the superintendence of the Chaplain.

I am bound to bear testimony, and I do so with great pleasure, to the ability and conscientious discharge of his onerous and important functions by Mr. Hamill, and, in order to exhibit the proper feeling which actuates him, I subjoin an extract from the report which he furnished to me, at my desire :—

“These boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and some of the rudiments of grammar and geography; many of them, especially the re-committals, make considerable advancement at school; and, although it is to be regretted, that from pressing necessity, from early evil habits, or from associating with bad characters, some of these unfortunate youths are repeatedly immersed in crime, yet it is a matter of gratification to know, that good impressions are being made upon some of their tender minds by means of proper culture, the result of which has, in some measure, been a complete reformation, and in others, a determination to follow the happy example of those who have forsaken a life of vice and infamy, for one of honest industry and virtue.

“The Governor of this prison has lately taken an effectual method (to a certain extent) of checking the repetition of crime in boys, by salutary restrictions put upon them while in confinement—this *has had* the effect of considerably *reducing* the number of re-committals. I, however, would prefer to see such a result produced by means of a reformatory system, than effectuated merely through a dread of corporal punishment.”

Dietary.

First Class Prisoners.—Eight ounces oatmeal in stirabout, and half-a-pint of new-milk daily for breakfast.

Fourteen ounces whole-meal bread and one pint of new-milk daily for dinner, for five days in the week; one pint of oatmeal gruel, in lieu of milk, for the other two days.

All prisoners committed for periods of one calendar month and under, receive one pint of gruel daily, and fourteen ounces of bread, for dinner.

Third Class Prisoners.—Five ounces oatmeal in stirabout, and half a pint of new-milk, for breakfast.

Ten ounces of bread and half a pint of new-milk, for dinner.
Four oz. of bread and a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint of new-milk for supper.

The cost of diet per day for each adult prisoner is $2\frac{1}{2}d$.

Contract Prices of Provisions, Bedding, &c., from 1st May to 31st December, 1851.

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	£	s.	d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	0	13	6
Red wheat, per barrel,	1	4	0
Best second quality flour, per cwt.	0	12	3
Wheatmeal, per cwt.	0	10	0
New-milk, per gallon,	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buttermilk, per gallon,	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef and Mutton (without bone), per lb.	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, yellow, per cwt.	0	14	0
Do. better quality, per cwt.	0	18	0
Candles, (dipts), per dozen lbs.	0	4	6
Coals, (Whitehaven), per ton,	0	12	6
Do. (Scotch), per ton,	0	11	6
Blankets, per lb.	0	1	5
Rugs, each,	0	2	2
Straw, per cwt.	0	1	3

Cost of Suit of Clothes for a Prisoner.

MADE IN THE PRISON.

	£	s.	d.
Jacket and trowsers of corduroy,	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Striped calico shirt,	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pair of shoes,	0	3	0
Cap,	0	0	10
Total,	£0	10	10

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector,	200	0	0
Physician,	150	0	0
Surgeon,	150	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Roman Catholic do.	100	0	0
Presbyterian do.	33	6	8
Governor,	300	0	0
Chief Warder,	80	0	0
Registrar and Clerk,	90	0	0
Assistant Clerk,	40	0	0
Master of Works,	60	0	0
Storekeeper,	50	0	0
Schoolmaster,	72	0	0
Assistant do.	40	0	0
1 First Class Warder,	69	12	0
1 Gate Keeper,	52	0	0
1 Hall Porter (inside),	40	0	0
6 First Class Warders (at £52 each),	312	0	0
1 Second Class Warder,	41	12	0
10 Ditto, (at £40 each),	400	0	0
1 Watchman,	40	0	0
1 Ditto,	30	0	0
1 Carter and Messenger,	26	0	0
Total,	£2,426	10	8

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NORTH
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Richmond
*Bridewell.**Officers' Visits.*

Local Inspector,	. 29	Protestant Chaplain,	. 156
Physician,	. 173	Roman Catholic do.	. 326
Surgeon,	. 226	Presbyterian do.	. 149

RETURN of the Officers nominated by the Board of Superintendence for Richmond Bridewell, and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant.

1 Joseph Courtney,	. . Chief Warder.	} Appointed from the Dublin Police.
2 Samuel Freeman,	. . Storekeeper.	
3 Joseph Dobbs,	. . Weaving Master.	
4 John M'Cormick,	. . Hall Porter,	
5 Michael Delany,	. . Warder,	
6 Nicholas Mangan,	} Appointed from the Constabulary.
7 Thomas Boyle,	
8 Thomas Lyons,	
9 Thomas M'Caffrey,	
10 Patrick Duffy,	

Hospitals.

I have received the annexed very important letter from the Medical Officers, upon the subject of increased accommodation:—

“24th February, 1852.

“SIR—In compliance with the desire expressed by you, upon your late annual inspection of the Richmond Bridewell, we beg leave to submit a few facts in reference to the necessity which exists for an extension of the hospital department of this great metropolitan prison, commensurate with its population, and calculated to meet the unceasing demand which results from the masses of the diseased and sick, afflicted with every variety of malady, to which distinct asylums have been hitherto assigned throughout the various charitable institutions of the city.

“From the year 1841 to 1846, a period of six years, the number committed was 33,362, giving an annual average of 5,560; whereas, in the period of three years, from 1846 to 1849, the committals were 23,582, giving as an annual average, 7,861.

“In the year 1850, the committals rose to 14,028, and in 1851, they rose to 15,138. This immense increase in the prison population has been followed, as might be expected, by a proportionate increase of the sick and diseased; but the relative proportion has been largely exceeded in the course of the last two years, especially in 1851, and this occurrence appears to us to be directly attributable to two causes—the influx of vagrants, and the unfortunate limitation of hospital relief under the process now in progress, tending to the abolition or contraction of these institutions.

“The hospital accommodation was calculated, some years ago, to meet the exigencies which might arise in a prison which rarely received more than 6,000 prisoners in the year, and continued divided between the Physician and Surgeon.

“The hospital has now to meet the exigencies of a prison which receives 16,000 in the year.

“Referring to our registries, we find that the number of patients received in the Medical and Surgical Hospitals throughout the past year amounted to 1,006, being an increase over that of the preceding year of 551; and from the first of January to the present time, the average number daily in the hospitals has reached to 56.

“As we can form no calculation upon the future demands which disease may make, or an epidemic visitation compel, we would earnestly

recommend that wards should be provided capable of containing with ease, and free from crowding, at least one hundred beds.

"That a proper bath arrangement should be connected therewith, and adequate means afforded, not merely for cleanliness, but for the appropriate treatment of the various diseases of the skin, many of them contagious, which are of necessity separated and received into hospital in great numbers.

"We can not too forcibly urge upon the authorities the expediency, as well as necessity, of connecting a well-planned and sufficiently extensive hospital, with a prison receiving a daily influx of disease, aggravated by want and uncleanness.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

"ALEXANDER READ,

"*Surgeon to the Prison.*

"A. BANON, *Physician.*

"J. CURRY CONNELLAN, Esq.

"*Inspector-General of Prisons.*"

TABLE showing the Number of LUNATICS committed, removed to Lunatic Asylums, and discharged, cured, or otherwise, in 1851 :—

Number of Lunatics in confinement on the 1st of January, 1851,	14
Committed as dangerous Lunatics, under 1st Victoria, cap. 27,	54
Ditto, for limited periods, but found to be insane on or after committal,	17
	— 85
Discharged cured of the number committed as dangerous Lunatics,	21
Ditto, at the expiration of their sentence,	21
Transferred to Richmond District Lunatic Asylum,	31
Removed to Maryborough ditto,	1
Died,	2
	— 76
Remaining in the prison on the 1st of January, 1852,	9

Board of Superintendence for City of Dublin Prison.

Sir T. O'Brien, Bart., M.P., J.P.	Robert H. Kinahan, Esq. J.P.
John Reynolds, Esq., M.P., J.P.	Denis Moylan, Esq.
George Roe, Esq., J.P.	John D. Atkin, Esq.
Thomas Hutton, Esq., J.P.	Richard Kelly, Esq.
Joseph Boyce, Esq., J.P.	John Sweetman, Esq.
Francis Codd, Esq., J.P.	Cornelius Dennehy, Esq.

General Observations.

Having frequently visited this prison in the course of the past and present years, I have much pleasure in recording that the supervision of its internal management is deserving of the highest praise, as is also its entire administration, except in certain matters to which I invite attention. The books and accounts are kept with remarkable regularity, minuteness, and clearness, and though the number of the former is unusually large, there is neither surplusage, confusion, nor conflict, but

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each acts as an effective countercheck on the other. The dietary is carefully attended to, and the bread in particular is of excellent quality, and, as seen above, is produced at a comparatively small cost. The well-known zeal and ability of the Governor, Mr. Marques, with whom the Inspectors-General have been in constant communication, require no further testimony; and among the officers generally there prevails a spirit at once of energy and subordination. It is right, however, to state, *firstly*, that a larger proportion of handicraftsmen, capable of giving instruction in various branches of employment, would be very desirable, and in the future selection of warders, this object will, I trust, be not overlooked, if the same privilege shall be continued to the Board of Superintendence which was accorded to them by the late Lord Lieutenant, namely, that of waiving his own right (conferred by the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74) to appoint to this prison, and of confirming the nominations made by the Board after a probation of three months. This experiment has been found to work successfully, for there is enough of freedom on the one hand to allow a wide field of choice, and sufficient restriction on the other to prevent any misuse of the concession. Before dismissing this subject, it is my duty, and a very painful one, to direct the consideration of the Board to the record (under the head of Officers' Visits), of the rare attendances of the Local Inspector, which amount only to 29. That gentleman, who has served for above thirty years, has attained a period of life which disqualifies him from discharging the onerous and important duties attached to the office, by the 67th section, and the 13th, 14th, and 24th general rules annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act, and it is no disparagement to him to affirm, that he is no longer equal to sustain a burden which would press heavily on the energies of the young and vigorous.

Unfortunately, neither the above Act, nor the Municipal Act, confer the power of granting compensation or a retiring allowance to the Local Inspector; and, under these circumstances, I would appeal earnestly, but confidently, to the kind feeling and liberality of the Council, in behalf of a veteran officer who has reached the fulness of years in the service of the city, and I would venture to suggest that an arrangement might be devised for securing the due performance of the functions of Inspector without additional taxation, and without a sweeping reduction of the salary hitherto received by Sir E. Stanley, upon the continuance of which, during his life, his monetary calculations have probably been based.

As to discipline, my colleague and myself having remarked that some more stringent and distasteful mode of dealing with criminals is indispensable, not only for those who are sentenced to hard labour, but for vagrants, and for the idle, refractory, and more hardened prisoners, who have become familiar with the interior of a gaol, but who are not deterred from re-committal by the ordinary system of employment, rather than punishment, which generally prevails, we came to the determination of

recommending the establishment of shot-drill, as practised in the military prisons. This system, which can be modified according to the physical strength and power of endurance of each prisoner, by graduating the weight of the shot, has been found, from its irksome and endless monotony, to be peculiarly effective in scaring away the latter class of offenders from gaols; while, on the other hand, it affords the means of sustaining the punitive principle, which, we are sorry to observe, has been allowed to decline to a very culpable extent, inasmuch as an erroneous notion seems to have become generally diffused, that every exertion should be made to convert a prison into an establishment for carrying out *reproductive* works, thus ignoring its character as a place of punishment for those who *have offended against the laws*, and losing sight of the true economy, which consists not in turning the labour of a prisoner to the best account, but in rendering a prison as little tolerable as is consistent with the enlightened humanity of this age, so as to check the influx of inmates.

With regard to the general accommodation of the building, the report of the medical attendants which I have given above, *in extenso*, lays open a melancholy state of facts requiring immediate remedy. There is fortunately a space peculiarly suited for the site of a separate hospital. I refer to the existing stable-yard, which is detached, airy, and commands a view of the garden. The convicts not having been yet removed from the portion of the prison which is in the hands of the executive, though it is to be presumed that such removal will shortly take place, it would be perhaps premature to put forward any detailed plan of extension, with the view of applying the separate system, from which alone can any permanent results be expected, as the experience of all those who are engaged in the consideration of prison discipline, leads to the one conclusion, that the association of criminals contains a principle of corruption far more powerful than any counteracting effects which either coercion or moral and religious instruction can produce.

Prevention, however, being far more important than cure, even the system of separation would be inadequate to stem the advancing tide of crime, unless it be cut off at the source. Until, therefore, institutions are provided for the moral culture and industrial employment of the juveniles, who, either from poverty or the profligate example of their parents, have no means of life but theft, and no education but instruction in vice, we may despair of reducing the fearful proportion which they bear—*no less than one-fourth*—to our whole criminal population, the aggregate of which, when adult, they continue to maintain under another category.

I would, therefore, request the early and thoughtful consideration of these several objects by the Board of Superintendence, which, I doubt not, will take an enlarged view of the whole question of prison requirements, both as to accommodation, economy, and discipline. I am induced to express this confidence by the experience which my colleague and myself

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have had during the past year of the tone and spirit in which their affairs are conducted, and I should do great injustice to our feelings if we did not acknowledge with pleasure the inviolable courtesy, and the frank and cordial readiness to entertain our suggestions which have characterized our intercourse with that section of the Corporation to whose care the matters which fall within our official department have been justly committed by their fellow-citizens.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond
Female
Penitentiary,
Grangegorman.

RICHMOND FEMALE PENITENTIARY, GRANGEGORMAN.—VISITED
15TH JANUARY, 1852.

State and Accommodation.

At the period selected by me for recording my inspection, the accommodation and the general state of the prison were found to be as follows:

The accommodation consists of

		<i>Stores.</i>
Cells,	176	Prisoners' private clothing, 1
Day-rooms,	17	Prison clothing and bedding, 1
Yards,	14	Bread and milk, 1
Baths,	3	General store, 1
Chapel,	1	Straw store, 1
Church,	1	Coal stores, 6
Hospital,	1	
Kitchen,	1	
Laundries,	2	

During the last year an important addition has been made, by erecting baths, with a fumigating apparatus, a drying closet, and a clothes' store attached. Of the 176 cells, 45 are fitted for the separate system, and occupied by tried prisoners who have been but once committed, and 26, with some trifling alterations, can be similarly adopted, so as to meet the requirements of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44; and if a dormitory for vagrants, to which I shall refer hereafter, were established, 17 more could be rendered available for the same indispensable object. It may be well here to suggest, having regard to the above Act, that a night patrol should be established in the corridors after nine o'clock at night, not only that each prisoner should be enabled to communicate at every time with an officer, but to prevent the use of loose songs and language, which, I am informed, are indulged in by the more depraved women, as soon as the restraint of the matron is withdrawn. The assorted classes are divided as follows,—1st, those who are nursing children;—2nd, tried misdemeanants of the lowest orders, from which the occupants of the above twenty-six cells are selected;—3rd, beggars sentenced to confinement for a longer term than forty-eight hours. Of the untried there are two classes; the first, committals and re-committals, which are severally kept apart; the remainder of the beggars, the drunkards and the lunatics, in their respective sub-division complete the classification.

There is a good pump for the use of the officers, but wholly inadequate for the general wants of the prison, which are supplied with somewhat impure water from the canal; I regret to observe that there are considerable deposits of mud which require filtration. The ventilation throughout is very effective, and, in spite of the numbers congregated, I know no prison freer from effluvia or oppressive atmosphere. This constant supply of fresh air, combined with rigid cleanliness, naturally conduces much to the sanitary condition of the inmates.

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OFFENCES.		EMPLOYED AT	
For Trial,	17	Sewing,	60
Further Examination,	4	Knitting,	28
Felons convicted,	74	In Laundries,	58
Having Goods in Possession,	102	Cooking,	7
Assaults,	7	Cleaning,	21
Wilful Trespass,	4	At School,	42
Pawning illegally,	1	Nursing,	20
Misdemeanants,	91	In Hospital,	25
Lunatics,	31	In Reception Ward,	17
Beggars,	141	Untried,	21
Drunkards,	8	Lunatics,	33
	—	Beggars,	140
	480	Drunkards,	8
		Total,	480

N.B.—One Misdemeanant and one Beggar in Lunatic class, found to be insane.

NUMBER of COMMITTALS for Year 1851.

For Trial,		539	
Further Examination,		133	
			672
By Judges and Recorder.	Felons Convicted,	219	
	Receiving Stolen Goods,	29	
	Uttering Base Coin,	6	
	Uttering Forged Draft,	1	
	Bigamy,	1	
	Child Stealing,	2	
	Deserting their Children,	6	
By Magistrates.	Assaults, Violent,	13	
	Assaults, Common,	332	
	Having Goods in Possession,	1,376	
	Wilful Trespass,	135	
	Pawning Illegally,	76	
	Selling Spirits unlicensed,	15	
	Misdemeanants,	2,160	
	Beggars under Vagrant Act,		4,094
	Drunkards,		4,562
	Lunatics under the Act,		3,662
Gross Total,			69
			13,336
Average number confined daily throughout the year,			380
Highest number confined at any one time,			478
Lowest do. do.			299

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It is a melancholy but necessary duty to analyze those statistics of crime and misery, in order to note the sources of increase, and to study the means, if not of remedy, at least of mitigation. The aggregate of inmates is increased by that furnished at the inspection held by my colleague in the month of February. The advance is, I regret to state, 79; but when we examine the number of committals for the whole year, it will be seen that the schedule presents the sum of 13,336, being an excess of no less than 1,578 over a similar return supplied at the above period; both these documents prove the common result, that larceny and mendicancy are advancing with appalling rapidity; the two heads, "having goods, &c.," and "beggars, &c.," showing the totals of 1,376 instead of 872, and of 4,562 instead of 3,121. It is to be remarked, however, and it is an almost solitary indication of improvement, that there is considerable decline in the amount of drunkenness, the numbers being diminished by 312.

PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT during the Year 1851.

Class of Committals.	12 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.	14 Days.	7 Days.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Total.
Untried,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	672
Lunatics,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Felons and Misdemeanants,	20	107	147	443	838	648	864	1,048	196	4,371
Vagrants,	—	—	—	—	40	65	694	2,798	965	4,562
Drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	3,597	3,662
Total,	20	107	147	443	838	713	1,558	3,911	4,758	13,336

PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT during the Year 1850.

Class of Offences.	12 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.	14 Days.	7 Days.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	Total.
Felons and Misdemeanants, . . . }	18	76	130	297	1,083	477	639	849	274	770	4,663
Vagrants,	—	—	—	—	15	529	348	125	2,104	—	3,121
Drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3,914	—	3,974
Total,	18	76	130	297	1,098	1,006	1,037	1,034	6,292	770	11,758

On examination of the above tables the differential increase and diminution under the several terms of confinements, affords matter for grave consideration, as to the most effective periods of imprisonment, with a view to checking the influx of the overwhelming tide of vagrancy,

AGE, RELIGION, and DEGREE of EDUCATION of the Felons and Misdemeanants.

Age.	Religion.	Education.
10 years and under, 14	Protestants, . . . 630	Read and write, . . . 882
11 do. to 15 . . . 164	Presbyterians, . . . 4	Read, . . . 1,408
16 do. to 20 . . . 920	Roman Catholics, 3,737	Neither, . . . 2,081
21 do. to 30 . . . 2,032		
31 do. to 40 . . . 864		
41 do. & upwards 377		
Total, . . . 4,371	Total, . . . 4,371	Total, . . . 4,317

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NUMBER of COMMITTALS and RE-COMMITTALS of the above within the Year.

Committed	Once, .	Persons.	Committals.
"	Twice, .	1,920	1,920
"	Thrice, .	408	816
"	4 times, .	167	501
"	5 " .	86	344
"	6 " .	48	240
"	7 " .	22	132
"	8 " .	14	98
"	9 " .	11	88
"	10 " .	4	36
"	11 " .	4	40
"	12 " .	2	22
"	13 " .	2	24
"	14 " .	1	13
"	15 " .	1	30
"	16 " .	2	16
"	17 " .	1	16
"	18 " .	1	18
"	19 " .	1	19
	Total, .	2,695	4,371

RE-COMMITTALS of VAGRANTS during the Year 1851 analyzed.

Committed	Once, .	Persons.	Committals.
"	Twice, .	1,492	1,492
"	Thrice, .	263	562
"	4 times, .	185	555
"	5 " .	91	364
"	6 " .	35	175
"	7 " .	32	192
"	8 " .	21	147
"	9 " .	18	144
"	10 " .	18	162
"	11 " .	15	150
"	12 " .	9	117
"	13 " .	7	105
"	14 " .	6	102
"	15 " .	4	72
"	16 " .	3	57
"	17 " .	2	40
"	18 " .	3	90
"	19 " .	2	72
	Total, .	2,206	4,562

Vagrants born in the City of Dublin, 865 ; vagrants born in other parts, 3,497 ; total, 4,562. The entire failure of the ex-

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isting system, as a deterrent, cannot be more strikingly illustrated than by this table :—if the sum of 1,492, which stands for those committed *once*, be deducted from the total of the committals, the balance is 3,070 ; while if the same sum be deducted from 2,206, viz., the number of persons committed, the result amounts to 714, thus proving that 714 individuals represent 3,070 re-committals.

RETURN of the undernamed Persons who were in custody on the 15th of January, 1852, showing their ages, and the number of times they were imprisoned.

	Age.	How often imprisoned.
1 Julia Quinn,	35	113 times.
2 Catherine Cooper,	38	112 "
3 Maria Thompson,	36	95 "
4 Eliza Casey,	35	86 "
5 Sarah Nugent,	32	86 "
6 Emily Hughes,	24	81 "
7 Eliza Stewart,	32	77 "
8 Mary Lawlor,	33	73 "
9 Margaret Kane,	38	71 "
10 Mary Fitzpatrick,	29	65 "
11 Anne Hanley,	25	62 "
12 Margaret Fitzsimon,	30	50 "
13 Jane Hamilton,	36	46 "
14 Ellen Butler,	24	45 "
15 Bridget Egan,	59	42 "
16 Anne Daley,	29	40 "
17 Anne Murphy,	40	39 "
18 Jane Kiernan,	24	36 "
19 Eliza Thompson,	25	35 "
20 Anne Ryan,	26	33 "
21 Margaret Farrell,	24	31 "
22 Mary Byrne,	21	30 "
23 Sarah Irwin,	36	29 "
24 Maria Quigley,	30	26 "
25 Alice Nowlan,	28	25 "

The persons above named are now, and since their committal have been, placed in separate cells ; and, as far as practicable, are strictly kept under the separate system.

The number of prisoners who, after their sentence had expired, were sent to their place of nativity, or to the residence of their nearest relatives, during the year 1851, reached 230 ; of whom there returned to Dublin, and were re-committed to prison, 16 ; total, 214.

The expense incurred by the Board of Superintendence in sending the above numbers home, was, on an average, about 2*s.* each.

Employment is furnished from the sources enumerated above, of which washing for public institutions, sewing, and knitting, return the largest profit. The two latter branches of useful female industry have received lately a considerable impulse, and are likely to be extended much further than would appear from the subjoined account :—

NORTH
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Officers and Salaries.

		£	s.	d.
DUBLIN	1 Governor,	200	0	0
PRISONS.	1 Head Matron,	200	0	0
Richmond	1 Assistant do.	60	0	0
Female	1 Store do.	70	0	0
Penitentiary,	1 School do.	40	0	0
Grangeorman.	1 Hospital do.	40	0	0
	1 Kitchen do.	40	0	0
	1 Laundry do.	40	0	0
	5 Class do. at £40,	200	0	0
	6 Do. do. at £30,	180	0	0
	1 Lunatic Nurse,	30	0	0
	1 Clerk,	90	0	0
	1 Assistant do. and Storekeeper,	60	0	0
	1 Court Attendant,	70	0	0
	1 Hall-door keeper,	52	0	0
	3 Guardsmen at £30,	90	0	0
	2 Servants at £12,	24	0	0
		£1,486	0	0

Officers' Visits.

The following is the attendance of the non-resident Officers.

Local Inspector,	23	Presbyterian Chaplain,	163
Protestant Chaplain,	215	Physician,	246
Roman Catholic do.,	482	Surgeon,	211

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation consists of three large wards, with 36 beds; 4 large rooms, for fever or other contagious disease; 2 bath-rooms, 2 water-closets, a surgery, store-room, kitchen, and 2 exercising yards. The hospital matron resides in this part of the building. An aggregate sum of £100 per annum is paid to the Apothecary for attendance and medicines, an arrangement which is at least doubtful in principle, and which demands very close supervision on the part of the Board.

Patients admitted and prescribed for in the year 1851 :—

Physician's Interns,	183 and 20 children.
Do. Externs,	1,843
	—2,026
Surgeon's Interns,	269
Do. Externs,	1,515
	—1,784
Average number daily in hospital,	23
Number of deaths in the year, including 2 lunatics,	5

Lunatics.

Number of lunatics in custody on the 1st Jan., 1851,	55
Number committed during the year,	69
	—124
Number removed to Richmond Lunatic Asylum,	52
Number discharged convalescent,	42
Number died,	2
	—96
Number remaining in custody, 31st December, 1851,	28

This total exhibits a great diminution since last year, and I am happy to have the assurance of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums that there will be a speedy removal of the remaining inmates, which will render available the space now occupied by them, and greatly relieve the present interference with the ordinary discipline of the prison.

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Board of Superintendence.

Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., M.P.	Alderman Denis Moylan.
John Reynolds, Esq., M.P.	Francis Codd, Esq., T.C., J.P.
George Roe, Esq., D.L., J.P.	John D. Atkin, Esq., T.C.
Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L., J.P.	Richard Kelly, Esq., T.C.
Joseph Boyce, Esq., J.P.	John Sweetman, Esq., T.C.
Alderman Robert H. Kinahan, J.P.	Cornelius Dennyhy, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

In all that relates to discipline and administration, as far as is practicable under the difficulties which oppress it, this prison deserves high praise. Mr. Synnott, the Governor, is a most zealous and conscientious officer, and the Matron appears to be thoroughly conversant with her very arduous duties. The books and accounts are kept with great minuteness and accuracy, and present a clear and intelligible system of mutual checks and easy reference. The Board of Superintendence, I am happy to say, purposes to draw up immediately a code of by-laws, which are not only absolutely indispensable for the guidance both of the officers and of the prisoners, but for legalizing certain punishments, and for carrying out the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44. I have referred above with great pain to the increasing pressure of numbers upon the accommodation of this gaol, and to the daily influx of vagrants, which absorbs almost the whole time of the officers, which renders classification and stringent discipline impossible, and endangers the health of the metropolis, through which these masses circulate, impregnated with disease, the result of filth, exposure, starvation, and promiscuous congregation. In fact, the original design of this institution has become gradually effaced, and instead of a penitentiary for giving effect to reformatory principles, a central receptacle containing the anomalous features of a lock-up house, a workhouse, an hospital, and a lunatic asylum, has grown into existence. A very important question, therefore, presents itself for consideration, as to whether increased efforts are to be made for dealing with these evils in their *present* form, or whether any, and what, means should be adopted for restoring to the gaol its *original* character, and for establishing some separate institution for the detention and punishment of drunkards, vagrants, and those who are committed for very short terms; the *latter* proposition I set aside for the present, as, if adopted, it would not come into operation for a considerable period; but if the city authorities should determine upon extending the accommodation of the existing building, without effecting any alteration in its object, or in the classes of its inmates, I would venture to urge upon the Council the neces-

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sity of at once grappling with the difficulty. There is an ample space for erecting a large dormitory for the reception of beggars exclusively, which, though within the same walls, would be sufficiently detached to prevent any contamination, either moral or physical. The expense of such a building, necessarily simple in its construction, would be more than compensated by the sanitary advantages which it would furnish, and by placing at the disposal of the authorities several cells at present crowded by their wretched occupants, for the purpose of extending the separate system to those whose comparatively larger period of imprisonment would afford some hope of amelioration. The difficulty of dealing with such females as have already undergone the almost fabulous number of re-committals recorded above, leaves no other practical remedy. Their sex forbids the adoption of the punishments which are brought to bear with salutary power upon males—severe labour, and the lash—and nothing remains but separation, which experience shows to have a peculiarly deterrent effect upon females. I took occasion during the past year to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence of Armagh Gaol to this ascertained result, on the ground that the women of the class and character from which the inmates of prisons are usually supplied, and particularly to the most violent and abandoned, solitude and silence are insupportable, and those who in association are the loudest and boldest, are, when isolated, completely broken into submission, or if not, as is often the case, softened to repentance, at least subdued to a wholesome fear of the recurrence of fresh penal seclusion. I will not venture to assert that in consequence of this appeal a large sum was voted for an addition to the County Gaol, so as to provide adequate accommodation for the females, but as it is a fact most creditable to the cess-payers that no less than two thousand five hundred pounds were, at presentment sessions held in Armagh, *unanimously* allocated to this humane object, I am not without hopes but it will be my pleasing duty to record a similar act of public spirit in the metropolis. Perhaps, also, as even under the most favourable circumstances, the great pressure of numbers would prevent the application of the above system to all classes of the prisoners, the least expensive mode of subjecting them to a more severe discipline and observation than is compatible with the present accommodation, would be to build an extensive day-room, properly warmed and ventilated, and so arranged as that all the occupants should face the officer, and be rendered amenable for every breach of silence or attempt at communication—by being thus placed under direct and constant supervision. I throw out these remarks rather than suggestions, being fully aware that the Board is thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of the evils which I have put forward, and with a sense of duty which would lead them to adopt the most practicable and attainable means of improvement.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—VISITED 20TH NOVEMBER, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

I SHALL enter into no detail of the particular condition of this prison, at the period of my inspection, further than to state that I found it clean, fairly ventilated, well supplied with water, and free from disease. For these advantages it is indebted partly to its position, but mainly to the care and zeal of the Marshal, and of the able medical officer, Dr. Benson. The number of prisoners confined here amounted to 67, of whom one was committed in 1827, two in 1844, three in 1848, two in 1849, and three in 1850. There were moreover, belonging to the families of the hatchmen and of the prisoners, no less than twenty-seven females, not prisoners, residing within the walls.

The defects of this institution are so numerous and prominent, and have so often been made the subject of animadversion by former Inspectors-General, that I shall recapitulate them very briefly:—

1st. The constitution is anomalous; the Marshalsea is like all ordinary gaols, placed by the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, under the supervision of the Court of Queen's Bench; but being supported entirely by the public funds, it partakes the character of a Government prison, and is, consequently, not managed under the direction of a Board of Superintendence. Again, although all the officers are paid by the state, they are not all appointed by the executive—the Deputy Marshal, and three of the hatchmen being nominated by the Marshal. A privilege too has been permitted to continue so long, that it has grown almost into a prescriptive right on the part of the hatchmen, to let their own apartments to prisoners, so that there is actually a competition for lodging-money between the Local Inspector, the superior officer of the Government, and the subordinate hatchmen, some of whom, as stated above, are merely the nominees of the Marshal. These evils can only be remedied by the interference of the legislature, as well as those of the existing state of the law affecting debtors, which permits confinement to be protracted into imprisonment for life—there being no effectual barrier against fraud, collusion, passiveness, or vexatious delay.

2ndly. The rules hitherto in force, or rather in nominal operation, have been found so utterly inadequate to the maintenance of decent order, and the usages which have been suffered to take root have proved so incompatible with discipline and economy, that the abrogation of the former, and the abolition of the latter, have become indispensable.

A bill is in preparation with the view of obtaining the aid of Parliament, to place the Marshalsea on a proper footing, and to render it what it ought to be, namely—a place solely for the safe custody temporarily of persons whose incarceration shall be considered to be but the means, and to have no other legitimate object, save that of obliging the debtor to give up his property to the payment of his just debts. As, however, any remodelling

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Marshalsea.*

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of this prison would involve the question of moderate compensation to some of the existing officers, the matter is not confined to a mere re-construction of the constitution.

With reference to the reformation of the internal management, the remedies, being entirely of an administrative nature, are within the powers vested in the Judges of the Queen's Bench, by whose direction the Inspectors-General, and the Inspector of Government Prisons, he being also Local Inspector of the Marshalsea, have drawn up (with the full concurrence of the Marshal) a new code of regulations, to be submitted for the approbation of the Court, and it is to be hoped that they will be found effectual for the purposes of furnishing the proper officers with sufficient authority, and for establishing a stringent and economical system of discipline over the lax, intemperate, wasteful, and unruly habits of the inmates, which the existing by-laws have totally failed to repress and correct.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

[NOTE.—Since the above was put into type, the death of the Marshal, Mr. Joseph Denis Mullen (a highly respected officer) has taken place, and Mr. Caulfield has been appointed in his stead. The Court of Queen's Bench has also, I am happy to state, given its sanction to the new code.]

*St. Sepulchre's
Manor Prison.*

ST. SEPULCHRE'S MANOR PRISON.—VISITED 27TH NOVEMBER,
1851.

State and Accommodation.

As this jurisdiction still exists, I am bound to notice the gaol as a place of legal confinement, though its inutility has been frequently admitted. It consists of twelve rooms, including the paupers' hall, and three yards; there is an adequate supply of good water. Debtors, of whom there were but twelve incarcerated here during the year ending on the day of my visit, find their own furniture, food, firing, and other necessities, there being no prison allowance.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

*County of
Antrim Gaol.*

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED 23RD, 24TH,
AND 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

THE subjoined return shows the morning state of this gaol, on the 24th September:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	NORTH DISTRICT. County of Antrim Gaol.
Master debtors,	4	1	
Poor do.	15	—	
Felons convicted,	81	36	
Misdemeanants do.	21	—	
Felons untried,	28	26	
Soldiers tried,	12	2	
Deserters,	1	—	
Revenue laws,	2	—	
Drunkards,	1	1	
Committed summarily,	59	19	
Lunatics,	7	—	
Total,	231	85—316	
Of whom sick in Hospital,	1	2—3	

Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year, males, 264; females, 101. Average males, 244; females, 75.

RETURN of COMMITTALS from 1st January to 24th September, 1851.

	Committed from Belfast.				Committed from County.				Gross Total.
	Aged 16 and upwards.		Aged under 16 years.		Aged 16 and upwards.		Aged under 16 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
General Committals,	679	303	87	37	312	138	41	25	1,622
Committals for being Drunk on streets,	342	194	1	2	19	12	—	—	570
Total,	1,021	497	88	39	331	150	41	25	2,192
Re-committed under the head of } General Committals,	211	114	33	21	29	25	1	3	437
Re-committals for being Drunk on } streets,	72	49	—	—	—	2	—	—	123
Total,	283	163	33	21	29	27	1	3	560
Not in Custody before,	736	334	55	18	302	123	40	22	1,632

There is a trifling excess of 25 in the foregoing total over that returned at the last inspection, but the ordinary fluctuations in the number of inmates of prisons, arising from various extraneous causes, are sufficient to account for this difference, even without putting forward the great and progressive increase of Belfast. An analysis of the table proves that about a *fourth* of the general committals is supplied from the rural districts, while the proportion of *re-committals* from the same quarter is not quite *one-seventh*, a result attributable either to the greater

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deterrent or reformatory effects of the separate system upon such offenders, who are naturally less hardened and more susceptible of good impressions than the refuse of the town population, who are not so much affected by undergoing this form of confinement. With regard to *drunkenness*, it is lamentable to observe, that one-third of the whole committals spring from this incentive to crime; that, of adults, *i.e.* those who are above sixteen years of age, one-half of the males, and *two-fifths* of the females in the town class fall within this category; while in the *re-committals* for the same offence, the males do not number a *fourth*, but the females reach the fearful sum of *seven-sixteenths*. The condition, however, of the two sexes is not to be measured by mere *figures*, whether the subject be examined morally or financially. Drunkenness among the males is often, and I believe from the present flourishing state of the town, in trade and manufactures, is, in the great majority of cases, the consequence of the excitement arising out of full employment and proportionate wages, and argues neither poverty nor deep depravity; but females seldom yield themselves up to this vice until they are lost to almost all sense of shame, and thus seek a stimulus for the exhaustion produced by profligate indulgence, and a temporary relief from despair. For the reformation of such persons the ordinary means of prison discipline are inadequate; and the good work must be one of time, and of uninterrupted supervision, in asylums exclusively designed for that purpose—inasmuch as short terms of incarceration effect nothing in the way of moral improvement, but almost provoke, by the force of re-action, an eager return to former intemperance, upon the withdrawal of restraint. There is also a large proportion of juveniles, whose physical condition is one demanding special care and attention, as the separate system operates with peculiar severity between the age of fourteen and nineteen, a period of life when a more generous diet and a larger amount of air and exercise are requisite; and as to their moral culture, it is needless to urge that the chances of reclamation during the earlier years are infinitely greater.

The accommodation is ample, consisting of 438 single cells, 16 solitary cells, 5 day-rooms, and 38 yards. The sewerage is effective, and capable of being sluiced. Classification and discipline in all its branches are strictly observed. The bedding is clean and sufficient, and sheets are used. The clothing of prisoners on their admission is steeped in a chemical preparation, so as to destroy vermin effectually. At night, after lock-up, the deputy-governor, attended by two turnkeys, opens the door of every male cell, and ascertains the presence of the inmate. There is a regular patrol in the corridors, and outside. The punishments, though under the separate system they are necessarily more numerous for small infractions of prison rules, amounted to only 270 upon the above total of committals, &c. They chiefly consisted of stoppage of diet, &c., and were all, with one exception, inflicted by the Governor.

Employment and Schools.

Employment is furnished for the male prisoners, according to the subjoined schedule:—Weaving, winding, shoe-making, tailoring, cord-making, mat-making, carpentering, plastering, painting, gas-fitting, brush-making, hearth-rug weaving, pounding freestone, labouring on prison grounds, breaking stones, and pumping all the water used in the prison by means of a force pump.

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There is considerable activity displayed in this department, as many of the turnkeys are capable of giving instruction in various branches. Stone-breaking is carried on largely and productively here, in *separate* compartments, and thus is not liable to the accidents which frequently occur in association. A crank-pump for forcing water is supplied with 20 stalls, and all prisoners are placed to work upon it, during a period of two hours and a half daily, half an hour of which is consumed in intervals of rest. Dr. Purdon, the excellent and able medical attendant, is desirous of varying this labour, by the establishment of a capstan-mill, which would give exercise to the legs, as in turning the crank pump the chest and arms are alone engaged. Pauper debtors are employed in the kitchen, &c., and thus an important saving is effected. The amount of earnings in 1850, was £1,872 7s. 8½*d.*, while the cost of work was £1,223 16s. 5½*d.* Schooling is given in the chapel for four hours and a half daily, to all classes. The prisoners, who are in stalls, are addressed by numbers and not by their names. The registry of progress has hitherto been very imperfectly kept, but a new schoolmaster has been lately appointed, who appears competent and anxious to do his duty; and I beg to express a hope, that the chaplains, who devote great and laudable attention to moral and religious culture, will see fit to examine each prisoner on his discharge, or, at least, such as are confined for three months, and certify the correctness of the entry of improvement. This would be an advantageous check upon, and a stimulant to the schoolmaster.

Female Department.

The females are employed in whitework, knitting, flowering, veining, carding wool and tow, spinning, quilting, and washing. The latter is carried on in 14 separate compartments, furnished with troughs, and well ventilated over head, so that no bad sanitary result arises from confinement in so small a space. The washerwomen besides adjourn from time to time to the adjoining drying ground. No less than 1,057 articles had been washed during the week preceding my inspection, but it is right to observe, that there is no undue competition with free labour outside, by adopting a lower scale of charges.

Dietary.

For prisoners whose sentence exceeds a fortnight, 8 oz. oatmeal made into 1 quart stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner, 1 lb. best household bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper, 2 oz. oatmeal made into gruel.

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Prisoners sentenced a fortnight and under, get for breakfast 8oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of buttermilk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. No supper to this class.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; meat (none used, except specially ordered by the doctor); new milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

It will be observed, that this dietary somewhat exceeds that prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, on the alleged grounds of the labour performed, and the necessity of a larger amount of food under the separate system, when strictly maintained. The equality of rations keeps the females in stronger health than the males, and indeed generally the exemption from disease offers the best evidence that this vital subject has occupied the attention of the authorities. I tasted the bread and milk, which were excellent.

Books and Accounts.

Great care is observed in the keeping of the books, and an evident desire was exhibited, that the accounts should be thoroughly examined and tested. It may be right to mention here, that the Inspectors-General hope to shortly bring into operation an uniform system of accounts, containing complete checks, and excluding all fallacious calculations, in order that the economy and management of every gaol in Ireland may be regulated by a common standard.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector, .	92	6	2
Rev. C. Allen, Protestant Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. H. O'Loughlin, Roman Catholic do., .	36	18	6
Rev. G. Shaw, Presbyterian do., .	36	18	6
Doctor T. H. Purdon, Surgeon, .	74	0	0
Doctor James Moore, Apothecary, .	—	—	—
John Forbes, Governor, .	300	0	0
William Skillen, Deputy do., .	50	0	0
Hugh Fisher, } Wardens, 1st Class, {	40	0	0
John M'Aninch, } {	40	0	0
William Watson, } {	35	0	0
John Mullan, } {	35	0	0
James M'Keown, } Do. 2nd Class, {	35	0	0
James Gorman, } {	35	0	0
David Beatty, } {	30	0	0
Geo. M'Dowell, } {	30	0	0
John Brown, } {	30	0	0
H. M'Laughlin, } Do. 3rd Class, {	30	0	0
Thos. Haddock, } {	30	0	0
John Coleman, } {	30	0	0
Robert Auld, } {	30	0	0
Andrew Herron, Watchman, .	30	0	0
William Pinkerton, Schoolmaster, .	30	0	0
Mrs. Ash, Matron, .	40	0	0
Miss Mullan, Deputy do., .	25	0	0
Mrs. M'Clure, Nursetender, .	18	0	0
Mrs. Alderdice, Laundress, .	25	0	0

The subordinate officers appear to constitute a valuable body of men, in point of discipline and efficiency.

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Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	172	Presbyterian or Dissenting	
Surgeon,	228	Chaplain,	161
Protestant Chaplain,	158	Roman Catholic do.,	147

Hospital.

I have noticed above the remarkable absence of disease in this gaol, of which there cannot be a better proof than that the patients requiring to be placed in the hospital amounted to but three—this number being, of course, irrespective of those under treatment in their cells for trifling ailments. The hospital is clean and well ventilated, but is furnished only with slipper baths. The books are admirably kept, and every article of extra diet is entered in the handwriting of Dr. Purdon—a most satisfactory check, which I have too often found wanting elsewhere. The whole sanitary administration, indeed, of the prison, and his watchfulness over the physical and mental condition of the prisoners, reflect the highest credit upon this conscientious officer, and proves that the separate system is capable of being worked under proper supervision, without any detrimental consequences. There were 8 lunatics, but only 7 committed as such. None were violent at the period of my visit. They are placed under the charge of one turnkey, to whom this duty is specially allocated.

Board of Superintendence.

John McNeile, Esq.	Samuel G. Fenton, Esq.
Robert Thomson, Esq.	Rev. R. W. Bland.
Thomas Montgomery, Esq.	Charles O'Hara, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq.	James E. Leslie, Esq.
Thomas Verner, Esq.	George J. Clarke, Esq.
Conway R. Dobbs, Esq.	John Dickey, Esq.

The Board is regularly convened every month, and meets for the discharge of general business; vouchers are verified, and bills examined and paid, the smaller sums being included in one cheque, which is placed in the hands of the Local Inspector. The accounts in the aggregate are finally audited before the assizes, when they are submitted to the Grand Jury.

General Observations.

I visited this fine institution on three successive days, and having placed myself in communication with the authorities, I found, I am happy to state, cleanliness, order, and discipline prevailing throughout, and, above all, a strong sense of duty.

Nothing was withheld, no question was evaded, and, indeed, the most strict scrutiny into the working of each department appeared to be desired by those having the direction of it. I have borne testimony above to the medical services of Dr. Purdon, the importance of which is, of course, infinitely greater

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under the separate system than in associated imprisonment, and to the zeal and devotedness with which the chaplains address themselves to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners of their respective creeds.

In relation to this subject I have much pleasure in recording that the Board of Superintendence are now about to carry out the 4th section of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44, which had been brought under their notice on former occasions by the Inspectors-General, and to issue prayer-books and catechisms in addition to the bibles with which the cells have been already furnished. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Oulton, takes the deepest interest in the charge confided to him; and Mr. Forbes, the Governor, is an officer of long experience and of indefatigable energy.

In fine, one common feeling appears to actuate the whole administration, that no exertion should be spared to test fully the efficacy of the system pursued, and to render the establishment a matter of just pride, not only to the immediate locality, but to the country at large.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I beg to call the attention of the Board to the annexed notes upon the county bridewells, in the dietary of which some reductions have been made since the last inspection.

Ballymoney.

Ballymoney.—One male prisoner confined here. The building, &c., in fair repair. The water and sewerage good. The dietary nearly in accordance with the last order—cost, 4*d.* a head. The meal and bread are furnished by contract, and the milk is purchased by the keeper, whose salary is £20. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The registry is correct, but a visitors' book is wanted. I regretted to find no *written committals*, though it appears that the magistrates are in the habit of visiting the bridewell, as well as the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Creery.

Ballymena.

Ballymena.—No prisoners here. There are two pumps, one ineffective. The sewerage good. Some of the bedding much worn. The yards partly in grass, which ought to be removed, and gravel substituted. The doors had been mended by the keeper at his own expense. The walls are very low, and I learned from a private quarter that the ground adjoining the boundary wall had been encroached upon, which might affect the security of custody. If this statement be correct, and the matter is worth inquiring into, steps should be taken for asserting the property of the county. Petty sessions and transmittals regular. The dietary correct, furnished at 4*d.* a head by the keeper. I lament to observe, that here too are no *written committals*. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Reeves, seldom visits; but, Mr. Dickey, a member of the Board of Superintendence discharges this duty.

Antrim.

Antrim.—It is almost unnecessary to comment upon the utter inadequacy of this bridewell to its objects, as its defects have so frequently been pointed out by my predecessors, namely, the

want of water, of space for exercise, of light and ventilation, and of proper protection against communication from the outside. I was given to understand, and I therefore abstain from urging this matter, that steps will be forthwith taken for building a new bridewell, as, although the railway communication with Belfast will evidently relieve Antrim of its prisoners, of whom there were 182 in the last quarter, the existing building is wholly unfit for their reception, even during one night. The bedding sufficient. The registry correct, but no *written* committals kept. The dietary supplied at 4*d.* a head, by the keeper, whose salary is £20.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
*County of
Antrim.*
—
*Bridewells,
Antrim.*

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL.—VISITED THE 26TH OF
SEPTEMBER, 1851.

*County of
Armagh Gaol.*

State and Accommodation.

THE morning state of this gaol I found to be as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	—
Poor do.,	6	—
Felons convicted,	18	10
Misdemeanants do.,	12	13
Felons untried,	2	3
Misdemeanants do.,	13	10
Soldiers tried,	1	—
Do. untried,	1	—
Revenue laws,	1	—
Committed summarily,	16	12
Lunatics,	1	—
Total,	74	48—122
Of whom were sick in Hospital,	3	4—7

The number of commitments during the past year were, males, 722; females, 353;—re-commitments, males, 45; females, 36; drunkards—males, 115; females, 67. The greatest number in prison at one time during the past year stood, males, 129; females, 67;—average males, 107; do. females, 48. It is with much pleasure that I notice in the above total, a decrease of 17, as compared with the summary returned at the last inspection, which also exhibited a reduction of 34 upon that of the preceding year. It is remarkable that although during the last three years the commitments of the females never quite amounted to *one-half* of the number of those of the males, their re-commitments have reached nearly to *four-fifths*—the figures standing thus:—1849—23 females to 30 males; 1850—29 to 41; 1851—36 to 45. The regularity of this disproportion would appear to arise almost necessarily from the difference of the systems in operation with reference to the two

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Armagh Gaol.

sexes—the new part of the building being adopted for the due separation of tried males; the untried are placed in the old gaol, but are under strict supervision as to the maintenance of silence and general discipline. There is a patrol nightly in the corridors, but none outside. Prisoners upon their arrival are washed, and if they require it, are furnished with clothing. The punishments amounted to but 44 during the year, but, as will be seen below, the undue crowding of the female department is such as to render it impossible to carry out strictly the same regulations as in the case of males. The accommodation consists of 61 single cells, 15 solitary do., and 35 rooms with beds. Water is amply supplied by pipes, and the sewerage is capable of being flushed with great force. The cells are clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in sound repair, and sufficient in quantity. Sheets are used, a practice which, with a view both to health and economy, ought to be universally adopted.

Employment and Schools.

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES.

Picking oakum, . . . 46	Mat-making, . . . 3
Weaving, . . . 5	Tailoring, . . . 1
Winding, . . . 2	Brush-making, . . . 1

Besides prison duties, the above return shows how small a proportion of useful works is carried on in this gaol; for oakum picking offers no means of gradual improvement, or future support to prisoners on their discharge. There is, I understand, but little general demand for broken stones; but when they are required some profit is derived from them. Schooling, as far as spelling and reading, is given from one hour to an hour and a half daily, in each class, by the turnkeys, as the schoolmaster is past his labour; but this vital branch of discipline and reformation is, I lament to say, in a most imperfect and unsatisfactory condition.

Female Department.

The difference between this section of the gaol and the other portions is painfully striking; and, while the present want of available space continues, imprisonment here can have little other effect than to harden the depraved, and to corrupt the comparatively pure. So limited is the accommodation, that one day-room is applied also to the purposes of a school-room and laundry. There is no drying-loft. At night some classification, according to character, is attempted, as far as is possible, where the inmates of one cell reach occasionally to the number of seven or eight; but in the day-time even this most inadequate approximation to due division cannot be put in force. Employment is provided by washing, sewing, &c., carding, spinning, oakum picking, and knitting—the latter occupying the greater portion. The matron and assistant matron appear to be anxious to maintain order and cleanliness, but the primary

objects of good discipline, stringent and certain punishment, and moral improvement are wholly ignored where all degrees and classes of guilt are intermixed together in one body, the worst elements of which necessarily preponderate and prevail.

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County of
Armagh Gaol.

Dietary.

Bread, oatmeal porridge, and milk.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per cwt., 8s.—white, per cwt., 9s. 10d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per stone, 4d.

There were some complaints as to the stirabout and milk, I tasted the latter, which was rather sour and thin. Indeed, the contract is so low as to render it difficult to supply a properly nutritious quality. The bread was very good.

Books and Accounts.

There exists evidently on the part of Mr. M'Kinstry (who has succeeded the late lamented Dr. Kidd, in the office of Local Inspector), not only the desire but the ability to place this department in complete order. At present the works account is imperfectly kept, the basis of the daily state is insufficient, and there are certain checks wanting upon the exact amount of rations in the abstract of daily consumption—such as dockets of issue, and entries of the time at which the committal and discharge of each prisoner in the course of the day takes place. These defects will, however, be easily remedied, and the whole system of the accounts be brought to the most satisfactory state of clearness and accuracy.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John M'Kinstry, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. B. Wade, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. A. Fleming, Presbyterian do.	30	0	0
Rev. A. Rogers, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0
A. Robinson, Esq., Surgeon,	—	—	—
M. Armstrong, Apothecary,	20	0	0
John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	144	0	0
William Hughes, Schoolmaster, &c.	30	0	0
Elizabeth Walker, Matron,	30	0	0
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey,	37	0	0
Wesley Dunn, 2nd do.	28	0	0
Samuel Walker, 3rd do.	25	0	0
William Thornberry, 4th do.	25	0	0
William Mitchel, 5th do.	25	0	0
George Duncan, 6th do.	25	0	0
Alexander Robinson, 7th do.	25	0	0
Thomas Nelson, 8th do.	25	0	0
Margaret Walker, Infirmary Nurse,	15	0	0
Sarah M'Cutcheon, Sub-matron,	10	0	0

Officer on Gaol Allowance.

Sarah M'Cutcheon, Sub-matron.

NORTH
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County of
Armagh Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	219
Surgeon, &c.	147
Protestant Chaplain,	157
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	.	.	.	.	.	123
Roman Catholic do.	.	.	.	.	.	81
Apothecary,	.	.	.	.	.	242

The turnkeys wear a handsome uniform. They appear to be an active body, and among them are three tradesmen—a weaver, a tailor, and shoemaker. Their salaries are rather below the average; perhaps a graduated scale of payment, measured by length of service, or the amount of duty, is the most effective stimulus to zeal and energy, and proves to be the best economy.

Hospital and Lunatics.

There were but three males in hospital and four females. No epidemic prevailed, nor were there any cases needing remark. The males, when slightly indisposed, are generally treated in their cells, an excellent practice, preventing as it does any infraction of the separate system, of which the very able medical officer, Dr. Robinson, is a strong advocate. The hospital was cleanly and fully ventilated. In the annexed return the cost of medicine as compared with that of other gaols appears to be somewhat high.

NUMBER in HOSPITAL from Summer Assizes, 1848, to Summer Assizes, 1849, and Total Number of Days, with the Cost of Medicine and Requisites for that period, for the same period, 1849 to 1850, and same period, 1850 to 1851.

Year.	Number in Hospital.	Total Number of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Hospital Requisites paid for by the Apothecary.	Apothecary's Salary.
1848 to 1849,	396	5,377	£ s. d. 49 10 6	£ s. d. 6 1 11	£20 per Annum.
1849 to 1850,	410	5,808	54 10 4	3 12 7	£20 per Annum.
1850 to 1851,	359	4,879	45 4 2	6 11 3	£20 per Annum.

Under the head Hospital Requisites are comprised animal food, wine, rice, tea and sugar, bandages, &c., ordered by the surgeon, and for which cash is advanced by the apothecary. Two-thirds of the medicine are used by the patients in hospital, the remainder supplied to trivial cases in the cells.

Board of Superintendence.

Acheson St. George, Esq.	George Robinson, Esq.
William Paton, Esq.	James Harden, Esq.
Henry L. Prentice, Esq.	John Hancock, Esq.
Maxwell Cross, Esq.	Robert Wright Cope, Esq.
Thomas Dobbin, Esq.	Joseph Atkinson, Esq.
Thomas A. Prentice, Esq.	Stewart Maxwell, Esq.

The Board of Superintendence meets regularly once a month to compare vouchers, and to examine and pay bills, which are discharged by cheques signed by three members, and countersigned by the Local Inspector. The whole accounts are submitted to each assizes to the Grand Jury.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Armagh Gaol.

General Observations.

In point of order, cleanliness, and in all matters relating to mere administration, this gaol stands deservedly high, and its internal condition is very creditable to the Local Inspector and to the Governor. I have touched upon certain defects under the respective headings, such as the want of an efficient schoolmaster, and greater activity and variety in the trade employment. The absence too, at present, of any hard labour, an important item in the corrective management of a prison, is to be lamented, as stone-breaking cannot be regularly kept up, and the small average of inmates would scarcely allow of any remunerative return for grinding by the tread-wheel or by the crank-mill, the working of which latter affords a form of punishment peculiarly irksome to refractory prisoners. As, however, there are three tradesmen among the turnkeys, and as in the future selection of them some such knowledge ought to be required, much might be carried out within the walls which would be useful as an auxiliary of discipline, and in furnishing prisoners, upon their discharge, with the probable means of livelihood. I referred above to the numerous *re-commitments* of females and the presumable cause, and I have now to call the attention of the Board to the fact that in gaols where the separate system is applied to both sexes, that it has been found to produce a much greater *deterrent* effect upon females than males. To women of the class and character from which the inmates of prisons are usually supplied, and particularly to the most violent and abandoned, solitude and silence are insupportable, and those who, in association, are the loudest and boldest, are, when isolated, completely broken into submission, and if not, as is often the case, softened to repentance, at least subdued to a wholesome fear of the recurrence of such penal seclusion. On the male side this system is successfully carried out as far as the space affords, without any physical or mental detriment, as I was happy to learn from Dr. Robinson, a gentleman of high professional estimation, who reports most favourably of its general working. I might put forward then, on the plea of economy alone, from the probable reduction of re-commitments, the policy of providing adequate accommodation for the females, but I will take higher grounds in making this appeal, not merely to the liberality of the Grand Jury, but to their sense of justice, and earnestly urge the extension of the same reformatory advantage to the females, which they have already generously put into operation with regard to the males, advantages which the existing staff is fully competent to dispense, so as to render the establishment in every way worthy of the county.

Bridewells.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Armagh.Bridewells.
Lurgan.

I beg to submit to the Board the subjoined notes upon the Bridewells, and especially upon that of Ballybot :—

Lurgan.—Three prisoners here, two males and one female. The building in good general repair and order, and the cells lightsome and airy, but somewhat insecure, as are also the outer walls at the angles. The bedding clean and sufficient; there is a pump in each yard; the sewers effective and capable of being cleared from the outside; the yards are in grass, for which gravel or broken stone ought to be substituted. The drunkards' cell is accessible only through the female day-room, a very objectionable position. The dietary, 14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of gruel, at both meals for both sexes, is unnecessarily large—it costs 2½d. a head; the bread furnished by contract, the gruel by the keeper—a respectable officer, whose salary is £18. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittal immediate. Registry correct. The Local Inspector visits frequently, and the Magistrates occasionally.

Markethill.

Markethill.—No prisoners. Dietary as at Lurgan. Registry correct. Petty sessions and transmittal regular. Keeper's salary £10. No water but rain water; the well, from which a supply is obtained, distant a quarter of a mile. A deficiency of bedding and blankets. The sewers good, but the soil is cleared through the house. The Local Inspector visits very rarely.

N.T. Hamilton.

Newtown Hamilton.—No prisoners. The house not clean, and rather slovenly. The male day-room damp. The pump fair; but no sewers nor cesspool. The soil cleared half-yearly through the building. New bedsteads about to be furnished. Keeper's salary £10. Diet as above; but the cost 2½d. only. Petty sessions regularly once a fortnight, but transmittal not equally so. Committals for definite periods to the bridewell are, I lament to say, to be found here. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Disney, visits from time to time.

Ballybot.

Ballybot.—Three males and three females were confined in this very defective bridewell, which is scarcely secure, and is wanting in many essentials. There is no separate cell for drunkards. The pump water is unfit for use. The privy is obliged, from want of sewerage, &c. to be cleared out once a month. There is an open ash-pit, which is objectionable, and ought to be removed. Keeper's salary only £12, which is disproportionate to the amount of his duty here. Dietary the same as at Markethill, and yet rated at 4d. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittal tolerably regular. Here, as at Newry, the practice of relying on an appearance book instead of preliminary written committals, would appear to be a contravention of the Prisons Act. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Williams, very rarely inspects, and does not enter his name.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED 5TH JUNE, 1851.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

State and Accommodation.

*County of
Cavan Gaol.*

THE subjoined return of prisoners, as compared with that furnished at the last inspection, shows a reduction of 3; on that occasion, however, there were included 29 convicts; and as there were none confined at the above date, no credit can be taken for diminution in the amount of *current crime*.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	4	—
Pauper do.	11	1
Felons convicted, . . .	24	2
Misdemeanants do. . .	10	24
Felons untried,	12	2
Misdemeanants do. . .	13	20
Revenue laws,	6	—
Committed summarily, .	7	6
Lunatics,	5	1
Total,	92	56-148
Of whom sick in Hospital, . . .	4	7-11

There are 86 single cells, 6 solitary cells, and 17 rooms with beds. The bedding was throughout good, and the clothing (of blue frieze) in a fair state; some old wooden bedsteads ought to be discontinued in use. The sewers are imperfect in their original construction, but are rendered effective by being flushed. There are two wells, from which water is raised by the treadmill and force-pump. Meals are taken in the cells, and classification is observed as far as is practicable. The Governor appears to pay great attention to discipline, and, upon the whole, the lock-up system is better than in most gaols, but requires to be rendered more stringent in the supervision of the locking in of each individual. Bags are provided for the clothes of the prisoners, which are removed at night, and locked up in one of the day-rooms. This is a very effective precaution against escape; and prevents any attempt to check ventilation. There were but 14 punishments since last January. The commitments during the past year were, males, 683; females, 268;—re-commitments, males, 41; females, 22; greatest number in gaol at one time during past year, males, 176; females, 63. Average males, 124, females, 46.

Employment and Schools.

The employment of the males consisted of tailoring, making shoes, clogs, and nets, weaving and winding, sawing and carpentering, and smiths' work—besides prison repairs, and the ordinary labour of stone-breaking. The stone is bought for 7*d.* per 14 cwt., and sold out at 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. All the prison clothing is made up within the walls, and there are two looms in operation. Shirting is woven, but not bed-ticks nor any woollen, such as frieze or blankets. As a matter of discipline and of economy, by the production of a better article, it would be well to give an increased stimulus to this branch. There is

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Cavan Gaol.

one weaver among the turnkeys, one carpenter, one smith, and one shoemaker, but no tailor. I trust that at the next vacancy this want may be supplied, as a knowledge of tailoring is of the greatest general utility. The turnkeys appeared to be an intelligent and effective body of men. Schooling is given for two hours in the day, and a registry of progress is kept which I examined.

Female Department.

The females are classified in three divisions according to character, and a strict supervision seems to be maintained among them. Educational instruction is given by the assistant matron. They are screened off when in Chapel, so as not to be seen by the males; a very necessary arrangement, but too often neglected elsewhere. They are engaged in washing, knitting, spinning, sewing, and making up the prison clothing and bed-ticks. The laundry is very confined in space, and the want of a proper drying-loft is a serious evil, which must affect the health of the prisoners, as well as the durability of the materials washed.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. whole-meal bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. whole-meal bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new-milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 9s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ new milk, per gallon, $4d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Complaints were made to me in all of the female classes. I tasted the bread, which was heavy, and not well made; the milk that remained after the issue of rations had been removed by the contractor. The Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, stated to me that the provisions, particularly the bread, were not what they ought to be, and that he had represented the matter to the Board. I beg, therefore, to urge their special attention to a circumstance of such moment.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and gaol books generally are kept with great care, as, indeed, are the accounts; but some improvement in the form of the latter, particularly in reference to the *works*, might be adopted.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
George Gallogly, Governor,	200	0	0
Theophilus Thompson, Esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. William H. Stone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, Roman Catholic, do.	30	0	0
George Roe, Esq., Physician,	74	0	0

	£	s.	d.	NORTH DISTRICT. <i>County of Cavan Gaol.</i>
William Brice, Apothecary, . . .	—	—	—	
George R. Gallogly, Deputy Governor, . . .	—	—	—	
Charles Clendinning, 1st Turnkey, . . .	55	7	2	
Edward Sturdy, 2nd do. . .	55	7	2	
James Bannister, 3rd do. . .	30	0	0	
George Reilly, 4th do. . .	30	0	0	
Francis Montgomery, 5th do. . .	30	0	0	
Alexander Dickson, 6th do. . .	30	0	0	
Walter Stafford, Schoolmaster, . . .	30	0	0	
Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron, . . .	40	0	0	
Margaret Sturdy, Assistant Matron, . . .	16	0	0	
Fanny Dowling, Nursetender, . . .	10	0	0	

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Margaret Sturdy, Assistant Matron ; Fanny Dowling, Nursetender.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, . . . 216	Protestant Chaplain, . . . 198
Surgeon, . . . 118	Roman Catholic do. . . 179

Hospitals.

I found 4 male and 7 female patients. The accommodation is very inadequate, particularly for the latter, and is wanting in space and ventilation. The apothecary, who receives no salary, supplies the medicine, which, for the eight months ending the 21st of February, 1851, amounted to £18 10s. 2½d. There were six lunatics, one female, not violent, but melancholy, and five males, one placed among the sane prisoners, and four kept apart under the charge of two sane orderlies. They were quiet at the time of my visit.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly, but does not examine the accounts, except half-yearly, when they are submitted to the Grand Jury.

Lord Farnham.	William Humphreys, Esq.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Henry T. Kilbee, Esq.
Rev. Doctor Carson.	Robert Erskine, Esq.
Theophilus L. Clements, Esq.	William A. Moore, Esq.
George M. Knipe, Esq.	Michael Phillips, Esq.
Robert Burrows, Esq.	John E. Vernon, Esq.

General Observations.

The cleanliness, sound repair, and order of this prison are creditable to those under whose management it is placed ; it only remains for me to urge upon the Board and Grand Jury the points which I have noticed for their consideration, especially those in relation to the laundry and drying-loft, the hospital, and the dietary ; and subjoined is my report upon the bridewells, to which I also beg attention. A memorial extensively signed, was presented to the Inspectors-General, from the bridewell-keepers of this County, praying that their wives might

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be appointed *matrons*, for attendance upon the female prisoners. The objections to a compliance with this prayer are numerous, but it is not necessary to touch upon them, as the law adviser, to whom the *legal* point was submitted, is of opinion, that under the Prisons Act there is no power to present for the payment of such officers.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballyconnell.

Ballyconnell.—I found no prisoners here, one having been removed by the constabulary for the purpose of being brought before a magistrate. There is one day-room for males, with two cells and four beds. The male yard requires to be gravelled. The female day-room is occupied by the family of the keeper, whose wife alleged to me that she had the permission of the Local Inspector. The accommodation is very confined. There is one female cell containing one bed. The sewerage is very imperfect, the pump out of order, and the chimneys smoky. Petty sessions usually held once a fortnight. The keeper's salary is £20 per annum. He was absent, and I consequently was unable to ascertain some particulars which I desired to know. The registry not signed by the constabulary as required by the new forms.

Bailieborough.

Bailieborough.—I found two male prisoners here. The house was clean, and the bedding in fair repair, but rather untidy. The walls insecurely low. The pump effective, but the sewers imperfect; the water standing in the yard for males. The female yard full of weeds and dirt. There is no supply of additional blankets for prisoners sent here at quarter sessions, of whom there are from 30 to 40. I beg to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to this want, which could easily be obviated by sending some gaol blankets in the charge of the turnkey who accompanies the prisoners. The dietary according to regulation, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males; $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ for females, supplied by contract; but the Local Inspector very seldom visits, and the accounts are not checked or examined. The keeper's salary is £30 per annum. Petty sessions regular, and also the transmittal of prisoners. The registry correct; but I lament to say that I found some committals *for definite* periods varying from one week to three.

Cootehill.

Cootehill.—Two female prisoners confined here. The bedding rather slovenly. The door of the female yard broken. The pump good; sewers fair; the privy dirty. Dietary according to regulation, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head for the last quarter, supplied by the keeper, which is illegal.—See the Second General Rule annexed to the 109th Section of the Prisons Act. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Darley, visits frequently. Petty sessions held weekly, and seldom fail; prisoners transmitted regularly.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—VISITED 18TH
SEPTEMBER, 1851.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Donegal Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

The numbers confined here stood thus :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	—
Poor do.	8	—
Felons convicted,	23	6
Misdemeanants do. . . .	6	—
Felons untried,	16	7
Revenue laws,	10	—
Committed summarily, . .	18	6
Lunatics,	13	1
Total,	98	20-118
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	5	—

There is a very remarkable diminution exhibited by the above summary, when contrasted with the return taken at the visit of the Inspector-General in 1850, and this is the more noticeable, as there exist in this county three prolific sources of crime, namely, the ramification of the ribbon system, illicit distillation, and want of education—an analysis of offences compiled by the Local Inspector, showing, that of 138 persons charged with the commission of theft, no less than 115 were wholly uninstructed. Without however any expression of confidence in virtual improvement, resulting from the decline of the above causes, the actual reduction is at least matter for thankfulness. There were no convicts. The number of commitments during the past year, were, males, 705; females, 171;—re-commitments, males, 96; females, 28;—greatest number in gaol at one time, during the past year, males, 177; females, 37;—average males, 147; females, 25. The accommodation consists of 85 single cells, 9 solitary cells (some of them not being warmed), and 16 rooms with beds. There is a spacious and airy yard, common to debtors of both classes. There is no tread-mill, and the amount of labour in stone-breaking is the only measure of distinction between those sentenced to hard labour and the other prisoners. Each yard is supplied with pipe water, but there being no lavatories, the means of washing are imperfect. The sewers are very defective, and to clear the privies it is necessary to carry the soil out through the building; the substitution of soil-boxes to be emptied daily, as at Londonderry Gaol, would be a great improvement. There is a hot and cold bath, combined also with a shower-bath, but this is applicable only to hospital patients, and some facilities for cleansing prisoners after hard work, and when committed after lock-up hours, are much needed. Classification is attempted as far as is compatible with the available space, and discipline is rigorously observed. The punishments amounted to no less than 386, the great majority of the offences, however, were very light, such as speaking, &c., the enforcement of silence being justly considered as indispensable. Meals are taken in the cells. Dis-

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DISTRICT.
—
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Donegal Gaol.

tinguishing badges are adopted here for the different classes of prisoners—a convenient practice; and those who have been re-committed, are obliged to stand apart when their class is paraded, as a mark of disgrace. The whole prison, including the corridors, is patrolled nightly by one of the turnkeys, in rotation.

Employment and Schools.

Employment can scarcely be said to exist here as a system, being confined to stone and bone breaking, for there are no handicraftsmen among the turnkeys, nor at the time of my inspection was there any prisoner capable of exercising or teaching any trade-work. The school is conducted with considerable care, and there is an excellent and well-selected lending library, which is turned to beneficial account, a result chiefly attributable to the spirit of good will and harmony, which I am delighted to state, prevails between the chaplains of all denominations.

Female Department.

The females are placed in the old gaol, and are divided according to character, and classified as far as the locality will permit, there being but two yards; they are employed in making-up the prison clothing and washing, for which purpose there is a laundry and drying room. Two hours' schooling are given to them daily. This department was clean, orderly, and healthy—there being no females in hospital.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. meal (one-half Indian and one-half oaten), with 1 pint buttermilk, for breakfast. Dinner (3 days each week), 14 oz. bread, the other 4 days 12 oz. meal (one-half Indian and one-half oaten), with one pint sweet milk, 5 days in the week, the other 2 days gruel instead of milk to all crown prisoners.

Females—7 oz. meal (one-half Indian and one-half oaten), with one pint of buttermilk, for breakfast. Dinner (3 days each week), 12 oz. bread, the other 4 days 10 oz. meal (one-half Indian and one-half oaten), with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk, 5 days in the week, the other 2 days gruel instead of milk to all crown prisoners.

Children under 10 years of age—5 oz. meal (one-half Indian and one-half oaten), with one pint buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—10 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin sweet milk.

All prisoners committed for a month and under, get bread and gruel every day for dinner.

N.B.—All stirabout made of half Indian and half oatmeal.

Contracts.—Sweet milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per 112 lbs. 9s. 8d.; Indian meal, per 112 lbs. 7s. 9d.; bread (household), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.; straw (oaten), 2s. 4d. per ton; whinstone, 1s. per ton; brooms, 10d. per dozen.

Contracts also are made for hammer and sledge shafts, and for the smithwork.

The provisions are good and regularly inspected by the chaplains, and there were no complaints.

Books and Accounts.

These are kept with accuracy and clearness, so as to be capable of being easily proved and checked. A slight improvement in the record of the time of committals and discharges might be advantageously introduced.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Donegal Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Governor,	100	0	0
1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
2nd do.,	25	0	0
3rd do.,	25	0	0
4th do.,	23	0	0
5th do.,	20	0	0
6th do.,	20	0	0
Matron,	30	0	0
Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
Schoolmaster and Clerk,	20	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Nursetender,	10	0	0
Apothecary,	20	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Governor, six turnkeys, matron, assistant-matron, and schoolmaster.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	156	Presbyterian or Dissent-	
Surgeon,	170	ing Chaplain,	97
Protestant Chaplain,	156	Roman Catholic do.,	99

Hospitals.

A new male hospital has been constructed, which is amply fitted with baths and water closets. There is an artificial supply of air; but the too near approach of dead walls is to be regretted, and further, the security of the building is rendered doubtful, by the roof not being arched, and by a connexion with the boundary wall. There were but five cases, none deserving any special notice.

Lunatics.

There were, I lament to say, no less than fourteen of these most unfit inmates of a prison, one being a female; they appeared generally to be idiots, or in a condition of harmless imbecility, and are well tended by the turnkey in charge, who, with great propriety, had been specially trained in a lunatic asylum, to the treatment of the insane. I have strongly urged upon the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums the propriety of giving early relief to this gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board is convened monthly, but does not meet very regularly. All bills, &c., are examined and directed to be paid,

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Donegal Gaol.

and the vouchers of the payments ordered at the preceding meeting are verified. The whole accounts are audited twice a year, and laid before the Grand Jury.

Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart.
Sir James Stewart, Bart.
James Johnston, Esq.
Rev. William Knox.
John V. Stewart, Esq.
Francis Mansfield, Esq.

William Fenwick, Esq.
Benjamin G. Humfrey, Esq.
William Sinclair, Esq.
Robert G. Montgomery, Esq.
John Ferguson, Esq.
Alex. J. R. Stewart, Esq.

General Observations.

In all that relates to mere administration, on the part of those to whom it is intrusted, the condition of this gaol is most satisfactory, but there remains much to be done, which is without their province. First as to employment, though in a purely agricultural population, few or none acquainted with the rudiments of any trade are to be found; yet there are some works ordinarily conducted in gaols, a certain knowledge of which, to an available extent, can be communicated in a very short period by competent instructors. I specially mention "a very short period," as it appears that the proportion of those sentenced to a longer term of imprisonment than six months, amounts to but one in eleven, and from this small number, again, are to be deducted those who are unteachable from age or the long indulgence of a vicious obstinacy. The works to which I would refer are such as net-making, for those who come from the sea-coast, tailoring, and shoe-making (a very small acquaintance with which is of great service to prisoners on their discharge), and the manufacture of tins and brushes, &c., for the use of the prison. Among the turnkeys here, however, though very active and smart officers, there is not one handicraftsman; and I trust, therefore, that in future selections this defect may be remedied. Again, a crank-mill, as an instrument of hard labour, of punishment for the refractory, and of profit, if applied to grinding corn and bone breaking, would be an important addition—and perhaps, hereafter, weaving might be introduced. But by far the most vital improvement which is required here is the furnishing of means for carrying out the separate system, which would appear to be the only effectual power for crushing the lawless spirit—I allude to ribbonism—with which this county is unhappily so deeply imbued. Every effort is made by the gaol authorities at present to prevent communication, and I gladly bear testimony to the merits of Mr. Grant, the Governor, as a zealous and stringent disciplinarian; but no staff, however numerous and vigilant, can entirely arrest the spread of such a conspiracy, except by isolation. I earnestly press this matter, because I feel convinced that in no gaol throughout the kingdom would this system be more advantageously worked than under the superintendence of the excellent Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, whose ability, long experience, and thorough mastery of the principle and practice of prison discipline, both physical and moral, eminently qualify him for this difficult, but

not impossible task. It now only remains for me to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the points which I have noticed under their several headings, and to the sub-joined report upon the bridewells.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Donegal Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Donegal.—I found two male prisoners and three females confined in this most unwholesome and insecure bridewell; the yards are very small and damp, and as well as some of the cells for both sexes, are so placed as to offer every facility for communication from the outside. The sewers are adequate, but the water on the premises is not fit for use, the bedding is sufficient, the dietary is nearly according to the last order, and is supplied at 4*d.* a-head by the keeper, formerly a turnkey, whose salary is £30 a-year. He appears to be an anxious, painstaking man; petty sessions held every three weeks, and the transmittal of prisoners regular, 96 were confined here during the last quarter. The Local Inspector occasionally visits. Donegal.

Letterkenny.—One male prisoner here. The condition of this bridewell was very unsatisfactory, the male yard in grass, the privy filthy, and the pump broken; water is; therefore, obliged to be brought in; the beds not made up in the evening, and the whole house slatternly; the female day-room occupied by the keeper, who was formerly a turnkey, and receives a salary of £30; he supplies the diet at 5*d.* a-head, a preposterous sum. The registry correct, petty sessions fortnightly, and prisoners transmitted immediately. The Local Inspector visits frequently. Letterkenny.

Buncrana.—One male prisoner, but few are confined here; the sewers are rather too level, no water on the premises, except rain water, nor any procurable nearer than a quarter of a mile; the outer wall is very low, and the position of the privies adds to the insecurity; petty sessions fortnightly, the keeper, an ex-turnkey, furnishes the dietary at 4*d.* a-head; his salary is £30. The Local Inspector sometimes visits. Buncrana.

Glenties.—I particularly regret that circumstances, over which I had no control, prevented me from visiting this bridewell. Having furnished, however, Mr. Montgomery, the stipendiary magistrate at Donegal, with certain queries, that gentleman was kind enough to inspect it, and has informed me as follows:—The house tolerably clean, but the beds untidy. The dietary supplied by the keeper at 3*d.* a-head. The pump water unfit for use. The keeper, whose own accommodation is inadequate, occupies a portion of the building intended for prisoners. The windows of several of the cells are quite close to the high road, so that communication from the outside is inevitable. The yard wall is so low as to be utterly insecure, rendering the presence of the keeper necessary whenever a prisoner is allowed into it. Petty sessions monthly, and transmittal immediate. Committals not regularly kept. Glenties.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down Gaol.

COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—VISITED THE
30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners here I found to be thus classified :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	17	3
Poor do.	7	2
Felons convicted,	45	20
Misdemeanants do. . . .	4	1
Felons untried,	23	18
Vagrants,	2	—
Revenue laws,	1	—
Committed summarily, . .	21	8
Lunatics,	6	—
Total,	126	52—178
Of whom were sick in Hospital,	4	6—10

This total is less by two than that of the return given at the last inspection, but there is not any material change in the character of crime; offences, however, of a violent nature would appear to be on the decline, and vagrants and larceners constitute the larger proportion of the inmates. The commitments during the past year were, males, 547; females, 230;—re-commitments, males, 115; females, 74. The greatest number in gaol at one time, males, 157; females, 56;—average males, 133; do. females, 44. The punishments amounted to 80, all inflicted by the Governor. The accommodation consists of 215 single cells, 16 solitary cells, and 22 rooms with beds, which would be more than ample for even a greater aggregate of prisoners, if the area could be rendered available for due allocation. On the female side, and in the pauper-debtors' quarter especially, there are many cells unoccupied. These latter I directed to be measured, as well as five cells already prepared for the separate system, in the hope that they might be applied to the same object, and found the dimensions to be respectively as follows:—separate cells, 9 feet by 6½, and 10½ feet high; debtors' do. 9 feet by 6, and 9 feet high. Having applied to the surgeon, Mr. Brabazon, for his opinion of the fitness of the smaller ones for separate confinement, I lament to say that his report was unfavourable, on the ground that they do not contain a sufficient number of cubic feet of air. I am not without hope, however, that some plan of improved ventilation may be devised for turning this valuable space to account, at least for carrying out short sentences, or for the occupation of prisoners to be engaged in separate employment in the day time, during which period the doors could be left ajar for a few inches, and fastened by a padlock and chain. Classification, therefore, though there appears to be a desire to give full weight to this indispensable principle of prison management, is impeded and nullified by disproportionate pressure on some departments, while others are almost

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empty. Among the juveniles, for instance, though placed apart from the other prisoners, the tried and untried are intermixed. Again, in employment, except in stone-breaking, isolation is not maintained. Meals are taken in the cells. The system of lock-up is careful and accurate, but is wanting in the essential particular of attendance on the part of the Governor, or Deputy-Governor, at the actual locking-in of each prisoner, so that as the cells are not visited nor opened subsequently by either of them, the whole trust rests in the hands of the turnkeys. There is a nightly patrol inside the circuit wall, but not through the corridors. The tread-wheel is disused and out of repair, but there is an excellent capstan-mill. The supply of water is sufficient, and each class is furnished with a lavatory. The sewers are defective, and unfortunately there is no ground plan of them in existence. The pavement is rough and uneven, and retains water; it would be advisable to remove it and substitute finely broken stone. The bedding is good, but the use of sheets would be a desirable addition on the grounds of cleanliness, health, and economy in saving the wear of blankets, &c. Fustian is issued to the prisoners, but there is no clothing of entirely woollen material, for winter wear.

Employment and Schools.

Some activity and energy prevails with regard to employment, such as stone-breaking, pounding freestone, oakum picking, &c.; and in manufacture, such as mat-making, weaving, tailoring, and shoe-making, there being several handicraftsmen among the turnkeys, a respectable body of men. There are, nevertheless, not a few of the workshops and sheds unoccupied, and I should be glad to find that a further stimulus was given to tradeswork, as the staff is effective for general instruction.

The best instrument of hard labour, however, and at the same time a source of profit, is the capstan-mill for grinding. Upon examining the account I was satisfied that, allowing due interest upon the original cost (which was considerable in consequence of the machine having been brought from a great distance, and being a registered invention), and taking into consideration all expenses—wear and tear, the salary of the miller, fuel for the oven, cost of corn and other materials—a very important saving, contrasted with contract prices outside, has been effected in the price of bread, which is baked by the prisoners. Schooling is given daily to all classes equally, without any extension in favour of the younger and more teachable prisoners, by the schoolmaster, who is also accountant and purveyor. The registry of progress is, I regret to say, not carefully kept, and on the face of it but little advance is apparent, as I found very few entries of improvement. It would be well if the chaplains were to test the accuracy of such reports, on the discharge of each prisoner, as is the case in some gaols, where laudable attention is paid to this essential branch of reformatory discipline.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Down Gaol.*Female Department.*

Educational instruction is given for two hours by the matron, and employment is carried out to a certain extent in oakum picking, spinning, sewing, washing, &c. There is an adequate drying loft. The matron's apartments are very confined. This department appears to be generally well managed in point of order and cleanliness; classification, however, is imperfect, there being but two classes (irrespective of course of the debtors), according to character; this involves the intermixture of the tried and untried, which necessarily produces contaminating association.

Dietary.

Males: Breakfast—8 ounces Indian meal made into stirabout, with one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 ounces whole-meal bread, baked in the gaol, with one pint new milk.

Females: Breakfast—7 ounces Indian meal made into stirabout, with one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 ounces whole-meal bread, baked in the gaol, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Gruel is supplied to the prisoners for dinner in place of milk, on 2 days in the week; and prisoners sentenced to not more than 1 month's imprisonment get gruel in place of milk for dinner every day.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. 1^s. 4^d., baked in gaol; oatmeal, per cwt. 9s. 9^d.; Indian meal, per cwt. 8s. 6^d.; new milk, per gallon, 4^d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2^d.; salt, per stone, 2^d.

There were some complaints as to the quality of the stirabout. It was stated to me that the chaplains duly inspect the provisions; but it would be much more satisfactory if the inspection were recorded and dated. I have no doubt but this omission will be repaired in future.

Books and Accounts.

There is great care shown in the keeping of some of the above. The works account, however, is somewhat irregular, and wanting in separate classification. Some checks too are required upon the abstract of daily consumption. Among other matters the gate-porter's book does not contain any entry of the precise hour of the discharge and committal of each prisoner, by which the exact issue of rations can alone be measured. These defects can easily be remedied, and are merely subjects for notice, and not for reprehension. It would be desirable also to adopt a system of by-laws, as without such it is sometimes difficult to punish legally in particular cases.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
S. H. Rowan, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
George F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	100	0	0
P. E. Brabazon, Surgeon,	—	—	—
S. K. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	10

	£	s.	d.
Rev. James Ford, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. William White, Presbyterian do. .	30	0	0
Rev. B. Mc'Auley, Roman Catholic do. .	30	0	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey,	47	10	0
William Gibson, do.	42	10	0
William Magee, do.	30	0	0
Hugh Jennings, do.	30	0	0
Robert Shields, do.	30	0	0
Joseph McBride, do.	30	0	0
James Erwin, do.	30	0	0
Allen Mackey, do.	30	0	0
John Mathews, do.	30	0	0
James Moore, do.	30	0	0
William Skillen, do.	30	0	0
Eliza Cochrane, Matron,	20	0	0
Ellen Keown, do.	20	0	0
Mary Graham, Hospital Nurse,	16	0	0
James Copeland, Schoolmaster and Purveyor, .	52	0	0
William Gibson, Miller,	30	0	0

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None of the officers on gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	100	Presbyterian or Dissenting	
Surgeon, &c. .	58	Chaplain, .	36
Protestant Chaplain,	81	Roman Catholic do. .	76

Hospitals.

The hospitals for both sexes were cleanly and airy. That of males is rather limited in size, and there is no bath except a slipper-bath. There were 10 sick—4 males and 6 females—but no case required observation. Subjoined is

A RETURN of the COST of MEDICINE, APOTHECARY'S SALARY, &c., for the last three years and a half, up to 30th June, 1851.

Years.	Number in Hos- pital each year.	Total Number of days in Hospital.	Cost of Medicine in each year.	Apothecary's Salary.	Total Cost of Medicine and Salary.	Cost of Diet in the Hos- pital per head per day.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
1848	112	2,953	3 1 3	27 13 10	30 15 1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1849	191	4,517	23 17 8	27 13 10	56 11 6	4
1850	150	3,727	21 11 0	27 13 10	49 4 10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1851 (half-year.)	66	1,457	4 11 11	13 16 11	18 8 10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

The medicines are purchased in quantities from the Apothecaries' Hall: the above is the cost of medicine purchased in each year.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets monthly for the examination of vouchers and bills, and for the payment of the

NORTH
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—
County of
Down Gaol.

latter, with few exceptions. The whole accounts are audited by the Board before each assizes, and subsequently submitted to the Grand Jury.

Alexander Miller, Esq., J.P.
William Keown, Esq., J.P.
P. R. M. Browne, Esq., J.P.
Andrew Nugent, Esq., J.P.
James Birney, Esq., J.P.
A. H. Montgomery, Esq.

J. W. Maxwell, Esq., J.P.
Rev. J. C. Gordon, Clk., J.P.
Rev. Wm. B. Forde, Clk.
Rev. John Gordon, Clk.
P. H. Despard, Esq., J.P.
Robert Heron, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

I found this extensive and handsome building in a creditable condition of repair, cleanliness, and order. I have noticed under their respective headings certain matters, such as the lock-up discipline, the schooling, the female department, and the system of works, to which I beg to call the attention of the authorities. With regard to the latter, as the turnkeys, whose nomination has been, with great propriety, placed at the disposal of the Board, appear to be intelligent and capable, and as the Deputy-Governor is evidently a very energetic and painstaking officer, an extension might readily be carried out in various ways—frieze and blanket weaving for instance, might be advantageously added. The duty of accountant is commonly and reasonably imposed upon the schoolmaster, but the somewhat anomalous employment of purveyor not only detaches him from his proper sphere of action, which is thus neglected, but is open to grave objection. I beg to be understood as not conveying the smallest imputation upon the particular individual, but that an officer of so subordinate a character should be invested with high trust usually confided to the Governor or Local Inspector, and should have the management, as it appears, of the whole financial department of the prison, is an amount of responsibility far beyond his station. I give the words of the return of Mr. Copeland's duties as furnished to me, at my desire, by the Local Inspector: "As purveyor he purchases and pays for the oatmeal, coals, &c. for prison use, and keeps the account of the expenses of the gaol; in the working department he provides the materials and sees to the manufacture." The other chief duties, on the discharge of which the *daily* administration of the prison is vested, are performed by the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Waterworth, to whose merits I have borne just testimony above. The Governor indeed, who accompanied me through the inspection, seemed to acquiesce in this delegation of authority, for the answers to the question which I put with reference to the general business of the prison, were almost entirely supplied by Mr. Waterworth in the presence of his principal, who thus voluntarily abdicated his relative position. I obtained from the Local Inspector an exact account of the duties of the Governor, which I subjoin: "The Governor inspects the prisoners and the breakfast provisions every morning. Signs orders for payment of prisoners' earnings on their being discharged. Replies to

all letters on prison business. Hears all complaints made by prisoners, or by turnkeys against prisoners, and if of a serious nature, reports same immediately to two members of the Board of Superintendence. Inspects the sleeping cells once a week. Attends with the doctor to see the sentence of whipping carried into effect on all boys so sentenced. Attends at court-house during assizes. Attends the Board, and acts as secretary. Keeps a journal in which the foregoing duties are noted down, and which is left before the Board at their monthly meetings. The Governor has at all times a general superintendence over the whole establishment." The functions specified in the above statement are, it is to be remarked, either of comparatively trifling amount (being in proportion to the happily small numbers confined here), or are of only occasional recurrence, with the exception of the morning inspection of the prisoners and the breakfast, at which, by-the-by, the Deputy-Governor, is also present. If this aggregate of duties be compared, I will not say with those of the Deputy-Governor, but with those actually gone through daily and *nightly* by the Governors of well-worked gaols generally throughout Ireland, it will be perceived how slight are the services exacted here; and should it be desired, I shall have great pleasure in obtaining returns from other prisons of a similar class, in point of size and average of inmates. As great liberality has been shown by the county in erecting a building of such magnitude, and of such appliances for carrying out improved discipline; and as some of the administrative duties are fulfilled with an efficiency worthy of the establishment, I have felt myself bound to make the above remarks, and to point out the propriety of recasting the system of management, or the justice of duly measuring salary by the amount of labour actually executed.

NORTH
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Down Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newtownards.—This is an excellent bridewell, both in its construction and management, and in its condition of order and cleanliness. The house is lightsome and airy—the bedding clean and good. The sewerage effective. Water supplied by a force pump, and a well arranged lavatory. 4 males confined here; no women. 109 during the last quarter. The dietary is beyond the regulation—1 lb. of bread (with gruel) being allowed for breakfast and dinner, equally to both sexes. The keeper, an intelligent officer, whose salary is £25 per annum. Provisions at 3*d.* a head. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and no one sent to the bridewell without a *written* committal.

Newry.—I found 11 males and 10 females in this bridewell, which is of considerable size, but taking into account its very recent construction, and the multitude of cases to be disposed of in this district, a better plan might easily have been devised. The pump is effective, but the water is *brackish* and unwholesome for general use—this is a very serious defect. Sewers are about to be constructed by the prisoners. There is a

NORTH
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County of
Down.
Bridewells.
Newry.

washing-room for each sex—a convenient arrangement. Some of the cells are not yet supplied with bedsteads, which have however been ordered; and zinc panes, in consequence of somewhat imperfect ventilation, have been very properly introduced at the instance of Dr. Morrison. There is a yard for stone-breaking which requires the erection of sheds; I was happy to find another yard reserved for the occupation of the younger females. The cases of drunkenness are very numerous here. The total of prisoners confined in the last quarter was 382; and there are usually from 60 to 80 for trial at quarter sessions. The dietary costs 4*d.* for males and 3*d.* for females. Keeper's salary, £50. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittal of prisoners regular. The registry is kept rather carelessly, and I fear that the substitution of an appearance book for written committals in the first stage cannot be considered as a compliance with the Prisons Act. The Local Inspector visits, but makes no entry.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fer-
managh Gaol.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—VISITED
29TH AND 30TH MAY, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	10	2
Poor do.	6	—
Felons convicted,	61	21
Misdemeanants do. . . .	12	4
Felons untried,	7	10
Misdemeanants do. . . .	—	1
Soldiers tried,	7	—
Revenue laws,	4	—
Committed summarily, . .	4	2
Lunatics,	2	2
Children,	—	3
	Total, 113	45—158
Sick,	13	8—21

There is an increase of 9 in the number confined here over that returned at the last inspection. The accommodation consists of 182 single cells, 1 solitary cell, and 10 rooms with beds. The new portion of the gaol contains 66 cells, constructed for the separate system; on the centre tier of which are placed the male convicts. The heating apparatus is not effective, and there appears to be a want of economy and arrangement in the circumstance, that the fires for this purpose, as well as for baking and cooking, are all distinct. There are two pumps, one for raising water from a spring-well and the other from the lake. There is no tread-mill. The shower-bath is found to be a useful mode of punishing juveniles. There is a limekiln on the premises. No pressure now exists in the number of the males, not more than one being placed in a cell; their classification,

with sub-divisions, is into the tried and untried and the hard-labour class. Meals are taken in the cells, except by the untried, who use a hall in the old part of the gaol, in which they are confined. The punishments were few. Commitments, males, 406; females, 193; re-commitments, males, 9; females, 5; greatest number during past year, males, 152; females, 57. Average males, 120; females, 48.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*County of Fer-
managh Gaol.*

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed, besides the ordinary prison duties, in shoe-making, tailoring, weaving, coopering, carpentry, mat, brush, and clog making, for the use of the gaol. Clothing, blankets, sheeting, shirting, &c., are also manufactured here. Stones and bones are broken in sheds set apart for the purpose; from the latter a great profit is derived. One turnkey is a shoe-maker; one has a fair knowledge of carpentry, and another of weaving; but for the other kinds of work they are dependent on the accident of prisoners being confined in the gaol who are capable of carrying on those branches. Schooling is given during one hour daily for each class. The schoolmaster is aged and infirm, and was unable to leave his room; he is, however, represented by his grandson, who seems to be an intelligent and active youth.

Female Department.

The condition of this portion of the gaol is indeed lamentable, for, from the inadequacy of the accommodation, there is no classification practicable; all, tried and untried, young and old, the least depraved and the most contaminated, being intermixed. The females are employed as far as possible in washing, scouring, spinning, and carding flax and wool, and educational instruction is given to the young only at uncertain hours, as the matron, who appears anxious to do her utmost under circumstances of such difficulty, is quite unaided.

Dietary.

The provisions are unexceptionable and are regularly inspected.

8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of butter-milk for breakfast. 14 oz. of brown bread with 1 pint of sweet milk for dinner occasionally, or 10 oz. of oatmeal and 2 oz. of rice made into stirabout, with the usual quantity of new milk. Daily cost of diet, 1½d.

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 9s.; new milk, per gallon, 3d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 1d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.

Books and Accounts.

The books were regular and the accounts accurately kept, with the exception of the work accounts, which are confused in form, and do not satisfactorily show a charge and discharge. The Governor, however, who is an efficient and zealous officer, undertook to remedy this defect. There is no separate sick-dietary book kept; but if the numbers placed on the different diets in hospital were initialed by the doctor, an easy check on

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of Fer-
managh Gaol.

the consumption would thus be afforded. There is no clerk but a providore is paid £30 per annum for weighing and taking in stock, meal, flour, milk, turf, &c., and to see that they are equal to the contract. He does not reside in the gaol, nor are his books kept there—an abstract of these would be convenient for reference.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
W. Corry, Esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
G. A. Nixon, Surgeon,	—	—	—
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. E. Stephenson, Presbyterian do.	30	0	0
Rev. D. Boylan, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0
James Jeffers, Governor,	150	0	0
Hamilton Morrison, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Robert Gough, do.	29	0	0
John Boyd, do.	29	0	0
Thomas Boyle, do.	29	0	0
William Clegg, do.	29	0	0
James Drennan, do.	29	0	0
James Carson, do.	29	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,	31	10	0
William Hunter, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Jane Hunter, Nursetender,	18	10	0
Patrick Hall, Providore,	30	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	198	Presbyterian or Dissent-	
Surgeon,	349	ing Chaplain,	144
Protestant Chaplain,	116	Roman Catholic do.	198

The turnkeys do not wear uniform, and receive no rations.

Hospitals.

There were thirteen male patients and eight females, but there were no cases deserving special comment, except perhaps some of ophthalmia among the convicts returned, upon commutation of sentences, from Spike Island Depot. The hospitals for each sex are airy, cleanly, and well managed. Annexed is a medical return for the last three years ending 31st day of May, 1851 :—

Total number of Prisoners admitted into Hospital, 686.

Total number of Days under Treatment, 21,534.

Costs of Medicine for the Prisoners, £170 19s. 5d.

Total number of Visits of the Medical Attendant, 1,027.

There were lunatics, two of each sex, who were placed apart in the infirmary. One is to be removed immediately.

Board of Superintendence.

Wm. D'Arcy, Esq.	James Lendrum, Esq.
Earl of Enniskillen.	George Brooke, Esq.
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.	Paul Dane, Esq.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Charles Ovendon, Esq.
Wm. Archdall, Esq.	Captain Morony.
H. M. Richardson, Esq.	Robert Archdall, Esq.

The Board meets only when summoned, and on such occasions a large attendance takes place. All the bills are examined and signed by members, and subsequently are audited by the Committee of the Grand Jury, after which they are paid by cheques.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of Fer-
managh Gaol.

General Observations.

I visited this gaol on two successive days, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the general cleanliness, order, and discipline, which prevailed throughout, and to the zeal and attention of the officers. I have above alluded to the necessity of a more systematic arrangement of the works account. As bed-ticks are made up in the gaol, the substitution of ham-mocks for bedsteads would be trifling in the first cost; and for subsequent economy, wholesomeness, and propriety, in cases of pressure where more than one sleep in a cell, would prove a great advantage. If the selection of turnkeys shall hereafter be placed at the disposition of the Board, I should hope that care will be taken to maintain a succession of handicraftsmen capable of giving instruction in all the more ordinary trades. An uniform too tends more to the preservation of discipline than so apparently trifling a circumstance would at first sight suggest. The adoption of gruel instead of milk upon two days in each week has now been tested by the experience of several months in every gaol except two throughout Ireland, and the report of the saving effected without injury to the health of prisoners has been so favourable, that I trust the Board will give it a fair trial.

The condition of the female department is such a crying grievance, and so incompatible with the first principles of modern prison discipline, either repressive or reformatory, that no comment is required to impress the necessity of amending this evil. There is a space available in the front of the present building, which I am informed is the property of the county, sufficient to afford facilities for obtaining an extension to meet this want as well as that of a chapel, and a drying loft, an important omission; with these additions the gaol will be in every way worthy of the county, and would justly rank among the best in the kingdom. I beg to call attention to the bridewell of Newtown-butler.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler.—I found no prisoners here. The dietary is not according to regulation; breakfast and dinner for both sexes consisting of 1 lb. of *white* bread and one pint of mixed milk at each meal, for which 4*d.* per diem is paid to the keeper, who supplies the provisions. His salary is £20. He does not live in the bridewell, in contravention of the 2nd general rule annexed to sec. 109 of the Prisons Act, but his house adjoins it, and he assured me that whenever he had prisoners in custody he slept there in a small room fitted up for the purpose, there being no adequate accommodation for his residence. There has been no

Newtown-
butler.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of Fer-
managh.
Brúewell.
Newtown-
butler.

change in the building since the last inspection. The forcing pump is out of order, and a breach in the party wall between the male and female yard is unrepaired. The yards are in grass. This ought to be removed immediately and gravel laid down. *There is no visitors' book.* Bed-tickens are required. Petty sessions rarely fail, and the transmittal of prisoners is regular.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of
Leitrim Gaol.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—

VISITED 28TH MAY, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	—
Pauper do.	7	3
Felons convicted,	23	2
Misdemeanants do. . . .	3	1
Felons untried,	7	14
Misdemeanants do. . . .	2	—
Vagrants,	2	—
Revenue laws,	5	—
Committed summarily, . .	32	34
Lunatics,	1	—
Total,	83	54—137
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	9	5—14

THE morning state shows, I am happy to state, a decrease of 24 since the last inspection. The accommodation consists of 79 single cells, 4 solitary cells, and 10 rooms with beds. The classification for males is into tried and untried, felons and misdemeanants, and a hard-labour class. In the latter class there are 3 in all the cells. The day-rooms are small. The general ventilation is excellent; but in some of the windows zinc panes might be introduced with advantage. There are 24 beds for paupers. On the male debtors' side there is more than adequate space. The supply of water is good, being raised by the tread-wheel, and the sewers are flushed by rush-cocks. There is a large bath for cleansing the prisoners; and the shower bath is used effectively as a wholesome check upon juveniles. The meals are taken in the cells. The punishments amounted to 25 during the present year. The commitments during the past year were, males, 602; females, 228;—re-commitments, males, 61; females, 31;—greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year, males, 144; females, 65. Average males, 89; females, 44.

Employment and Schools.

There is a very laudable activity in this department. The separate sheds noticed in the last report have been repaired, and it is intended to erect stores and workshops; stone and

bone-breaking are somewhat more than self-supporting, as a slight profit is obtained. There are 3 handicraftsmen among the turnkeys—2 tailors and 1 shoemaker—and the prison clothing, &c., is consequently made up. There is a weaver paid for instructing the prisoners in manufacturing sheeting, shirting, bed-ticks, and linsey-woolsey, to which it is proposed to add blanket and frieze weaving; some carpenter's work is also carried on. The schoolmaster, who is also clerk to the Local Inspector, instructs for two hours daily, and the turnkeys also teach under his directions.

NORTH
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County of
Leitrim Gaol.

Female Department.

The females were very numerous, many of them having children. They were divided into classes according to character, and employed in washing, sewing, spinning, and knitting. The old gaol, which they occupy, though somewhat confined and dark, is kept clean and well ventilated. The laundry and drying-room now appear to be adequate to their purpose. The condition of this department is creditable to the matron.

Dietary.

The dietary is unexceptionable.

1st Class (males): Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread (2nd flour), and 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class (females): Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread (2nd flour), and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

The 1st and 2nd Classes, on Wednesday and Friday in each week, get oatmeal gruel at dinner in lieu of milk ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meal to each pint).

3rd Class (males and females under 10 years): Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread (2nd flour), and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. (1st quality), $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; bread, per lb. (2nd quality), $1\frac{3}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. 10s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt. 9s. 3d.; meat, per lb. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

Books and Accounts.

I went carefully through the books and accounts with the Local Inspector and the Governor, and was fully satisfied with their regularity and accuracy.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
William J. Peyton, Local Inspector, . . .	136	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0
Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, R. Catholic do. . . .	30	0	0
Mr. William P. Clerke, Governor,	150	0	0
Mr. M. R. Sweeny, Clerk, Turnkey, and School-			
master,	36	0	0
Miss Moreton, Matron,	30	0	0
Miss Margaret M'Culla, Turnkey,	15	0	0
Mrs. Brady, Nursetender,	20	0	0
Patrick Daly, Turnkey,	30	0	0
	G		

NORTH
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County of
Leitrim Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
John M'Kean, Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Douglass, do. .	30	0	0
Hugh Tonymcliff, do. .	30	0	0
Martin M'Guire, Porter,	30	0	0
John Armstrong, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Woods, do.	30	0	0
Patrick Ferguson, do.	30	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	176	Protestant Chaplain,	107
Surgeon,	244	Roman Catholic do.	78

The visits of the Roman Catholic chaplain as compared with other gaols appear to be unusually few. The turnkeys wear a neat uniform, and are an efficient body.

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, one for each sex, which have been improved. No epidemic prevailed; but there were several cases of cutaneous disease. Medicines are procured by the Board, and a salary of £20 per annum paid to the apothecary for compounding.

For the two Years last past.	No. of Prisoners admitted into Hospitals.	Total No. of Days in Hospital.	No. of Prisoners prescribed for out of Hospital during the Year.	Cost of Medicines.	No. of Attendances of the Physician.
From 28th May, 1849, to 28th May, 1850, .	151	4,147	2,777	£ s. d. 47 2 6	328
From 28th May, 1850, to 28th May, 1851, .	168	3,135	2,146	12 12 9	221
Total, . . .	319	7,282	4,923	59 15 3	549

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly, for the payment of salaries, and for the audit of bills, which are discharged by cheques.

Lord Viscount Clements.	Charles Cox, Esq.
E. K. Tenison, Esq., M.P.	A. J. V. L. Burchall, Esq.
Francis La Touche, Esq.	Alexander Faris, Esq.
Simon Armstrong, Esq.	William Lawder, Esq.
John H. Peyton, Esq.	Guy Lloyd, Esq.
George C. Peyton, Esq.	John Lawder, Esq.

General Observations.

It is my pleasing duty to make a most satisfactory Report of the state of this gaol, as to its cleanliness, order, management, and discipline, which are highly creditable to the Board, and to the officers engaged in the administration of it. The practice adopted here of placing the bridewells under the authority of

the *central* Local Inspector, as well as of the resident Local Inspector, is very convenient. I would suggest the use of sheets generally throughout the prison, as conducive to health and economy, in the wear and tear of bedding. A crank or capstan mill would be found, I have no doubt, a useful addition to the employment of prisoners, and an important diminution of expense. I beg to refer to my Report of Nenagh Gaol in 1850, for the amount saved by grinding and baking within the walls.

NORTH
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County of
Leitrim Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.
Ballinamore.

Ballinamore.—No prisoners here. A day-room for both sexes. Two male cells with two beds in each, and one female cell with one bed; the bedding in good order, and the building clean. The yards are about to be gravelled. The sewers fair, and the pump, for which a case is being made, is tolerable. There are usually from 20 to 30 confined during quarter sessions. There were 54 in the last quarter. There are no long detentions, petty sessions being held generally without failure once a fortnight. The registry and committals correct. Dietary, 3*d.* for males, and 2½*d.* for females. The bridewell is visited by the Local Inspector.

Manorhamilton.—One male prisoner here. The house clean and the bedding fair. A good pump, and an ample supply of water for flushing the sewers. Two of the male cells are excessively damp—those on the upper tier look towards a garden from which communication could be kept up. The windows ought to be provided with louvers. Petty sessions once a fortnight, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits occasionally, and the County Officer about once a month. Keeper's salary, £30. Dietary by contract—males, 2½*d.*, females, 1½*d.*

Manorhamilton.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—VISITED
THE 18TH AND 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1851.

County of Lon-
donderry Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

The morning state of this gaol on the 18th September was as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	9	—
Poor do.	2	—
Felons convicted, . . .	56	17
Misdemeanants do. . .	5	—
Felons untried, . . .	9	12
Misdemeanants do. . .	2	—
Soldier tried,	1	—
Revenue laws,	1	—
Drunkards,	3	4
Convicted summarily, .	4	7
Lunatics,	2	—
Total,	94	40—134
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	1	2—3
		G 2

NORTH
DISTRICT.*County of Londonderry Gaol.*

A considerable decrease has taken place in the numbers as compared with those returned at the last inspection, which amounted to 193, and must be accepted as an indication of the decline of crime, even when allowance is made for the season of harvest labour, and the completion of the shorter sentences passed at the summer assizes. There is consequently no undue pressure upon the accommodation, which consists of 159 single cells, 12 solitary cells, 15 rooms with beds, and no less than 22 day-rooms. There were 3 male and 2 female convicts. The commitments during the past year reached a total for males of 810; females, 396;—re-commitments, males, 31; females, 23;—the greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year, males, 115; females, 45; average males, 96; females, 40. The punishments amounted only to 34, being inflicted almost solely by the Governor, for small breaches of discipline. There is an ample supply of water, conducted by pipes to every yard. The sewers are ineffective, but the privies are fitted with moveable soil boxes which are emptied daily. The cells are floored with freestone, and the beds are furnished with sheets, which conduce much to health and comfort. Meals are taken in the cells. Silence is maintained, and a considerable approximation is made to the separate system; there are 29 cells (with doors) set apart for stone-breaking, and the sole opportunities of association are during school hours, and in the rooms where instruction in such trades as tailoring and shoe-making is given, subject, however, in both instances to the supervision of officers. There is a nightly patrol through all parts of the building, including the corridors, and this duty is confided, involving of course the possession of the requisite keys, to watchmen; without affixing the smallest imputation on the individuals thus employed, it may be doubtful whether persons of this class are altogether equal to the high trust which is reposed in them, but this branch of discipline is so important, that I am unwilling to raise difficulties, if the Board are thoroughly satisfied with those to whom the duty is delegated. In many other counties this office is discharged by all the turnkeys in rotation, so as to spread the responsibility over the whole body, and to secure a constant change in the persons constituting the guard.

Employment and Schools.

Employment here, independently of prison duties, consists of oakum picking, carpentry (including wheelwright's work), tailoring, shoe and clog making (all the prisoners being furnished with clogs), stone and bone breaking. Stones are purchased in the raw material for 1s. 6d. per ton, and sold when manufactured at 2s. 4d., thus affording a considerable profit. Bones are broken with hammers during the winter season, there being no tread-mill or other machinery, and thus payment for the amount of work done constitutes the only difference between the punishment of those sentenced to hard labour and that of the other prisoners. There has been no in-

crease in the number of handicraftsmen among the turnkeys, the appointment of whom is conceded by successive Sheriffs to the Board of Superintendence. There is an extensive lending library of books kept here, of which the prisoners readily and gladly avail themselves, and the best understanding appears to prevail on this subject among the chaplains of the different creeds.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of Londonderry Gaol.

RETURN of EDUCATION received in the LONDONDERRY GAOL MALE SCHOOL, during Year ending 18th September, 1851.

Proficiency of the Prisoners at Committal.	Improvement of Prisoners since Committal.						No Improvement.	Observations.
	Advanced to the Alphabet.	Advanced to Spell.	Advanced to Read.	Advanced to Write.	Advanced to Arithmetic.			
Did not know the Alphabet, . . .	67	37	3	—	—	—	27	In the column headed "No Improvement," there are a great number of Prisoners entered, who were committed for short periods, and had not time for improvement; there are also a great number, who, although not advanced from one class to another, have made considerable improvement in that in which they were entered at committal.
Did know the Alphabet,	76	—	30	9	—	—	37	
Could Spell, . . .	56	—	—	25	3	—	28	
Could Read, . . .	60	—	—	—	35	11	14	
Could Write, . . .	20	—	—	—	—	16	4	
	279	37	33	34	38	27	110	

Female Department.

This department is well conducted; classification being maintained according to character, and one class set apart for those who are nursing. Knitting, sewing, making-up prison clothing, washing, and oakum picking constitute the industrial employment. Educational instruction is given daily, by the matron, to all the females, among whom, I am happy to report, some progress is observable. There is a roomy laundry, but no drying loft.

Dietary.

Males—14 oz. best bread, and 1 pint new milk, for breakfast. Dinner—8 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Females—12 oz. best bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk, for breakfast. Dinner—7 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Children—10 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, for breakfast. Dinner—5 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Cost of dietary per head, per day, males, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, $2\frac{1}{3}d.$ The diet is regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. 1 per cent. less than $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, $9s. 11d.$ per 112 lbs.; new milk, per gallon, $4\frac{3}{8}d.$; butter-milk, per score of 20 quarts, $8d.$; salt, (no contract,) but supplied at $2d.$ per stone.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

These are kept with considerable care, by Mr. Miller, the clerk, but are capable of improvement in the establishment of such a system of checks, as to render the abstract of daily consumption a complete tabular summary of the actual amount of issue of rations, controlled by the records of the exact time at which prisoners are admitted and discharged in the course of each day. This requirement can, however, be very easily supplied.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Alexander Skipton, M.D., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
Rev. R. Higinbotham, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian do.	46	3	1
Rev. H. Nugent, Roman Catholic do.	46	3	1
Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0
Thomas Leckey, Deputy do.	60	0	0
Robert Miller, Clerk,	30	0	0
Mary Cooper, Matron,	30	0	0
John Adams, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Swan, 2nd do.	28	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, 3rd do.	25	0	0
Robert Cusack, 4th do.	22	0	0
Thomas Craig, 5th do.	20	0	0
James Hannan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Eliza Kennedy, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Governor, deputy-governor, clerk, matron, 5 turnkeys, schoolmaster, assistant matron, and hospital nurse.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	152	Presbyterian or Dissenting	
Surgeon,	140	Chaplain,	198
Protestant Chaplain,	169	Roman Catholic do.	80

Hospitals and Lunatics.

There were but three patients, 1 male and 2 females, so healthy is the general state of the prison. The building is roomy, well ventilated, and amply furnished with baths, shower-baths, and water-closets. The medicines are supplied by an apothecary in the town. There were two male lunatics, whose cases presented nothing requiring particular comment.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry.	William Green, Esq., J.P.
Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart, M.P., &c.	Anthony Babington, Esq.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., J.P.	John Dysart, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Scott, Esq., J.P., D.L.	Marcus M'Causland, Esq., J.P., D.L.
William H. Ash, Esq., J.P., D.L.	Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J.P.
James Murray, Esq., J.P.	John B. Beresford, Esq., J.P., D.L.

The Board meets monthly (seldom failing to form a quorum), and pays the contractors and officers. These payments, as

well as other sums, are finally audited by the Board, and subsequently laid before the Grand Jury at each assizes.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

General Observations.

I inspected this gaol during two successive days, and have great pleasure in doing justice to the merits of those charged with the administration, in all matters involving cleanliness, order, and discipline, moral as well as physical. In connexion, however, with this latter vital principle of prison management, an extension of works would be very desirable, and could be carried into effect at a comparatively inconsiderable cost. At present there is but little variety in the nature of the employment, and there are some branches of trade-labour which in this district would be easily sustained, and would doubtless conduce to economy. There is, for instance, an ample space available for looms, so as to weave blankets, frieze, ticks, sheeting and shirting, &c., and the smaller articles of home consumption, such as brushes, mops, baskets, and tins, might also be manufactured within the walls. It is to be hoped that the diminution of prisoners will continue, and that consequently a more stringent application of the separate system can be effected in all departments of industry; and with this view it is of great importance that turnkeys trained to handicrafts should be appointed, so as to supersede the necessity of relying upon or employing prisoners as instructors. I beg to call the attention of the Board to the annexed report upon the county bridewells. There has been some reduction made in the cost of the dietary, since the last inspection, but even yet it is comparatively high, and the practice of allowing the keepers to supply the food is a direct contravention of the Second General Rule annexed to the 109th Section of the Prisons Act.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newtownlimavady.—No prisoners here. The house very clean and orderly. The sewers effective, and a good supply of water for general use, and for the water closets. Some of the doors and locks require renewal, and a stone belt on string-course offers facilities for escape. This could be easily improved. Average at quarter sessions, 15. Number during last quarter, 45. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and the transmittal of prisoners regular. The dietary is furnished at 4*d.* a head by the keeper, whose salary is £15.

Coleraine.—I found six male and three female prisoners here. A boy was confined in a cell upon the upper tier, as the great insecurity of the building (from which I understood that he had escaped on a former occasion), rendered this precaution necessary. Indeed the position of a pump, and of the roof of one of the privies, and the circumstances of the outer wall offer every facility for prisoners of ordinary activity for escape. By removing the wing walls which at present connect the building with an adjoining store, the security would be much increased at a very trifling cost. The sewers are adequate, and there is a

NORTH
DISTRICT.*County of
Londonderry.**Bridewells.
Coleraine.*

supply of water on the premises; one pump, however, is dry, and ought to be repaired. I directed the bridewell keeper, who seems to be a very inefficient officer, to place the females in the upper tier of cells, and to divide them, as far as might be possible. The males to be kept below. Hitherto the upper cells had scarcely ever been turned to account; they were, as he informed me, originally built for debtors, although, even in a district bridewell, it is illegal to confine for debt. The dietary is in accordance with regulation, and is supplied at 4d. a head by the keeper. The average for trial at quarter sessions, about 20. Number during last quarter, 69. I regret to state that the practice of committing verbally to this bridewell, and of permitting long detentions, is most reprehensible, on the double ground of great injustice to the individual prisoner, and of expense to the county, the cost of the bridewell dietary being much higher than that of the gaol. The bridewell keeper may possibly lend himself, as far as he can, to these delays, in order to obtain the profit upon the diet of those under his charge, but with proper supervision no such irregularity could occur. Upon pressing this subject, I was informed, on the authority of the keeper, of the case of Catherine Scott, who, it appears, was verbally committed to the bridewell for alleged larceny, and, after five weeks' detention, was discharged by the bench at petty sessions, though, as stated to me, she had been committed in court for trial at quarter sessions. No committal nor written document of any sort was forthcoming, when I required the production of some authority. I was also informed, both here and at the county gaol, that, among other cases, two persons sentenced to two months' imprisonment, had been detained for eighteen days in the bridewell, which period, involving hardship to them, and waste of public money, was necessarily superadded to their original punishment, as the time of their sentence would only commence from the date of their lodgment in gaol. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. O'Hara, was absent from the county; but I had the advantage of being accompanied during my visit to this bridewell, as well as to that of Newtownlimavady, by Dr. Skipton, the County Local Inspector, a most able and active officer. I had received in the course of the summer a communication from the Rev. Mr. O'Hara, to the effect that a committee appointed by the Grand Jury, had agreed to the building of a new court-house over the present bridewell, and my attention was called to the defects existing in the locality. In reply, I pointed out that the 20th section of the Prisons Act renders it unlawful to "alter" any bridewell without the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, and the Report of the Inspectors-General, or one of them. I should have been ready to have entered into the matter when upon the spot; but I did not feel myself called upon to raise the question, and no official application on the part of the Committee has been since referred to the Inspectors-General for their Report.

Magherafelt.

Magherafelt.—But one male prisoner, a lunatic, a very unfit inmate for a bridewell, and who, I trust, was forthwith removed,

The house very clean, and the bedding sufficient. One of the cells very dark, but the others lightsome and well ventilated. The pump good, and the sewers effective. The dietary supplied at 4d. a head by the keeper. Petty sessions fortnightly, and the transmittal of prisoners regular. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Irwin, visits constantly, and the county officer very often.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
 Londonderry.
Brideveills.
Magherafelt.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—VISITED 26TH MAY, 1851. *County of Longford Gaol.*

State and Accommodation.

ANNEXED is the morning state on the day of my visit :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	—
Pauper do.	6	—
Felons convicted,	15	9
Misdemeanants do.	5	1
Felons untried,	17	18
Misdemeanants do.	4	1
Vagrants,	1	—
Drunkards,	3	—
Committed summarily,	23	19
Total,	78	48—126

This return, I am happy to state, exhibits a reduction of 48 upon the number given in the Report of 1850, and of 85 upon that of the previous year. There was one convict, a female, labouring under a dangerous internal disease, and unfit for removal. There are 63 single cells, 7 solitary cells, and 18 rooms furnished with beds. The cells for stone-breaking are calculated to carry out a modification of the separate system. The tread-mill is applied solely to raising water; the corn for the consumption of the prison, as well as a portion for the use of the country, being ground by a hand-mill. The sewerage is originally imperfect, but is rendered effective by being sluiced with water thrown in constantly. The meals are taken in the day-rooms, and silence is observed. The bed rugs are rather worn, but a new supply of bedding generally is about to be issued, which would afford a good opportunity for discarding bedsteads and substituting hammocks. The laundry is very defective, and there is no drying-loft; an important want both as to the durability of clothes and the health of the prisoners. This might be obviated by raising the existing building, which would give room available for the above purpose, and for works when not so applied. In the chapel, as at present arranged, the males and females can see each other, and I trust that some means may be devised by which, consistently with the due performance of the service, this objection may be removed. The classification of the male prisoners is carried out as far as space

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will permit, and the juveniles are with great propriety kept as separate as possible. The female hospital is scarcely adequate, as prostitutes are in the habit of committing offences in order to receive medical treatment in the gaol. The ventilation might be easily improved by the introduction of zinc panes in the upper part of the windows, and of air funnels in the walls; one room, intended for female debtors, is fitted up for patients. The commitments during the past year were, males, 808; females, 324;—re-commitments, males, 59; females, 37;—greatest number in gaol during the past year, males, 141; females, 57. Average males, $105\frac{2}{3}$; do. females, $37\frac{2}{3}$.

Employment and Schools.

Attached is the summary of employment, which is directed almost exclusively to the internal wants and consumption of the prison. But six of the looms were at work; three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen—one tailor, one carpenter, and one weaver. The schoolmaster, whose time is much occupied as a master-weaver and as clerk of the accounts, is enabled to give but one hour in the day to the instruction of the juveniles.

Employment on the Day of Inspection.

Males.		Females.	
Grinding Corn,	24	Sewing,	4
Carpenter Work,	1	Carding,	8
Weaving and Winding,	9	Spinning,	18
Sawing,	2	Washing,	5
Tailoring,	1	Prison duties,	3
Cooking,	2	Unemployed or Sick,	10
Baking,	1		
Stone-breaking,	12	Total,	48
Prison duties,	16		
Unemployed or Sick,	10		
Total,	78		
Unemployed.		Males.	Females.
Sick,		2	10
Master debtors,		4	—
Infirm poor debtors,		4	—

Female Department.

The females are employed in sewing, washing, scutching flax, carding, spinning, knitting, &c. They are divided into classes according to character, and appeared to be kept in a due state of order by the matron.

Dietary.

The provisions are excellent in quality, and are regularly inspected by the chaplains. None of the officers are on gaol allowance.

Males—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk, for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. of whole-meal bread, and one pint of new milk.*

* Vegetable soup twice a week in lieu of new milk.

Females—7 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. of whole-meal bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of new milk.

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Books and Accounts.

These are evidently kept with great care and attention ; but it appeared to me that the abstract of daily consumption did not exhibit on the face of the sheet a sufficiently clear tabular abstract, so as to enable the person inspecting it to check and balance it by itself. This objection must be understood, however, to apply merely to the *form* ; for, I am bound to state, that the Governor was most anxious to offer every explanation, and to adopt any suggestion. Some further classification and subdivision of the account of the works would greatly facilitate the examination of them.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
William Walker, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. Thomas Kennedy, Presbyterian do.	36	18	6
Rev. Philip Duffy, Roman Catholic do.	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, Esq., Surgeon,	—	—	—
Hugh M'Faddan, Esq., Governor,	200	0	0
George Hyde, Apothecary,	50	0	0
Sarah Wilson, Matron,	40	0	0
James Chambers, Inner Turnkey,	35	0	0
James Spallon, Outer Turnkey,	35	0	0
Henry Robinson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
William Cook, Superintendent of Tread-wheel,	30	0	0
Edward Kenny, Turnkey, (charge of Hard-labour Class),	30	0	0
John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Edward Reid, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Christopher Duggan, Miller,	40	0	0
Robert M'Nally, Turnkey and Messenger,	30	0	0
Anna Maria Fife, Female Turnkey,	15	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	. 180	Presbyterian or Dissent-	
Surgeon,	. 161	ing Chaplain,	. 192
Protestant Chaplain,	. 215	Roman Catholic do.	. 169

The turnkeys are about to wear uniform, which will be a very great improvement. The salary of the miller, £40 per annum, was allocated during the famine, at a period when there was a great demand for such services ; but at present the amount is quite disproportionate to similar appointments elsewhere.

Hospital.

I have referred above to the female hospital. There were but two male patients. The building was scrupulously clean. The salary of the apothecary, for medicine and attendance, has been reduced to £50 per annum.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Longford Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meet almost always at the appointed time. The subordinate officers are paid monthly; and the final audit and discharge of the accounts take place half-yearly.

Samuel W. Blackall, Esq., M.P., J.P.	Henry Musters, Esq., J.P.
Richard M. Fox, Esq., M.P., J.P.	Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P.
Thomas N. Edgeworth, Esq.	Philip O'Reilly, Esq., J.P.
William Lewis, Esq., J.P.	William Webb, Esq., J.P.
John Shuldham, Esq., J.P.	Edward Eustace Hill, Esq., R.M.
John Crawford, Esq., J.P.	Edward Ledwith, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

The general cleanliness, order, and discipline of this prison are unexceptionable. I pointed out to the Governor, an anxious and efficient officer, some of the matters I have referred to above, as well as the necessity of keeping a gate-porter's book, which is an indispensable check; and I beg to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the imperfect schooling, and to the points I have noticed in relation to the hospital and the laundry.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General*.

County of
Louth Gaol.

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED 6TH AND
7TH JUNE, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

I LAMENT to observe that the annexed report exhibits an advance of 28 in the number of prisoners, as compared with the return furnished at the last inspection. There is an increase of 10 in the aggregate of debtors of both classes; but the remainder must, I fear, be carried to the account of crime. Among the untried were several committed for offences of the gravest character, exhibiting great social disorganization. There were no convicts. It is unnecessary for me to enter into the local details of this defective and insecure building, as the transfer of prisoners to the new gaol will have been made before the next inspection, and no alteration of, or expenditure upon, the existing one is required. Each prisoner bears a label numbered, and corresponding lists, giving the name and offence, are furnished in each class; a very useful and commendable arrangement. There is a patrol at night in the corridors. The clothing and bedding were cleanly and in fair repair. The punishments were 22 during the current year. Number of commitments during the past year, males, 816; females, 325;—re-commitments, males, 72; females, 35;—greatest number in gaol at one time, during the past year, males, 115; females, 49. Average males, $84\frac{1}{2}$; females, $31\frac{1}{2}$.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	NORTH DISTRICT. County of Louth Gaol.
Master debtors, . . .	5	—	
Pauper do.	9	1	
Felons convicted, . . .	28	11	
Misdemeanants do. . .	10	3	
Felons untried, . . .	27	19	
Misdemeanants do. . .	1	—	
Vagrants,	2	—	
Soldier tried,	1	—	
Revenue laws,	1	—	
Committed summarily, .	14	4	
Total,	98	38—136	

Employment and Schools.

Employment consists in making up clothing and shoes for the use of the gaol, the manufacture of cocoa-fibre mats, opening rope, carpentry, weaving and winding, besides stone-breaking and the ordinary duties. There is but one trained handicraftsman among the turnkeys—a cabinet-maker. I trust that in the new establishment care will be taken to select, as vacancies occur, persons capable of giving instruction in various trades, as furnishing the best means of internal discipline and economy, and enabling prisoners on their discharge to earn their bread. School instruction is given for one hour daily, and a registry of progress is kept.

Female Department.

The want of adequate accommodation here prevents any classification; but order is maintained, and the females are engaged in making up clothing, sheets, shirts, bed-ticks, &c., spinning, carding, knitting, opening rope, besides washing. They are instructed for two hours daily.

Dietary.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 10.
Breakfast, {	4 oz. oatmeal, 4 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.
Dinner, . {	14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.	12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.	10 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Supper, . .	—	—	{ 4 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggins new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 1*l.* 1*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 8*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per stone, 2*s.* 6*d.*

The provisions are duly inspected by the chaplains.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Louth Gaol.*Books and Accounts.*

I suggested some improvements in the form of the abstract of daily consumption. The surgeon's books are very carefully kept, and afford a most satisfactory check upon the diet, which falls within his control. I had no opportunity of inspecting the works accounts. The Inspectors-General hope to be able shortly to issue one uniform system of keeping accounts, which will enable the Board of each gaol to measure their own management with that of others of a similar class.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local Inspector, . . .	50	0	0
Do. Protestant Chaplain, . . .	36	18	6
Rev. James Beatty, Protestant Dissenting do. . .	36	18	6
Rev. Michael Kieran, Roman Catholic do. . .	36	18	6
Edward G. Brunker, Esq., Surgeon, (paid for his attendance here and at the County Infirmary)			
Mr. Francis Scott, Apothecary, . . .	15	0	0
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor, . . .	176	15	6
Henry Slone, 1st Turnkey, . . .	40	0	0
Thomas McCullagh, 2nd do. . .	30	0	0
James Kelly, 3rd do. . .	30	0	0
Thomas Gilliard, 4th do. . .	30	0	0
William Dysart, 5th do. . .	30	0	0
John McCullagh, 6th do. . .	30	0	0
William McCue, Schoolmaster, &c. . .	30	0	0
Mary A. Mangin, Matron, . . .	30	0	0
Mary A. Stewart, Hospital Nurse, . . .	20	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain, 364	Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	103
Surgeon, . . . 231	Roman Catholic Chaplain, by substitute, . . .	89
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . 213		

The turnkeys wear a very neat uniform, and are an active and intelligent body, wanting only in a thorough knowledge of trades.

Hospital.

There were but two male patients here. The account of medicines, which are furnished from Dublin, for the last three years, stands thus :—

	£	s.	d.
At Spring Assizes, 1849, . . .	8	6	8
Do. 1850, . . .	3	10	4
Do. 1851, . . .	6	2	1

There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

The meetings of the Board are now held monthly, and each member in turn, *i. e.* once a month, inspects the gaol; a very prudent and effective regulation.

Right Hon. the Earl of Roden.	Edward Tipping, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Fortescue, Esq., J.P.	John Townley, Esq., J.P.
Frederick John Foster, Esq.	James O'Callaghan, Esq., J.P.
Graham Johnston, Esq.	Thomas Coleman, Esq.
John James Bigger, Esq., J.P.	John G. Coddington, Esq.
James W. M'Neale, Esq.	John Black, Esq., J.P.

NORTH
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Louth Gaol.

General Observations.

I visited the gaol on two successive days, and was gratified to observe that cleanliness, discipline, and order were carried out by the Governor, who is an anxious and zealous officer. I devoted a considerable time to a thorough inspection of the new gaol, during which I had the advantage of being accompanied by Mr. Neville, the county surveyor, who furnished the plan. There appears to have been some delay on the part of the contractor, but the building is now proceeding towards completion. The design is highly creditable to Mr. Neville, who expressed the greatest readiness to receive any suggestion as to some minor points of security, &c. It contains 130 cells, fitted for the separate system, and has been very judiciously constructed, so as to be capable of further extension, if it should be required, without interfering with the existing arrangement. It is my duty, and a most pleasing one, to express my admiration of the liberality, the public spirit, and the foresight exhibited by this small county, in thus dealing vigorously with the principles of amended prison discipline; a policy which contrasts favourably with the apathy, to use no stronger term, which too generally prevails throughout Ireland; and I sincerely trust that this auspicious beginning will be adequately followed up, and that the new establishment will be sustained in such a manner as to secure for its management the same high praise which is justly due to its foundation.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ardee.—This bridewell I found in a very creditable state of repair and cleanliness. The bedding in good order. The sewers effective; an adequate supply of water raised by a forcing pump. A day-room, &c., for each sex; 3 cells and 1 drunkard's cell for males, and 2 for females. Dietary according to regulation, 3½*d.* for males; 3*d.* for females. It is furnished by the keeper; an incorrect practice, and in contravention of the Second General Rule annexed to the 109th Section of the Prisons Act. There were 70 prisoners confined here in the last quarter; and there are usually about 12 for quarter sessions. The Local Inspector seldom visits. The registry and committals correct. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittal regular. The salary of the keeper, a respectable and intelligent man, formerly in the constabulary, £50 a year.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of the
Town of
Drogheda Gaol.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL.—VISITED
7TH JUNE, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

THE subjoined table exhibits, I am happy to state, a diminution of 9, as compared with the return given at the last inspection :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	—	1
Felons convicted,	11	7
Felons untried,	4	2
Soldiers tried,	2	—
Total,	17	10—27
Of whom sick in Hospital,	1	0—1

The accommodation consists of 16 single cells, 2 solitary cells, 4 rooms with beds, 5 day-rooms, and six yards. The pumps have been repaired and rendered effective, and water is now supplied by pipes to every yard. The privies too have been put in order, and the old sewers cleansed. The bedding was good, and sheets and bolsters are used. There were no convicts. The commitments during the past year were, males, 319; females, 252;—re-commitments, males, 142; females, 176;—greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year, males, 32; females, 16;—average males, 19; females, 10. There was no entry in the punishment book since last August; the mere threat of confinement in the solitary cell having been found sufficient to repress insubordination.

Employment and Schools.

This heading might be omitted, for the employment is limited to picking oakum and stone-breaking, and there is no school.

Female Department.

There is no classification of the females at present, all being placed together indiscriminately, but works are in progress for effecting a division, and a separation of the better conducted from the more depraved, will be carried out. Knitting, sewing, and washing form their employment.

Dietary.

Stirabout and buttermilk for breakfast, and brown bread and buttermilk for dinner. The bread was unexceptionable; one complaint was made of the stirabout, which I was satisfied was unfounded after communication with the Rev. Mr. Hanratty, a very zealous and humane officer, who is Local Inspector and Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. white, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; brown, $1d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. $10s. 6d.$; Indian meal, per cwt. $8s. 2d.$; new milk, per gallon, $6d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2d.$; salt, per stone, $3d.$; straw, per ton, $25s.$; candles, mould, per lb. $6d.$; dipt, $5d.$; soap, per stone, $3s. 2d.$; coals, per ton, $12s. 6d.$

Books and Accounts.

I found that the accounts were not kept with neatness or regularity; but certain omissions were attributed to the temporary illness of the Governor's son, to whom, with his father, this duty is assigned. There were some necessary checks wanting, particularly that of a gate-porter's book, which I pointed out.

NORTH
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County of the
Town of
Drogheda Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	135	Protestant Chaplain,	126
Surgeon,	109	Roman Catholic do.	135

I regret to state, that though my colleague had occasion in his last inspection to animadvert upon the neglect of the Protestant Chaplain to fulfil the requirements prescribed by the 69th section of the Prisons Act, this dereliction still continued, and the Board of Superintendence had found it necessary to pass a resolution to that effect. The Governor appeared anxious to discharge his duty, but is evidently wanting in that activity and energy, &c., which is essential to the carrying out of improved prison management.

Officers' Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Patrick Hanratty, Local Inspector,	10	0	0
Rev. George Needham, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. P. Hanratty, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0
Robert Pentland, Surgeon,	—	—	—
James Hughes, Governor,	80	0	0
William Tolten, Turnkey,	20	0	0
William Lowres, do.	20	0	0
Margaret M'Donnell, Matron,	6	0	0

The Governor, the two Turnkeys, and the Matron, are on gaol allowance.

Hospital.

There was but one patient, a male, in the room set apart for this purpose. There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets fortnightly. The smaller contracts are paid with the funds in hand, by orders upon the Treasurer. Those for bread, milk, meal, &c., are discharged at the assizes, after an examination by the Grand Jury.

Anthony Keapock, Esq., Chairman.	Patrick Boylan, Esq.
Thomas Carty, Esq., J.P.	John Drew, Esq.
James Matthews, Esq., J.P.	Patrick Beahan, Esq.
Christopher Jordan, Esq., J.P.	Felix McCabe, Esq.
H. B. Fairclough, Esq., J.P.	Robert Hardman, Esq.

General Observations.

My report of this gaol would necessarily be very unfavourable if it applied solely to its existing condition of accommodation, but I am bound to state, and I do so with pleasure, that

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County of the
Town of
Drogheda Gaol.

since the last inspection greater regularity is observed, that some material evils have been abated, and that a spirit and intention of immediate improvement and extension prevails among those charged with the management. I was accompanied at my visit by the Local Inspector, and by Mr. Boland, and Dr. Drew (members of the Board), and from them I received an assurance, corroborated by a letter subsequently addressed to me by the former gentleman, that a presentment would be put forward for a chapel, hospital, drying-loft, and laundry—all of which are wanting in the building as it now stands. I trust, therefore, that no difficulty nor delay will be experienced in completing these indispensable additions. I would further impress upon the Board the necessity of giving some educational instruction, and some useful employment, such as tailoring, shoe-making, and weaving, as a means of discipline, of remuneration, economy, and of subsequent benefit to the prisoners on their discharge. These advantages, which could be obtained at a comparatively inconsiderable outlay, would place the establishment upon a creditable footing.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of
Mayo Gaol.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—VISITED 11TH
SEPTEMBER, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

THE morning state of this gaol stood thus:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	—
Poor do.	25	13
Felons convicted,	69	11
Misdemeanants do. . . .	45	18
Felons untried,	8	2
Misdemeanants do. . . .	11	8
Vagrants,	19	—
Revenue Laws,	5	—
Committed summarily, . .	25	22
Lunatics,	3	—
Total,	216	74—290
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	6	3—9

This abstract, I am happy to say, exhibits a progressive diminution in numbers, as compared with the returns made at the inspections in 1849 and 1850; the amount of which respectively were, 523 for the former year, and 434 for the latter. Some allowance must, doubtless, be made for the reduction of the population from various causes, for the harvest employment at this period of the year, and for the expiral of short sentences passed at assizes and quarter sessions; but even taking all these circumstances into full consideration, both the extent and the character of crime would appear to be on the decline. There were 25 convicts; 17 males, and 8 females. The commitments

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Mayo Gaol.

during the past year were, males 1,956; females 936—re-commitments, males 111; females 13;—and the greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year stood thus: males, 351; females 151. Average males, 263 $\frac{1}{2}$; females, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. The accommodation consists of 128 single cells, 6 solitary cells, and 36 rooms furnished with beds. The building throughout was clean, and in sound repair. The tread-wheel is applied solely to raising water, but an Artesian well is now in progress. The sewerage is fair, and free from any sanitary objections; but will probably be capable of improvement, by directing hereafter the larger supply of water to bear upon them. Classification is carried out as far as it is practicable, consistently with the amount of available space, and comprises a vagrant class (belonging to which there were many boys who presented a wretched appearance), the tried and untried convicts, those sentenced to hard labour, and fresh committals—the youths being chiefly placed among those imprisoned for short terms. The meals are taken in the day-rooms. The punishments amounted to 60, but were principally of a very light description. The lock-up discipline is effective; every prisoner being seen by the Governor or Deputy-Governor, and each turnkey signs a return after the completion of the lock-up.

Employment and Schools.

The tread-wheel and stone-breaking furnish almost the only means of regular employment, besides the prison duties and the small current repairs; some few, however, were engaged in carpentry and shoe-making. Educational instruction is given daily to the juveniles only, from 11 to 12 o'clock, by the turnkeys in their respective classes. The system is that of the National Board, an inspector of which visits the gaol.

Female Department.

Washing, knitting, sewing, and mending the bedding, constitute the employment of the females, who are classified in three divisions according to character. The matron and assistant-matron appear to be zealous and attentive to discipline. Instruction is given to the younger females for the same daily period as in the male classes. The school-room is used at other times for drying, there being two fire-places.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. oatmeal (for stirabout), and 1 pint buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. seconds flour, and 1 pint new milk.

Females—7 oz. oatmeal (for stirabout), and 1 pint buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. seconds flour, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Gruel instead of dinner-milk to all prisoners twice each week. Gruel daily instead of dinner-milk to prisoners committed for less than a calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; oatmeal, per cwt., 10s. 5d.;

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Mayo Gaol.

Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 3d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per stone, 2½d.

There were no complaints. All the officers who reside in the prison, with the exception of the Governor and Deputy-Governor, are on gaol allowance.

Books and Accounts.

This most important department, which is the basis of the whole working of the gaol, is managed with great care and most satisfactory clearness; though perhaps the addition of some minuter checks would render the abstract of daily consumption more complete.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John C. Larminie, Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	37	10	0
Rev. J. Hamilton, Presbyterian do.	27	13	10
Rev. J. M'Hale, Roman Catholic do.	37	10	0
Thomas Dillon, Physician,	50	0	0
D. R. Young, Governor,	200	0	0
R. J. Nixon, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Francis Carson, Turnkey,	40	0	0
Thomas Lynch, do.	35	0	0
Robert Leighton, do.	30	0	0
John Corbon, do.	30	0	0
James Martin, do.	30	0	0
Mathew Hughes, do.	30	0	0
John Macken, do.	30	0	0
Arthur Knox, do.	30	0	0
John Lynch, do.	30	0	0
Peter Keaviny, do.	30	0	0
Eliza Kendellon, Matron,	40	0	0
Alicia Hughes, Assistant-Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Conniff, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Patrick Conniff, Hospital Porter,	10	0	0
Margaret Carson, Female Searcher,	5	0	0
Arthur J. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	128	Presbyterian or Dissent-	
Surgeon,	402	ing Chaplain,	252
Protestant Chaplain,	144	Roman Catholic do.	189

Hospitals.

The hospital, though small, is scrupulously clean and well ventilated. There is an airy shed, originally erected for fever cases, in which the male patients are placed. There were but nine on the sick list, all of whom were receiving the regular gaol diet, so trifling was the amount of illness. The medicines are supplied from Dublin, at an average cost not exceeding £15 annually; £30 is paid to an apothecary for compounding. All hospital extra allowances and diet are ordered by Dr. Dillon, an excellent officer, in his own handwriting, so as to furnish an

effectual check upon this branch of expenditure, which is too often neglected elsewhere. There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Lucan.	Colonel Knox.
Marquis of Sligo.	John C. Garvey.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart.	Neal Davis.
Sir R. L. Blosse, Bart.	William Kearney.
Sir Wm. O'Malley, Knight.	Thomas Ormsby.
Colonel M'Alpine.	Henry J. H. Browne.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Mayo Gaol.

The Board is convened monthly, and there is seldom any failure of adequate attendance. The accounts are audited at each meeting, and are revised by the Board collectively before they are submitted to the Grand Jury.

General Observations.

I found this gaol in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and regularity in its general management; and, I am bound to state, that I found the utmost readiness, not only on the part of the officers engaged in the daily administration, but of those members of the Board of Superintendence whom I had the pleasure of meeting, to enter into every detail, and to undertake, as far as their co-operation will avail, to supply remedy and improvement. Since the last inspection a material reduction has taken place in the cost of dietary in the bridewells; but there are several matters in relation to these minor prisons which require immediate amendment. I have received a communication from the Local Inspector, Mr. Larminie, to the effect that some of the evils which I have touched upon have already been abated; but I prefer allowing my original notes to remain unaltered, in order that the whole case may be fully discussed. I say this in justice to that gentleman, for whose zeal and ability I, in common with my predecessors, entertain the highest respect. Further, the turnkeys have been furnished with uniform coats, which contribute much to the outward form of prison discipline; but I regret that as yet there has been no issue of clothing to the prisoners. I am most unwilling to press upon the resources of the county, and have forborne to exercise the power given to us, as there exists an evident desire to meet the necessary outlay of the establishment; but during the winter months the want of adequate clothing must be severely felt; and I submit to the Board that they should make an effort in this direction, under the advice of the medical attendant, in behalf at least of the aged and weakly. I am fully aware, in an agricultural population, it is almost impossible to find trained weavers or other handicraftsmen; but, nevertheless, it would not be difficult to instruct the younger of those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the rudiments of tailoring and shoe-making sufficiently for making up the prison dress, &c.; and this knowledge would be very useful to them on their discharge. A capstan or crank mill would also be very desirable, as combining economy with the means of hard-labour and severe

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Mayo Gaol.

deterrent discipline, and as securing the best article of food. In my Report of Nenagh Gaol for 1850, I was able to state that "the returns show that upon grinding corn, and upon baking within the walls, the amounts saved, as compared with contract prices outside, reach the respective sums of £71 12s. 1½*d.*, and of £106 19s. 8½*d.*" This calculation is based on an average of prisoners during the current year of 471 (omitting fractions) which exceeds by about one-third the average of this gaol as stated above; and I beg, therefore, to specially press this subject upon the consideration of the Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

Ballinrobe.

Bridewells.

Ballinrobe.—7 males confined here; no females. 1 day-room for each sex; 2 cells for males, and 1 for females. I found this bridewell in a very untidy and ruinous state; the privy filthy, and the night-buckets not emptied. The yard for the females covered with long grass, and without any door; as is also the case in the male yard: so that if prisoners of both sexes were allowed out for air and exercise at the same time, there would be nothing to prevent their communication. The pump had been out of repair for more than six months. No visitors' book. The Local Inspector visits rarely; the County Local Inspector generally once a month; but there is no entry made of such inspections. Petty sessions are held once a week, and seldom fail. The dietary is not strictly according to the late regulation; it costs 2½*d.* all round, and is furnished by the keeper, whose salary is £15. I beg to call attention to the Second General Rule annexed to the 109th Section of the Prisons Act (7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), in relation to a supply of diet by the keeper of a prison or bridewell.

Westport.

Westport.—No males, and only 2 females—in fact prisoners are seldom detained here, but are sent in custody to Castlebar gaol, nine miles distant, and remitted again. The bedding clean. The privy rather foul. The yards overrun with weeds, which ought to be removed. There is no water on the premises and a supply is brought by the keeper's servant. There is an opening in the boundary wall, which requires immediate attention. The dietary is nearly in accordance with the last order, and is furnished by the keeper at a cost of 2½*d.* per head; his salary is £15. The County Local Inspector visits frequently. About 30 at quarter sessions, and 107 during the last quarter.

Swineford.

Swineford.—No prisoners here. Walls have lately been built in front; but there are no sewers, and the soil is obliged to be cleared through the house. The yards require cleaning; and the want of water is a serious evil, there being none, except rain water; which causes a leakage through the roof, while the shoot affords facility for escape. The bedding good, and the house orderly and clean. The diet costs 3*d.* per head, and is supplied by the keeper; his salary is £15. Petty sessions are held pretty regularly, and the transmittal of prisoners duly takes place; but I regretted to find instances of committal to a week's imprisonment in the bridewell. The Local Inspector, the Rev.

Mr. Eames, is frequent in his visits, as is also the County Local Inspector. About 20 at quarter sessions, and 84 in the last quarter.

Ballina.—3 males and 2 females confined here; but the female day-room is appropriated as a kitchen. There is an open ashpit, which is very objectionable; and a water-shoot which interferes with due security. There is no water except rain water, and the river is at some distance. The bedding clean and good; and the sewers effective, and capable of being opened outside the walls. The keeper supplies the diet at 3*d.* per head. Number at quarter sessions, about 80; during last quarter, 270. Petty sessions sometimes fail, but the transmittal of prisoners after sessions is regular, as is also the inspection of the Local and County officers.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Mago.
Bridewells.
Ballina.

Belmullet.—I found but 1 male prisoner in this wretched and most insecure place, which was in a state of disgraceful neglect. There is 1 male day-room, and 1 cell with a single bed for males; and the same accommodation for females. There are, however, some bedsteads, which I saw lying in an open yard exposed to the weather, and a supply of new bedding, which was stowed away, but not brought into use. The house was filthy, the beds unmade, and the night-buckets unemptied, at 4 o'clock, P.M. No entry made by the constabulary of their names in the registry, although a considerable time had elapsed since the issue of the order to the keeper to require this form of signature. The building was miserably damp, even on a fine hot day; and in winter it is, I am informed, not tenantable. The house is not, I understand, the property of the county, but is rented from a private individual. There are no yards, and there is no supply of water, which is fetched from a considerable distance. The keeper, who receives a salary of £15, was not present at my inspection; but I sent for him afterwards, and found him utterly ignorant even of the daily amount of provisions furnished by him at 2½*d.* per head. He is an illiterate person, who devotes his time to a shop which he keeps in the town (see the Second General Rule annexed to the 109th Section of the Prisons Act, 7th Geo. IV., by which this is expressly forbidden), and obviously neglects entirely his prison duties, with which, I submit, that he is unfit to be longer intrusted. Petty sessions and transmittals regular fortnightly. The Local Inspector visits monthly, and the County Local Inspector twice a year, but no entry is made. I regret that sentences for definite periods are sometimes carried out here.

Belmullet.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM.—VISITED 13TH AND
14TH JUNE, 1851.

County of
Meath Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

It is with deep regret that I have to remark on the great increase of the prisoners confined here, exceeding in number by no less than 56 the aggregate returned at the last inspection. There were but four convicts, males.

NORTH DISTRICT.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
<i>County of Meath Gaol.</i>	Master debtors,	3	—
	Pauper do.	2	1
	Felons convicted,	53	20
	Felons untried,	65	20
	Misdemeanants do. . . .	4	—
	Vagrants,	7	—
	Revenue Laws,	2	—
	Committed summarily, . .	33	16
	Lunatics,	12	8
	Total,	181	65—246
	Of whom sick in Hospital, .	9	7—16

The accommodation consists of 102 single cells, 4 solitary cells with yards attached, and 21 rooms with beds. In the solitary cells the beds are placed on the floor, an objectionable practice, easy to be obviated by the use of hammocks, which indeed might elsewhere be advantageously substituted for the wooden bedsteads. The bedding is good and in sound repair. The master and pauper male debtors are placed together, and have but one yard in common. The tread wheel is used solely for hard-labour and pumping. The privies are regularly flushed with buckets of water, of which there is a sufficient supply. Classification is maintained as far as is consistent with the pressure of numbers, and the male prisoners take their meals in their cells. At night two watchmen patrol the windows, a very commendable arrangement, but at my suggestion the Governor has determined to discontinue the practice of intrusting those subordinate officers with the keys, which would give them access to the cells. The number of commitments last year: males, 771; females, 334;—re-commitments, males, 62; females, 24; greatest number in gaol at one time during past year were: males, 194; females, 48. Average males, 157; females, 53;—the punishments during the current year amounted to 50, chiefly inflicted by the Governor for insubordination.

Employment and Schools.

The males were engaged, besides the ordinary employment of stone-breaking, the tread-mill, and prison duties, in tailoring, shoe-making, winding, and weaving. Frieze is spun and woven, but neither bed-ticks, nor sheets, nor blankets are manufactured here. Independently of the value of teaching a useful trade to a greater number, the application of the looms to the above objects would afford increased means of subordination, and the production of better articles, as to durability, &c. The industry account shows a profit upon the work of male and female prisoners amounting to £58 18s. 1½*d.* Schooling is placed here on a very satisfactory footing; the turnkeys each instruct their classes under the direction of an able schoolmaster. Attendance is given from half-past 7, A.M., to half-past 8; and again from 4 to 5 o'clock. From 5 to 6 the Scriptures are read under the supervision of the turnkeys. Registries of progress are

kept; and, I am bound to say, that having examined some of the pupils, I was greatly gratified with the systematic management of this important branch of discipline and improvement.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Meath Gaol.

Female Department.

The over-crowding of the female side prevents adequate subdivisions of classification beyond that of the tried and untried; and the intermixture of lunatics, some of them very violent, is a great interruption of order. Some of the females appear to be of the worst character; but subordination and cleanliness appeared to be maintained. Their employment consists of carding, spinning, knitting, and washing; but the want of a laundry and drying-loft is a great evil. Reading and spelling are taught for one hour in the morning and the evening by the matron and her assistant. The matron, whose health is much broken by the length and severity of her service, is anxious to retire.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. meal (being one-half oatmeal and one-half Indian meal), and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. bread (household), and 1 pint of new milk.

Females—7 oz. meal (being one-half oatmeal and one-half Indian meal), and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. bread (household), and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of new milk.

Oatmeal gruel for prisoners, twice a week for dinner, in lieu of new milk. Prisoners under sentence for one month's confinement all get gruel in lieu of milk for dinner daily.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; meat (mutton), per lb., 5½d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per stone, 4d.

I tasted the bread and stirabout, which were both excellent; some complaints were made of the buttermilk, but they proceeded chiefly from the most refractory of the females. The inspection of provisions by the chaplains is regular.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept by the Deputy-Governor with great care and attention, and with the addition of some minor checks upon the exact issue of rations, the system observed here would be complete. I have nowhere observed a more anxious desire to afford clearness and accuracy of detail. Most of the articles required for the prison are supplied by monthly agreements, and once a month all bills are examined and paid, and the receipts filed, an arrangement worthy of general adoption, from its simplicity and facility of scrutiny.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
The Very Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. J. O'Connell, Roman Catholic do. .	50	0	0
Surgeon T. Wallace, M.D., .	75	0	0
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor, .	206	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT. <i>County of Meath Gaol.</i>		£ s. d.		
	William M'Kee, Deputy-Governor, . . .	70	0	0
	William Mooney, Gate Porter, . . .	40	0	0
	John English, 1st Turnkey, . . .	40	0	0
	Adam Boyd, 2nd do.	35	0	0
	Richard Tyrrell, 3rd do.	32	10	0
	John Rice, 4th do.	32	10	0
	Edward Kellett, 5th do.	25	0	0
	William Savage, 6th do.	25	0	0
	William M'Kee, junr., 7th do.	25	0	0
	William Wheatley, 1st Watchman, . . .	24	0	0
	William Smith, 2nd do.	24	0	0
	G. Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
	G. Mooney, Clerk to Board,	10	0	0
	Julia Hopwood, Matron,	40	0	0
	Anne Mooney, Assistant,	15	0	0
	Mary Bentley, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Surgeon,	184
Protestant Chaplain,	124
Roman Catholic do.	127

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

None, with the exception of fuel to each officer in winter months, 2 stone of coals, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gauge of turf per day; and one-half of the above allowance in the summer months.

The turnkeys, who wear a becoming uniform, appear to be a very effective and well-disciplined body.

Hospitals.

The accommodation here is below its requirements, and wanting in space. There were 9 male and 7 female patients—dysentery and cutaneous disease being somewhat prevalent. None of the cases required any special notice. There were some sheets wanting on the beds, though ordered; and altogether this department did not seem to be equal in tidiness to the other portions of the establishment. Medicines are provided from the Apothecaries' Hall, and a salary of £20 for compounding is paid to an apothecary. I lament to find no less than twenty lunatics confined here—12 men and 8 women, some of them very clamorous, dangerous, and unmanageable. I have made the strongest representation to the Inspectors of Lunatics, for relief from this most undue pressure of numbers—incompatible as it is with curative treatment, or even the ordinary discipline of the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board usually meets in sufficient numbers to discharge the necessary duties.

Earl of Fingall.	Alexander Montgomery, Esq.
Very Rev. Dean Butler.	Lambert Disney, Esq.
Samuel Winter, Esq.	Thomas Rothwell, Esq.
Robert Fowler, Esq.	Thomas Derenzy, R.M., Esq.
Richard Bolton, Esq.	George A. Rotheren, Esq.

General Observations.

I visited this gaol on two successive days, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the cleanliness, order, and discipline which prevails throughout. In the Governor's absence I was attended by Mr. M'Kee, the Deputy Governor, a valuable officer, who appears to devote his whole attention and energy to the discharge of his duty; and on the second day I had the further advantage of being accompanied by the Rev. Dean Butler, the Protestant Chaplain, and a zealous member of the Board of Superintendence, who takes a keen interest in all that relates to the management of the establishment—a supervision which is the more indispensable, as no Local Inspector has been appointed by the Grand Jury. I have nothing to add to the observations which I have made above under the several headings, except to urge strongly the extension of the present hospital, which is feasible on both sides, and the erection of an adequate laundry and drying-loft, for which there exists an available site between the female department and the hospital, reserving an intermediate passage for ventilation and easy access to the gaol. The rooms in the hospital, facing in this direction, are not such as to be injuriously affected by the contiguity of another building, being store and bath rooms. I therefore conclude with the hope, that proper steps will be taken for making these important and necessary additions, attainable as they are at no considerable outlay.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Meath Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Kells.—I found two male prisoners here; no females. The building clean and orderly; the bedding sound; good water and effective sewers. The accommodation consists of two day-rooms, two yards, and of eight cells for both sexes; two tiers for each. The lower tiers are very damp, which would appear to be chiefly owing to the lodgment of water, from the broken state of the gutter adjoining the outer walls; though, perhaps, the partial exclusion of light and air by the height of the circuit wall may affect them. There is an open ash-pit in the female yard, which is very offensive and objectionable, and ought to be removed. Painting is required. The dietary according to regulation; the Board contracts monthly for it, and pays it forthwith—an excellent arrangement. Cost for the last quarter, about $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head. Number confined during that period, 118; number at quarter sessions, about 40. The registry correct. Petty sessions fortnightly; seldom fail. Transmittal of prisoners regular; but I regretted to find an illegal committal for the definite term of a week. The keeper's salary is £40 per annum. Local Inspector visits frequently.

Navan.—This bridewell is in its plan and circumstances almost identical with that of Kells. The bedding and building clean. The registry correct. Diet, $3d.$ per head. Numbers during the last quarter, 160; at last quarter sessions, 43. The Local Inspector seldom or never visits. The sewerage is bad, and probably increases the damp noticed above. I beg to call

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Meath.Bridewells.
Navan.

the attention of the Board to this matter, and to the removal of the ash-pits, which could be effected at a very trifling expense. In all other respects these bridewells, in point of order, economy, and the intelligence and respectability of the keepers, are most creditable to the county.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*County of Mo-
naghan Gaol.COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—VISITED
4TH JUNE, 1851.*State and Accommodation.*

THE morning state of the above date exhibits a reduction of 30 upon the number reported to be confined there at the last inspection :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	3	2
Pauper do.	18	6
Felons convicted, . . .	43	33
Misdemeanants do. . .	3	1
Felons untried, . . .	31	7 *
Misdemeanants do. . .	—	1
Committed summarily, .	25	13
Lunatics,	—	2
Total,	123	65—188
Of whom sick in Hospital,	3	2—5

There were 13 convicts, 4 females and 9 males. The latter were represented to me by the Governor as very orderly and well behaved. The accommodation consists of 68 single cells, 7 solitary cells, 12 rooms with beds, and 9 day-rooms. There is one yard set apart for those sentenced to solitary confinement. The solitary cells, which are warmed by pipes, are without bedsteads; the bedding being placed in the day-time outside the cells, on the floor—an objectionable practice, which could easily be obviated by the introduction of hammocks. Some of the bed-ticks and blankets were much worn, and sheets are not used, though the adoption of them elsewhere has been found conducive both to health and economy, in wear and tear. There are wooden bedsteads in the pauper debtors' quarter. The sewerage is indifferent. One of the privies was very offensive, but the sink-stone had been raised a few days before. There are tanks for soft and hard water. The tread-mill is applied solely to raising water, and there is no corn-mill; a crank or capstan mill for this purpose would afford remunerative means of hard-labour. The bath-room is heated by the kitchen, a convenient arrangement. The meals are taken in the cells; the male classification is into the hard-labour class, the untried, and the tried; the latter subdivided into those sentenced at assizes and quarter sessions, and the summarily convicted. The convicts are intermixed with those imprisoned for very short terms. There were but 24 punishments since January last, The

commitments during the past year were, males, 519 ; females, 262 ;—re-commitments, males, 26 ; females, 19 ;—greatest number in gaol during the past year, males, 168 ; females, 71. Average, males, 136 ; females, 64.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of Monaghan Gaol.

Employment and Schools.

There are two shoemakers and one weaver among the turnkeys ; shoe-making, tailoring, and carpenters' work are carried on to a trifling extent, and stone-breaking, from which a small profit is derived. The tread-mill would appear to furnish the chief employment of the males. The establishment of looms, if only for the manufacture of articles required in the gaol, would be very desirable. Each turnkey gives instruction to his own class for one hour daily, and the schoolmaster (also a turnkey), for two hours to all. I examined some of the prisoners, and was satisfied with their progress.

Female Department.

The females are divided into two classes, according to character, and the nurses and children are usually placed in the female hospital, which, except on extraordinary occasions, is more than adequate for its purpose. Their employment consists of washing, knitting, and sewing ; I was very glad to find a large proportion of them engaged in sewed muslin work, for which there is a constant demand by agents in the town, of whom there are several. Their progress appeared to be considerable, and those who have become proficient, are able to earn a good livelihood, and are not thrown back, as formerly, upon the gaol. The matron gives educational instruction to those who are capable of deriving any benefit from it ; but she assured me that the great majority of them were lamentably deficient in this particular. The laundry is small, and the want of a drying-loft is a serious evil, which ought to be obviated. There were two female lunatics confined with the sane prisoners, one of them harmless to others, but dangerous to herself—the other quite calm.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. meal and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females—7 oz. meal and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11s. ; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 7d. ; new milk, per gallon, 4d. ; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 3d.

There were some complaints as to the stirabout, which had been investigated by the chaplains, who are regular in their inspection.

Books and Accounts.

I examined fully the books and accounts ; the latter are kept by the head turnkey. There were some points in reference to

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of Monaghan Gaol.

the abstract of daily consumption, and to the gate-porter's books, which I communicated to the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Maffett, a very zealous and efficient officer.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector, . . .	92	6	2
John S. M'Dowell, Medical Attendant, . . .	73	16	10
Rev. Henry Maffett, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian do.	30	0	0
Rev. Peter M'Kenna, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0
Thomas L. Mayne, Governor,	138	9	2
John Temple, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
Robert Brown, 2nd do.	35	0	0
James Gordon, 3rd do.	26	0	0
Robert Mackey, 4th do.	26	0	0
John Arthers, 5th do.	26	0	0
Alexander Wray, 6th do.	26	0	0
Samuel Wallace, 7th do.	26	0	0
Anne Irwin, 1st Matron,	24	16	0
Jane Andrews, 2nd do.	16	8	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	266	Presbyterian or Dissent-	
Surgeon,	221	ing Chaplain,	114
Protestant Chaplain,	266	Roman Catholic do.	118

Hospitals.

There are separate hospitals for the two sexes—that for the females, of whom there were but two patients, appeared to be rather close. There were three males only, and no case requiring observation.

	1850.	1851.
Number of Prisoners admitted into Hospital,	107	82
Total number of days in Hospital,	3,285	2,920
Number of Prisoners prescribed for out of Hospital,	970	466
Number of attendances of Physician,	227	221
Cost of Medicine,	£48 7s. 10d.	£33 9s. 9d.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets whenever they are summoned. The bills and accounts, after being checked by the Local Inspector, are audited by the Board, at the assizes. The amount is placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, and the vouchers are subsequently produced and examined.

Right Hon. Edward Lucas, J.P.	John Hatchell, Esq., J.P.
John Johnson, Esq., J.P.	Edward Golding, Esq., J.P.
Colonel Arthur G. Lewis, J.P.	John Jackson, Esq.
Henry Mitchell, Esq.	Joseph Whitsitt, Esq., J.P.
S. R. B. Evatt, Esq., J.P.	George Morant, Esq., J.P.
James Hamilton, Esq., J.P.	Henry Lloyd, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.

The condition of this gaol, as to cleanliness, discipline, and management is creditable to the officers. The lock-up system

is effective. There is a patrol outside, and the Governor visits the corridors at uncertain hours. I have touched under the several headings upon the matters requiring observation and amendment, and I beg to call attention to the annexed summary of the bridewells.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gael.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Castleblayney.—I found this bridewell in a creditable state of order and cleanliness, but requiring general repair and painting and pointing. The walls are much in want of dashing, and the outer one, towards the street, is in a ruinous condition, being supported only by props. The bedding, too, is rather worn. The accommodation, besides the day-rooms and yards, consists of 3 cells with 4 beds, and 1 drunkard's cell for males; and of 2 cells and one drunkard's cell for females. There is an excellent pump on the premises, and the sewers are effective. There were 2 male and 1 female prisoners here; there were 70 at the last quarter sessions. The dietary for males, at 4*d.*, consists of 8 oz. stirabout and 3 naggins of new milk for breakfast; and 1 lb. of bread, with 1 pint of new milk for dinner;—and for females, at 3½*d.* of 12 oz. of bread and 3 naggins of new milk at each meal. The diet is supplied by the keeper (whose salary is very large, £40 per annum), and checked by the registry, which is correctly kept. Prisoners are transmitted shortly after petty sessions, &c., which are held here without failure once a fortnight. Mr. Golding, a magistrate, a grand juror, and an active member of the Board, acts as Local Inspector.

Carrickmacross.—I found but one male confined here. The house, &c., clean and orderly. The pump good; the sewers rather ineffective, but cleared from time to time. There are day-rooms for both sexes; 3 cells lying together for females, and 1 cell adjoining the male quarter, which consists of a large apartment containing 5 beds. Dietary, 4*d.* for males, and 3½*d.* for females, which is too high. Breakfast, for males, 8 oz. stirabout, with 3 naggins of mixed milk; 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner. Breakfast, for females, 7 oz. stirabout, with 3 naggins of milk; 12 oz. bread and 1 pint of gruel for dinner; supplied by the keeper.—(See the Second General Rule annexed to the 109th Section of the Prisons Act.) His salary is £35 per annum. There were 99 prisoners here during the last quarter. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, seldom visits. Petty sessions regular. The registry correct; but I regretted to find that committals had been made for definite periods.

Clones.—There were no prisoners here. The building clean and well kept; but a great deficiency of accommodation, which, however, it is proposed to remedy, a presentment having been passed for that purpose, and there being ample space within the circuit walls. There are no separate yards for the two sexes, and to the day-rooms of each is attached a privy, accessible only from the inside, which is very objectionable. The keeper at present occupies the room set apart for attorneys at quarter ses-

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Monaghan.
Bridewells.
Clones.

sions. A new pump, which supplies good water, has been sunk. The sewers tolerable, but at times very foul. The dietary according to the last regulation, 4d. a head all round. There were 42 confined here during the last quarter. The registry and committals correct. Petty sessions held once a fortnight, and prisoners regularly transmitted.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED
27TH MAY, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

THE annexed return shows a slight advance of numbers over the last inspection, when they amounted to 181; but the excess is produced by the increase of debtors of both classes:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	12	—
Pauper do.	5	3
Felons convicted, . . .	11	1
Misdemeanants do. . .	26	20
Felons untried,	3	1
Misdemeanants do. . .	21	10
Vagrants,	5	—
Revenue Laws,	2	—
Drunkards,	1	—
Committed summarily, .	41	24
Total,	127	59—186
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	6	4—10

There was but one female convict, hitherto incapable of removal from illness, but now convalescent. There are 62 single cells, and 15 rooms with beds. The classification of the males is into the untried and the tried—the latter subdivided according to their sentences at assizes, quarter sessions, summary convictions, and the hard-labour class. The names of the prisoners are affixed on labels over the doors—a convenient practice. The tread-mill has been repaired, and is now applied to pumping. The sewers were originally ill-constructed, but are flushed by pouring water into them. The bed-ticks are much worn, and require renewal. I lamented to observe a want of good clothing and shoes, which much increased the squalid appearance of the prisoners. Silence is observed during meals, which are taken in the day-rooms, some of which are confined in space. The commitments during the past year were, males, 791; females, 278;—re-commitments, 278; males, 31; females, 22;—the greatest number in gaol during the past year, males, 174; females, 35. Average males, 157; do. females, 31.

Employment and Schools.

It is with much regret that I have to report the limitation of employment to the tread-wheel and stone-breaking; for some small jobbing in carpentry, tin-work, and repairing of clothes,

can scarcely be said to constitute an exception. There is no system of works carried on here now, though formerly sheeting and bed-ticks were manufactured. The clerk of the works resigned his office since the last inspection, and the result has been a total discontinuance of this branch. Educational instruction is given for one hour in the day by the turnkeys.

Female Department.

I found this department in a very lamentable condition, although every exertion appeared to be made by the matron, who has no assistant, to maintain order and cleanliness; but it is impossible that one individual, however active, could exercise sufficient supervision over such a number as 53 women, thrown promiscuously together: for though there are two day-rooms, in which a classification according to character is attempted, yet there is only one yard in common—and thus an intermixture of the irreclaimable with the less impure is inevitable. There are but 5 cells (3 double and 2 single ones) for the reception of this aggregate; and it is consequently necessary to lay down beds in the corridor—a practice incompatible with discipline. The females are employed, as far as possible, in washing, sewing, knitting, and repairing. They presented a wretched spectacle from their defective clothing; and some of them who had children prayed piteously for an allowance of food for the latter. I am aware of the difficulties of this case; but as some of the Board of Superintendence are also members of the Board of Guardians, I submit to them the pressing necessity of taking this matter into immediate consideration.

Dietary.

The dietary is unexceptionable, and regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Males—8 oz. of Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females—7 oz. of Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk on Wednesdays and Fridays at dinner.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, oatmeal gruel is substituted for milk during the month.

Contracts.—Brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; white do., $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 10s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.

The gaol books and the registry are correctly kept by the Governor. It appears that the clerk is employed solely upon the accounts, which I should suppose can scarcely occupy his whole time and undivided attention. The clerk has been incapable of discharging his duty for more than twelve months;

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but his place has been adequately filled by his brother (the ex-clerk of the works). An accurate form has now been adopted; the checks are clear, and with some improvements which I suggested from my experience of their proper working in other gaols, might be rendered most complete and effective.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
D. H. Irwin, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Rev. James Fitzgerald, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. John Madden, Roman Catholic do.	46	3	1
Thomas Casserly, Surgeon,	74	0	0
James Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
Richard James, Clerk and Steward,	50	0	0
Thomas Padin, Gate Porter,	30	0	0
Robert Parkinson, Weaver,	30	0	0
Thomas Robinson, Carpenter,	32	10	0
Anthony Beaghan, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Joseph Michin, do.	25	0	0
Robert Wigelsworth, do.	25	0	0
Patrick Coan, do.	25	0	0
Dennis Connor, do.	25	0	0
John Norton, do.	25	0	0
Maria Wigelsworth, Matron,	32	6	1
Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	0	0
Cormack Lee, Messenger,	7	0	0

None of the officers are on gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	153	Protestant Chaplain,	129
Surgeon,	314	Roman Catholic do.	142

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals. The sheds for males, of whom there were six under treatment, are not water-tight; and in many diseases must, I should fear, be unfit for the reception of patients. There were four females. Dysentery existed to a certain extent. Both buildings were perfectly clean, but the introduction of zinc panes and air funnels would insure ventilation at times when the weather prevents the opening of windows.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets regularly on the appointed days; and all bills, except those for the larger contract supplies, are paid by cheques, a most convenient and wise arrangement.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton.	George Digby, Esq.
Edmond Corr, Esq.	Richard Kelly, Esq.
Edmond Kelly, Esq.	John Irwin, Esq.
John Barlow, Esq.	Leonard Hodson, Esq.
Edward Mitchael, Esq.	Walter Kelly, Esq.
Patrick Dignan, Esq.	Rev. William Battersby.

General Observations.

I am bound to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct of the officers of the gaol, who appear to spare no exertion to carry out order and management as far as it is practicable

under the difficulties detailed above. It is equally my duty to urge in the strongest terms the necessity of remedying the crying defects of the female department. The establishment of works, under proper superintendence, would prove not only the easiest mode of discipline, by keeping prisoners in constant employment, but would effect an important annual saving. In the Report of Nenagh gaol for the year 1850, the advantage of grinding and baking within the prison, as contrasted with the contract prices outside, is fully shown; and the cost of a crank or capstan mill would soon be repaid. If the offices of schoolmaster and clerk were united, more could be easily done for extending instruction, particularly among the juvenile prisoners. The male hospital, too, requires amendment. I would specially call the attention of the Board to the want of clothing, and to the points noticed under the several headings of the bridewells. It does not appear that tenders for furnishing diet have been advertised for, but that the keepers are allowed to supply it, in direct contravention of the Second General Rule annexed to the 109th Section of the Prisons Act.

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Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Strokestown.—I found here five male prisoners and one female. There is but one day-room, and one privy common to both sexes; the latter is filthy and without a sewer, although there is an adequate fall towards the street. There are but three cells, one for females, being only accessible through the male sleeping room; the bedding in tolerable condition. A well has been sunk, but the pump has not yet been fixed. The whole building is about to be repaired and dashed. The keeper's salary is £10 per annum; 4*d.* is allowed per head for the dietary—gruel seasoned with onions, pepper, &c., is sometimes given for a change. The number confined during the last quarter was 132; there are usually 30 or 40 at quarter sessions. There are no long detentions of prisoners; but the practice of committing them by verbal order is illegal and most reprehensible. The Local Inspector, the Rev. J. Morton, seldom inspects—his last entry being in November.

Castlereagh.—There were three male prisoners here. The accommodation consists of one day-room, and one yard, and one privy for both sexes—the latter without a sewer or cess-pool. There are one male cell with three beds, and one female cell with two (one bedstead broken), and one drunkard's cell; the bedding clean and in fair order. No water on the premises; in summer it is brought from a distance of nearly half a mile. The yard is in grass; this ought to be removed and gravel substituted. Petty sessions are held weekly, and rarely fail. The transmittals are regular, and the registry is correct. There were 80 prisoners in the last quarter. Diet—4*d.* for males, and 3*d.* for females, supplied by the keeper. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Oldfield, visits constantly.

Boyle.—Since the last inspection the keeper's salary has been reduced from £40 to £20 per annum; the Grand Jury having

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Boyle.

been hitherto under the misconception that this was rated as a district bridewell. The cost of diet has been lowered from 5*d.* to 4*d.* per head; it is supplied by the keeper. Long detentions of prisoners have been discontinued, and their transmittal to the County Gaol now takes place with general regularity. Petty sessions are held usually twice a week. The average at quarter sessions is about 30. There were 130 confined here during the last quarter. The pump is good, but wants repair; the window-frames require renewal. There is but a scanty supply of sheets. The grass ought to be removed from the male yard and gravel substituted. The sewers are not good; nor are there any means of clearing them except through the house.

Athlone.

Athlone.—Two female prisoners. No males. The male day-room, which is very small, looks upon the female yard; the only approach to which is through that set apart for the males. The sewers are inefficient, and the gutters require paving. The soil is obliged to be cleared out through the building. No water on the premises—it is carried in and paid for by the keeper, who has a salary of but £10 per annum. The accommodation for males is inadequate to the numbers; there being sometimes 30 for trial at quarter sessions, and 154 having been confined here during the last quarter. There is no visitors' book. One ought to be supplied. The registry and committals are correct. No long or illegal detentions, petty sessions being held regularly every fortnight. The bedding in fair condition. The diet according to regulation, and supplied by the keeper at 4*d.* a head. The Local Inspector visits about once a quarter, and the County Inspector occasionally.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General*.County of
Sligo Gaol.COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—VISITED THE 15TH
SEPTEMBER, 1851.*State and Accommodation.*

THE morning state exhibited the annexed summary:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	—
Poor do.	11	2
Felons convicted,	29	12
Misdemeanants do.	4	—
Felons untried,	15	6
Misdemeanants do.	6	2
Revenue Laws,	1	—
Committed summarily,	10	2
Lunatics,	1	2
Total,	80	26—106
Of whom were sick in Hospital,	6	5—11

I observe with pleasure that this return presents a gradual reduction of numbers, as measured with the inspections held in the years 1849 and 1850; the aggregate of the former having amounted to 259, and of the latter to 188. This total,

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giving full credit for the diminution of the population, and for the absorption of the poorer class in harvest labour at this season, offers reasonable ground of hope for moral improvement, or at least suggests the inference that the deterrent discipline of this gaol has produced a salutary effect. The accommodation consists of 91 single cells, 5 solitary cells, and 21 rooms with beds. There were 3 male and 4 female convicts. The number of commitments during the past year were, males, 837; females, 284;—re-commitments, males, 126; females, 85;—the greatest number in gaol at one time, during the past year, males, 134; females, 134. Average males, $105\frac{128}{63}$; females, $144\frac{1}{63}$. The building and bed furniture were throughout clean and in good repair. The treadmill is employed in raising water, by which the sewers are adequately flushed. Pipe water is furnished for drinking, and there is a fountain in each yard. This abundant supply conduces much to the health of the prison, which was unaffected by the last visitation of cholera. The punishment cells are warmed by pipes, but the ventilation is imperfect. There are partitioned sheds for the employment of the misdemeanant class. Meals are taken in the cells, silence is observed, and classification is carried out to a satisfactory extent. The punishments were few, amounting only to 27, all of them inflicted by the Governor, the offences not being of a character to require the intervention of a higher authority.

Employment and Schools.

Subjoined is a schedule of employment:—

Shoe-making, . . .	4	Carpentry, . . .	2
Tailoring, . . .	2	Oakum teasing, . .	15
Net-making, . . .	2	Stone-breaking, . .	18

The industrial department is managed here with some vigour and activity, although there is no manufacture carried on, nor are the turnkeys trained handicraftsmen. The Deputy-Governor, however, a very able and energetic officer, has a great aptitude for works, and the subordinates are also intelligent and effective; and thus the prisoners receive much available instruction in such branches of trade as are likely to be useful to them upon their discharge—the sea-coast prisoners, for instance, are taught to make nets.

Educational instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as is practicable, is given for two hours daily to each prisoner. Those who are sufficiently advanced, attend the school under the direction of the schoolmaster. Those who have made less progress, are taught in their several classes by the turnkeys, until fit for transfer to the school. Each turnkey keeps a registry of the proficiency of those under his charge.

Female Department.

Great and most praiseworthy exertions have done much for improving this department, which is now considerably enlarged, and is rendered amply sufficient for its object. The

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cells are all occupied singly, and strict separation is observed with the most salutary effect upon the numbers of female prisoners, since the adoption of this system. The building is roomy, airy, and clean. The employment chiefly consists of sewing and washing; and there is a good drying-loft. The classification is according to character—the re-committals being marked with the letter R. Schooling is given for two hours daily by the matron, who seems to discharge her entire duty very commendably.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. meal ($\frac{1}{3}$ oatmeal and $\frac{2}{3}$ Indian), and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner 14 oz. of whole-meal bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk, with the exception of one pint of gruel instead of one pint of sweet milk, on two days in each week. Males, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 1 calendar month, get 1 pint of gruel for dinner instead of 1 pint of sweet milk.

Females—7 oz. meal ($\frac{1}{3}$ oatmeal and $\frac{2}{3}$ Indian), and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. whole-meal bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sweet milk, with the exception of gruel instead of milk, two days in each week. Females, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 1 calendar month, get $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of gruel for dinner instead of sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread (white), per 4 lb., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brown, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 4 lb.; oatmeal, per cwt. 9s. 10d.; Indian meal, per cwt. 8s. 4d.; new milk, per gallon, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; coal, per ton, 16s. 6d. I tasted the provisions. The milk was very fair in quality, but I am bound to say that the contract appears to be somewhat low. The bread and stirabout were good.

Books and Accounts.

There is an evident mastery of detail observable in this essential branch of gaol management, which reflects the highest credit upon the Local Inspector, Captain Fawcett. I suggested some minor checks upon the abstract of daily consumption, which will render the tabular summary of issue more clear and accurate.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector,	96	6	2
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas M. Phillips, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Lynne, Physician,	65	0	0
Archibald Armstrong, Apothecary,	21	0	0
John Beatty, Governor,	200	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy Governor,	75	0	0
Thomas Blest, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Peter Davy, do.	25	0	0
Thomas Graham, do.	25	0	0
Peter Boyd, do.	25	0	0

	£	s.	d.
James Galagher, Turnkey, . . .	20	0	0
John Connor, do.	20	0	0
Alex. Crawford, do.	20	0	0
James Lee, do.	20	0	0
James Loughed, do.	20	0	0
Wm. M'Donogh, do. and Schoolmaster, . . .	20	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Poe, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0
Vernon Davis, Clerk,	30	0	0

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The turnkeys are active and intelligent, and are clothed in a neat uniform.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	301	Presbyterian or Dissenting	
Surgeon, &c.	315	Chaplain,	127
Protestant Chaplain,	132	Roman Catholic do.	96

Hospitals and Lunatics.

The hospitals are clean and sufficiently ventilated. There were six male and five female patients (two of the latter lunatics, but not violent). There was no epidemic, nor any case requiring observation. An alteration is about to be made in the baths, the position of which, as being on the female side, is objectionable. There was one male lunatic—it is to be hoped that the prison will shortly be relieved of these unhappy inmates. An apothecary is paid £20 for compounding the medicines, which are purchased at an inconsiderable cost.

Board of Superintendence.

There is a monthly meeting of the Board, before whom the accounts are laid. The final audit and payment takes place half yearly; the Local Inspector, to whose credit moneys are lodged, drawing the cheques.

Charles K. O'Hara, Esq.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.
John Wynne, Esq.	Jemmett Duke, Esq.
John Ormsby Esq.	Charles W. Cooper, Esq.
John T. West, Esq.	Captain Knox Barret.
James Wood, Esq.	John Ffolliott, Esq.
Richard Gethin, Esq.	

General Observations.

If the diminution of numbers should continue in the same progressive ratio, it would be satisfactory to apply the complete system of separation to the male prisoners, for under so effective a body as the officers of this gaol, the best results might reasonably be expected. It is to be hoped that in filling up any vacancies among the turnkeys, some knowledge of trades may be required so that the industrial works may be varied and extended, both as a means of discipline in connexion with the above system, and as a source of profit. It only remains for me to state, and I do so with sincere pleasure, that I had heard a very high character of the internal administration of this prison, and that my favourable impression has been fully confirmed by my inspection.

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Bridewell.

County of Sligo.

Bridewell.

Ballymote.

Ballymote.—No prisoners confined here. One of the male cells very damp. The pump and sewers effective. One of the privies in a foul state—that for the males offers dangerous facilities of escape. The bedding in good repair. The registry correct. Petty sessions held with general regularity, and prisoners transmitted. Dietary according to regulation. The Local Inspector visits frequently, and the County Officer occasionally. The keeper's salary is £40.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General*.County of
Tyrone Gaol.COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED 30TH AND
31ST MAY, 1851.*State and Accommodation.*

THE subjoined return exhibits an advance of 13 beyond the number reported at the last inspection; but as upon *that* occasion there were 46 convicts confined here, and as at the time of my visit there were only 9, I lament to observe that the amount of crime must be taken to be proportionably on the increase:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	5	—
Pauper do.	10	2
Felons convicted, . . .	54	23
Misdemeanants do. . .	9	4
Felons untried,	25	21
Soldiers tried,	1	—
Revenue Laws,	3	—
Committed summarily, .	28	7
Lunatics,	2	—
Total,	137	57—194
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	5	8—13

There are 70 single cells, 2 solitary cells, 20 rooms with beds, and 11 day-rooms. Having visited the gaol after lock-up, I found the cells rather close; an evil which might be lessened by drilling holes in the doors. The clothes of the prisoners were laid outside on the floor of the corridor, which in damp weather is a very objectionable practice. The removal of the prisoners' clothes is undoubtedly a very useful additional check upon their escape; and in some gaols where it prevails, bags, marked with the number of the cell, are provided, and these, when filled, are locked up by the turnkeys in the day-rooms of each class, and returned next morning. The chapel is very confined and insufficient in space and ventilation. The supply of water is scanty, and the sewers are, partially, at least, ineffective—for one of the privies was intolerably foul. There is a considerable range of workshops, adapted for such labour as does not require warmth and dryness; but they are unfit for weaving, &c. There is but one day-room for master and pauper debtors, situate in the old gaol; a badly-constructed building. When the District

Asylum is completed, the lunatic ward will be available for the erection of looms—an important improvement. The clothing of the prisoners consists of fustian, but woollen drawers are issued in winter. The meals are now taken in the day-rooms, in consequence of the crowding of the cells; the classification of the untried also is impeded by this cause. The tried are subdivided into felons, misdemeanants, and juveniles; the latter I found under the charge of an adult orderly, who had been convicted of assault. The punishments amounted to 65, but were chiefly of a light character. Commitments during the past year, males, 626; females, 276;—re-commitments, males, 52; females, 50;—greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year, males, 172; females, 73. Average males, 152; females, 59.

Employment and Schools.

There appears to be some desire to increase the efficiency of this department, which, indeed, is indispensable to the economy and discipline of the gaol. The males are employed, besides the tread-wheel, in stone and bone breaking, tailoring for the prison use, shoe and clog making, carpentry, tinkers' work, and weaving—which latter is applied to the manufacture of shirting and sheeting. A capstan-mill for grinding would be of great value in furnishing the means of hard and distasteful labour, as well as of a better article of food at a lower cost. School instruction is given for four hours daily, and some progress was evident. The whole system of a prison depends so much on the selection of properly qualified turnkeys, that too much attention cannot be given to this head; and I trust that no new appointments will be made without a view to these objects.

Female Department.

No less than 57 females were confined here, in a space wholly inadequate for their reception, rendering any classification impossible; all classes and degrees of guilt are therefore intermixed—a lamentable consideration. The matron, who is without any assistant, does her utmost to maintain order and cleanliness; but this portion of the prison calls loudly for amendment. The laundry is a mere makeshift; and there is no drying-loft.

Dietary.

The provisions are regularly inspected. The milk has sometimes been found to be below the proper quality, and the contractor has consequently been fined.

1st Class (males): Breakfast—8 oz. meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

2nd Class (females): Breakfast—7 oz. meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

3rd Class (males and females under 10 years): Breakfast—5 oz. meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin of new milk.

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The meal used is one-half oaten and the other half Indian meal. One pint of oatmeal gruel is given in lieu of new milk on two days in the week. Male vagrants and window-breakers are placed on 2nd class diet by order of the Board.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs. $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. $9s. 9d.$; Indian meal, per cwt. $8s. 3d.$; meat, per lb. $4\frac{1}{4}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $4d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2d.$; salt, per cwt. $1s. 6d.$

Books and Accounts.

Attention seems to be given to this department, but there, as almost in every other gaol, the *form* of account does not afford a perfect check upon the daily expenditure—particularly as to the rations *actually* issued to prisoners on the day of their committal and discharge.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. S. G. Rogers, Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. S. G. Rogers, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian do. . . .	30	0	0
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic do. . . .	30	0	0
Henry Thompson, Surgeon,	—	—	—
Francis Trenar, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	200	0	0
William McClelland, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	40	0	0
William Crawford, Turnkey,	28	0	0
Knox Ashfield, do.	23	0	0
Andrew Hamilton, do.	23	0	0
Samuel Mullen, do.	21	0	0
Thomas Brandon, do.	18	0	0
Benjamin McElroy, do.	18	0	0
John Bleakley, do.	18	0	0
James McClelland, do.	18	0	0
Robert Irvine, do.	18	0	0
William Noble, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
Jane Lynch, Matron,	35	0	0
Margaret Kidney, Nurse,	12	0	0
Margaret McGrane, do.	12	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	123	Presbyterian or Dissenting	
Surgeon, &c.	136	Chaplain,	147
Protestant Chaplain,	171	Roman Catholic do.	134

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The governor, deputy-governor, and clerk, turnkeys and schoolmasters, matron and nurses, receive value of rations in cash.

Hospitals.

There were five patients in the male hospital, and eight on the female side. The buildings were clean, but an air funnel for carrying off the foul air in bad weather, when the windows are closed, would be very desirable. In consequence of the roof not being arched, an escape took place from the upper

ward of the male hospital. There were two male lunatics, not dangerous, for one of whom an order of removal had been obtained.

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Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets regularly to examine the accounts, and the bills are paid by cheques, signed by three members and the Local Inspector.

A. W. Cote Hamilton, Esq.
Samuel Vesey, Esq.
Francis Ellis, Esq.
Thomas Houston, Esq.
David White, Esq.
James Anderson, Esq.

George Hill, Esq.
Robert Wray, Esq.
Robert Evans, Esq.
Francis J. Gervais, Esq.
Charles Scott, Esq.
Paul Dane, Esq.

General Observations.

I inspected this gaol on two successive days—after lock-up and in the morning; at my second visit I was accompanied by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Rogers. On both occasions I found the establishment orderly and clean, and discipline appeared to be carefully observed, but the presence of the Governor or Deputy-Governor at the locking up of each prisoner ought to be required, as otherwise, too much responsibility is thrown upon inferior officers, and at the time of my visit an investigation by the Board was pending, into the circumstances of an escape, which *a priori* would imply some dereliction of duty on the part of the turnkeys. I have above referred to the policy of extending works, among other objects, as a means of discipline, and to the utter inadequacy of the female department. Unwilling as I am to suggest any great expenditure, I feel myself imperatively called upon to urge the necessity of increased accommodation in that quarter, which would appear to be practicable in the vicinity of the hospital, and would meet some at least of the wants noticed under the several headings. I beg to specially call the attention of the Board to the annexed report upon the bridewells of the county.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Dungannon.—The accommodation here consists of two yards and two day-rooms, for both sexes—eight male cells, containing seventeen beds, and on the female side, one large sleeping apartment, and a kitchen in which beds are prepared at quarter sessions; at the last quarter sessions there were but sixteen, but it was less than half the ordinary number. There were two females and five males, the latter employed in breaking stones, under sheds which have been lately erected—scarcely any profit is derived from this work. The sewers are good, and there is an effective forcing pump which commands the whole premises. The dietary is supplied by contract, and in the last quarter amounted to 3*d.* per head all round. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, generally without interruption, and the transmittal of prisoners, unless there is a considerable number, is delayed until the first week of the month subse-

Dangannon.

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DISTRICT.County of
Tyrone.Bridewells.
Dungannon.

quent to the committal. The keeper, who seems to be an anxious and painstaking officer, has been obliged to furnish his apartments at his own expense. It is obvious that an entire misconception has existed with regard to this bridewell, which has been dealt with for a considerable period as a district bridewell, although never sanctioned as such, and salaries amounting to £123 per annum are *presented* by the Grand Jury without any warranty under the Prisons Act, except for that of the keeper, who is paid £60, though the 103rd Section would appear not to contemplate such a sum, £40 being fixed thereby as the minimum for a district bridewell keeper, and £10 for an ordinary bridewell keeper. Again, debtors are sent here, and security is consequently required from the keeper by the High Sheriff, which even if it were a district bridewell, is clearly illegal under the 92nd Section of the above Act. Since the period of my inspection, however, a memorial of the Grand Jury of Tyrone, praying that this bridewell might be declared a district bridewell by the Lord Lieutenant, and stating, that "should any further addition or alteration be deemed necessary, there will be no difficulty in obtaining a presentment for carrying out such," was transmitted to the Inspectors-General for their opinion and report. We have already, in our General Report for the year 1850 (at pages xiii and xiv), set forth fully our objections to district bridewells in the abstract; and in this particular case it is manifest, that at present the bridewell of Dungannon is wholly inadequate to the objects of such minor prisons. Nevertheless, if fitting accommodation be provided for classification; if an hospital be erected and due medical attendance insured, the Inspectors-General will not withhold their recommendation that the desire of the Grand Jury should be acceded to.

Strabane.

Strabane.—I found but one male prisoner here. The building clean and orderly, and the bedding good, but some blankets were wanting. There is a sufficient supply of water, and the sewers, though not originally well constructed, are rendered available by care. Petty sessions are generally held fortnightly without failure, and the transmittal of prisoners takes place immediately. The dietary is supplied by the keeper at 3½d. a head. His salary is £36. The average at quarter sessions amounts to 25—number during last quarter, 71. The Local Inspector, who receives a salary of £20 (Irish currency), visits frequently. I regretted to find some commitments to the bridewell for definite periods.

Clogher.

Clogher.—2 males and 1 female confined here; 60 during the last quarter; usually from 35 to 45 at quarter sessions. The building clean, and the bedding fair; sheets used. The yards in grass; this ought to be removed, and gravel substituted. The sewers effective, and the pump good. It is proposed to make an addition to the keeper's apartment, which would appear to be useful and commodious. I was unwilling to give an opinion as to the erection of a wall, and the placing

of a gate on the premises—matters to which my attention was requested—as I was unable to ascertain whether or not an apparent right of way would be affected thereby. Dietary according to regulation—supplied by contract, which is advertised every quarter; the present amount is 3½*d.* per head, but there are no pass-books kept *here* to check the accounts. The Local Inspector visits regularly; he is paid a small salary (see Dungannon). Registry correct; but I found a committal of one male to a *month's* imprisonment in the bridewell, which is wholly illegal.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tyrone.
Bridewells.
Clogher.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED 13TH
JUNE, 1851.

County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

THE subjoined report of the morning state of this gaol shows, I regret to observe, an increase in the number of prisoners of no less than 56 over the return made at the last inspection, the total of which amounted to 151:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	4	—
Pauper do.	5	1
Felons convicted, . . .	36	18
Misdemeanants do. . .	1	—
Felons untried, . . .	52	21
Misdemeanants do. . .	4	8
Vagrants,	3	—
Committed summarily, .	29	22
Lunatics,	2	1
Total,	136	71—207
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	5	3—8

The accommodation consists of 91 single cells, 6 solitary cells, 11 rooms with beds, and 12 day-rooms. There was but one convict, a female. Classification to some extent is maintained; the youths under 20 years of age are placed apart. The debtors of both classes are intermixed, having but one yard for their common use; there are, however, two day-rooms. The corn-mill and drying-kiln, referred to in the last Report, were in full action; and great care and activity prevailed in this branch of employment and profit: the finer meal and flour being sold outside to the public. The baker, who receives a salary of £15 per annum, is not a turnkey. Water, of which there is an adequate supply, is raised by the tread-mill, which is applied to this purpose alone. The sewerage is effective. The bed-ticks were generally much worn; and there being but one set of sheets, some were necessarily at the wash, and many of the beds were consequently without them. A complete supply would be conducive to health and economy. The building was in sound general repair; but though some allowance must be made for the appearance of

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

the cells and corridors during the process of changing the straw of the beds, which took place during my visit, I am bound to say that they did not exhibit that scrupulous cleanliness which it is so wholesome a point of discipline to inculcate and enforce. The meals are taken in the cells. At night two turnkeys patrol inside and out; and each turnkey's sleeping place commands two classes—so that this branch of discipline is very efficiently maintained. The punishments were few and light. The number of commitments since the 1st of January, 1851, were, males, 484; females, 228;—re-commitments, males, 33; females, 25;—greatest number in gaol, males, 148; females, 68. Average males, 125; females, 57.

Employment and Schools.

There is some activity exhibited in this department; for besides the labour of the mill, of the tread-wheel, and stone-breaking, the males are employed in weaving, winding, shoe-making, mat-making, tailoring, carpentry, and smith-work. There were three looms in operation; one of the turnkeys is a shoemaker, and another a carpenter. I trust that succeeding sheriffs, until the law is altered, will see fit to consult the wants of the gaol in each branch of handicraft, and select turnkeys accordingly capable of supplying the defect. The tailoring at present for instance is carried on under the tuition of a prisoner who has been a long time confined here; and yet there is no trade in which a certain amount of primary instruction is more useful, whether for the purposes of the gaol, or of general utility outside. The schooling, I lament to report, is very imperfect, there being no trained schoolmaster. Instruction is given by one of the turnkeys, who appeared to have no particular aptitude for the duty assigned to him—and no registry of progress is kept.

Female Department.

The females are confined in the old gaol, which is of course deficient in many of the advantages furnished by modern prison construction. Some of the cells are insufficiently ventilated; but in consequence of the thickness of the walls, which would prevent the indraught of rains, the smaller windows might be removed with advantage; in others zinc panes might be introduced, and the original vent-holes re-opened. There are two classes, according to character; the younger girls being placed among the better behaved. They are employed in sewing, knitting, carding, spinning, and washing; with regard to the latter, the want of a proper laundry and drying-loft is a very serious evil, which, I trust, will be taken into consideration, as an adequate space for such extension exists. Some educational instruction is given by the matron. This department is, on the whole, carefully managed; but in general neatness and tidiness there is room for some improvement.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. oatmeal made in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females—7 oz. oatmeal made in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

All prisoners get soup two days each week, and those sentenced to a month and under, every day (for dinner).

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1*d.* (*no contract*); oatmeal, per cwt. 8*s.* 6*d.* (*no contract*); meat, per lb., 5*d.*; newmilk, per gallon, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 6*d.*

I found throughout the gaol complaints as to the stirabout in particular, which I found to be attributed to the imperfect preparation of the Indian meal. This latter article of food I understood was used for the first time on the morning of my visit. I observe, with much regret, that no return is made of any inspection of the provisions by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, though the 69th Section of the Prisons Act expressly imposes this duty.

Books and Accounts.

I was very sorry to find a great want of care and regularity in the keeping of the accounts. No entry *at all* had been made in the abstract of daily consumption since the 18th of April, a period of *nearly two months*, nor even previously had the forms been accurately filled. There were also some minor checks wanting, which, however, could easily be supplied, so as to present a perfect tabular synopsis of the daily issue and outlay. I shall offer no observations as to the policy of having discontinued the office of Local Inspector here; but I shall briefly remark that such an omission of duty as that described above could not have occurred, if the most *moderate* supervision was exercised by an officer specially charged with the examination of the expenditure. I feel that I am the more sustained in putting forward this opinion, because I fully believe that no Board in Ireland furnishes a larger number of members competent and willing to discharge their functions; but it is scarcely to be expected that, taking into account the multiplicity of claims upon the time and attention of proprietors, any individual should single himself out for a sufficiently minute scrutiny of these matters of daily detail.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Thomas Woodward, Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev. Alexander Gibson, Protestant Dissent. do. .	30	0	0
Rev. James Savage, Roman Catholic do. .	30	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, Surgeon, .	—	—	—
William Middleton, Apothecary, .	42	0	0
Mr. James Tyrrell, Governor, .	150	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy-Governor, .	60	0	0

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT. County of Westmeath Gaol.				£	s.	d.
	William Trydell, Turnkey,	.	.	30	0	0
	John Harper, do.	.	.	30	0	0
	William Briggs, do.	.	.	30	0	0
	Henry Briggs, do.	.	.	30	0	0
	Robert Howe, do.	.	.	30	0	0
	John Cain, do.	.	.	30	0	0
	Benjamin Fielding, do.	.	.	30	0	0
	Peter Kelly, Miller,	.	.	20	0	0
	Edward Dowdall, Baker,	.	.	15	0	0
	Mrs. Anne Frazer, Matron,	.	.	24	5	6
	Mary Harper, Assistant do.	.	.	14	5	6
	Mary Coakley, Nurse,	.	.	14	5	6

Officers' Visits.

		Visits, in- specting Provisions.
Surgeon,	152	—
Protestant Chaplain,	133	27
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	253	65
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	66	—

The turnkeys wear uniform. None of the officers are on gaol allowance.

Hospitals.

There were five males and three females in their respective hospitals. None of their cases require special notice. A sum of £42 per annum is paid to the apothecary, for attendance and medicines; but it is in contemplation to procure the latter from Dublin. There were three lunatics—one male and two females—one of whom was so violent and clamorous, as to disturb the whole gaol. An order has been obtained for his removal.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets constantly for the transaction of general business.

Hugh M. Tuite, Esq.	John Caulfield, Esq.
John C. Lyons, Esq.	Henry Murray, Esq.
Richard W. Reynell, Esq.	James Fetherston H., Esq.
Thomas Fane Uniacke, Esq.	John Malone, Esq.
Francis P. Smith, Esq.	Richard R. Fetherston H., Esq.
James W. M. Berry, Esq.	Samuel A. Reynell, Esq.
Godfrey Levinge, Esq.	

General Observations.

The Governor, Mr. Tyrrell, was unfortunately too unwell to attend the inspection—but I had the great advantage of being accompanied by Mr. Lyons, a very able and zealous member of the Board, who has great experience in administration of the gaol, and of similar institutions. I particularly called his attention to the want of a watch-porter's book and some other minor checks upon the exact issue of rations. I have only to intimate my hope, that the defects which have been adverted to above will be amended. The cost of a laundry and drying-room

would be inconsiderable, as much assistance could be supplied by the prisoners in the construction ; indeed, the building containing the mill, &c., affords the best evidence of the value of such aid. Such an addition, and an improvement in the nature and amount of school instruction, would place this gaol on a most satisfactory footing, and would reflect just credit upon those who are intrusted with its management.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath
Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Castletowndelvin.—This bridewell has undergone some alterations since the last inspection ; the cells having been lengthened by three feet, and windows, capable of being opened, having been raised in the roof. The whole building is still in such a state of dampness, or rather of dripping wet, as to be utterly unfit for the reception of prisoners, except the day-rooms, in which beds are now placed. The yards are utterly insufficient in space. The flagging is very bad, and there is no water on the premises. The sewers ineffective. The doors of the day-room are quite insecure from their slightness. The window of one of the cells opens on a yard accessible to the public, and wholly unprotected, so that a prisoner might be aided from without to escape. The cells have hitherto never been used, except, as I understood, on a single occasion, when a female was confined in one of them. Prisoners brought from Mullingar at quarter sessions for trial, and sent back to the gaol at night. As it does not appear that the plan of this bridewell was ever duly submitted and approved, in compliance with the 20th Section of the Prisons Act, the Grand Jury was not authorized to proceed further than the presentment for the building, the particular form requiring further sanction. The Local Inspector sometimes visits. There is no visitors' book nor pass-books, but a running account is kept between the governor and the keeper. The cost of the dietary is low, 2½d. per head. The registry committals correct. The house clean.

Castletown-
delvin.

Moate.—One male prisoner. No female. The sewerage fair. There is a pump on the premises and a reservoir. The bedding clean. The building in general good order. Average at quarter sessions about 50. Number during the last quarter, 208. Petty sessions fortnightly ; seldom fail. Transmittal of prisoners regular ; but some cases, I regret to state, of *sentence* to imprisonment in the bridewell. The dietary as prescribed—the meal furnished from the county gaol ; the bread and milk supplied by contract, for which there are no pass-books. Cost 3d. a head. Necessary medical attendance is allowed for at the assizes. Salary of keeper, £35. The Local Inspector very seldom inspects, and makes no entry.

Moate.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of
Carlow Gaol.*COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW.—VISITED JANUARY
26TH, 1852.*State and Accommodation.*

The following is the morning state of this gaol on the day of my inspection:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	—
Poor do.	1	—
Felons convicted,	48	23
Misdemeanants do. . . .	5	—
Felons untried,	9	7
Soldiers tried,	1	—
Committed summarily, . .	14	10
Lunatics,	2	—
Total,	81	40—121
Sick in Hospital,	4	1—5

The above exhibits a decrease of 21 as compared with the return at the last inspection: a falling-off also appears in the number of commitments during the year, viz., males, 1,041; females, 503; but there-commitments stand—males, 28; females, 30; being an increase of 11 males and 17 females over the preceding year. It is gratifying to observe a large diminution in the numbers brought to trial in this county during the past year. In 1850 they amounted, at assizes and quarter sessions, to 646, while in 1851 there were only 467. There is little change in the character of crime, except that drunkenness has decreased, which in most other districts has become more prevalent; the numbers under this head were, in 1850, 378, and in 1851, only 233. There were 15 male convicts, and 1 female; no vagrants. The accommodation gives 72 single cells, 3 solitary cells, and 17 rooms with beds. The sewers appear to be of bad construction, and require frequent cleansing; they were open at the time of my visit, and were most offensive, affecting, as it must to a certain extent, the sanitary condition of the gaol. The punishments have increased to an enormous extent; this matter was noticed in last year's report, by my colleague; they then amounted to 254, whereas now they are 508, all inflicted by order of the Governor during the year. This is a circumstance which speaks unmistakably against the management of a gaol, and one deserving the marked watchfulness of the Board of Superintendence.

Employment and Schools.

There were five looms at work, 2 prisoners employed as winders; 4 tailors, 2 clog-makers, and 2 mat-makers; these, with prison duties, constitute the employments of the prisoners.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Carlow Gaol.

The tread-wheel was out of repair; and even this source of punishment for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, was unavailable. I would strongly recommend the introduction of shot-drill as a means of punishing and employing vagrants and refractory characters, also those under sentence of "hard labour." This exercise, as well punitive as deterrent, has been found of great benefit to many gaols in diminishing the number of re-commitments. There is no school, nor any attempt made to impart educational instruction to the prisoners.

Female Department.

This portion of the gaol is wholly inadequate to the number of prisoners usually confined, and consequently even the remotest approximation to classification or discipline is out of the question. It is, however, intended to enlarge this department, for which purpose £600 was presented at the last assizes. The mode of carrying this extension into effect will now become a question, and I feel it my duty earnestly to urge the propriety of appropriating the entire sum to the construction of additional cells, for carrying out, even for a limited number, "the separate system." The women are now thrown together, without classification or reasonable hope of their improvement, and without any idea of punishment for crime, while the deterrent effects of separation, upon females especially, are, beyond doubt, the most effectual to impart a dread of future imprisonment, and to this extent, at least, a safeguard against re-commitments, if not reformatory, as inducing a gradual change in the habits and morals of the prisoners subjected to its operation. I trust that the Board will give this recommendation their favourable consideration. As before observed, there is no school. The matron's salary is £50 a year, out of which she pays £6 to an assistant, who also acts as her private servant, and receives gaol rations of bread and milk; this is a bad arrangement, and should be altered.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Males and females under 10 years of age—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk for breakfast. Dinner—10 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin new milk.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get oatmeal gruel instead of milk for dinner; and all prisoners get gruel two days each week for dinner instead of milk.

Several complaints were made of the dietary by males and females. I am bound to state, however, that the bread, milk, and stirabout produced to me were unexceptionable. On looking over the visitors' book, I found the quality of the provisions not unfrequently complained of by the chaplains. All the resident officers are on gaol allowance.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Carlow Gaol.

Contracts.—The following are the contract prices:—Bread, per lb. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; new milk, per gallon, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are generally well kept; and it is evident that the Local Inspector pays great attention to this department, and has effected considerable savings since his appointment. In the years 1846, '47, and '48, the number of prisoners committed amounted to 4,361, at a net cost to the county of £5,959; while the number of committals in 1849, '50 and '51, was 4,811, at a cost of £4,969, showing an actual saving of more than 25 per cent. for the three years.

There is no check on the dietary account, nor any regular lock-up book. The morning state had not been entered in the proper record for two days previous to my inspection, the particulars being merely noted on a slip of paper in pencil; and no entry had been made in the Governor's journal since the 21st of last September. On my first going into the office, in the morning, I found the committals and other papers lying carelessly about; in fact every thing appeared to be in a very disorderly and irregular state.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	123	Presbyterian or Dis-	
Surgeon,	—	senting Chaplain,	46
Protestant Chaplain,	115	Roman Catholic do.	83

The Prisons Act requires, that all visits of the non-resident officers should be entered in a book kept for the purpose in the prison.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
A. Fitzmaurice, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. F. J. G. Trench, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. D. M'Carthy, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0
R. M'Dowell, Governor,	200	0	0
C. Gavan, Matron,	50	0	0
Edward Croghan, Deputy-Governor,	50	0	0
Robert Tunstead, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Jones, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Henry Parker, 3rd do.	30	0	0
William Coleman, 4th do.	30	0	0
Elizabeth Twamley, Hospital Nurse,	10	8	0

This staff appears to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the gaol; there is no night-watch, and a vacancy caused in the number of turnkeys, by one of them having emigrated to America in April last, has not been filled up.

Hospital.

The hospital was clean and comfortable; only four males and one female were under treatment. There is no record of visits by the medical attendant; however the department appears to be managed with care and attention by Dr. Rawson, who is paid by one presentment for his attendance jointly on the gaol and infirmary. There were two male lunatics; no females.

Board of Superintendence.

Colonel Bruen, M.P.	J. Alexander, Esq.
Wm. B. M'Bunbury, Esq., M.P.	H. Watters, Esq., J.P.
H. Rochford, Esq., J.P.	Samuel Elliott, Esq., J.P.
J. H. Eustace, Esq., J.P.	William Duckett, Esq., J.P.
H. Faulkner, Esq., J.P.	William Fishbourn, Esq., J.P.
William R. Stewart, Esq.	P. J. Newton, Esq., J.P.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Carlow Gaol.

The Board meets monthly, and the attendance is generally regular. The bills are examined and authorized for payment at these periods, while the general accounts of the gaol are closed previous to each assizes.

General Observations.

I found this gaol by no means in a satisfactory state of cleanliness, order, or regularity; I must, however, guard myself from the appearance of imputing blame to the excellent Local Inspector, whose attention has been unremitting; but, with the exception of the Deputy-Governor (lately appointed), all the intern officers appear to want that zeal and efficiency so necessary to a proper maintenance of good order. And, from the appearance of every thing in the establishment, I felt satisfied there existed a great laxity of discipline and want of that strict supervision which should at all times be maintained in a prison. Since the last inspection, a series of grave charges were brought against the Governor, Mr. M'Dowell, by his late Deputy, from which I select the following, as they were decided by the Board of Superintendence to have been proved:—

Charge No. 5.—“That the Governor allowed a prisoner, named Abraham Adams, to be discharged without giving him the sentence of the Court, namely to be solitarily confined for three weeks. He did not get this, because he washed the Governor's car after lock-up. See the Calendar of January, 1850.”

Finding—“That it is the opinion of the Board that the prisoner Adams did not get the solitary confinement ordered by the court.”

No. 12.—“A person named Nicholas Sherlock admitted to the gaol drunk frequently. This man the Governor bought an estate from within the last three months; admitted to the gaol drunk, and allowed to go to the prison up to two o'clock in the morning, shouting for Louthier, Parker, and Coleman to let him in. Coleman locked the gate to prevent his admission to the Marshalsea, and the Governor brought said Sherlock to the gaol hospital and placed him in bed with Edward Agar, who asked him for whiskey, but he, Sherlock, produced a bottle of water, which the Governor found to be given him through mistake.”

Finding—“That it is the opinion of the Board that Sherlock was admitted to the gaol, and slept one night in it; but it is not proved he was drunk or shouting.”

No. 14.—“Rose, the tailor, while working for the gaol at so much per day, made a velvet frock for the Governor; gave no credit to the county for this work.”

Finding—“That charge No. 14 has been proved; but the Board cannot agree as to whether Mr. M'Dowell was cognizant of the coat having been made in the gaol.”

No. 15.—“Jenkinson, the Governor's herd, allowed to sleep in the prison several nights during the month of March, said Jenkinson's daughter a prisoner in the gaol same time.”

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Carlow Gaol.

Finding—"That it has been proved Jenkinson slept in the gaol four nights."

No. 21.—"The Governor brought a prisoner named Martin Breen from his day-room, and left him in the cooking kitchen, working for him and his family, all night."

Finding—"That charge No. 21 is proved."

Upon the foregoing, the Governor was fined fifty pounds, a mark of censure to which it is my painful duty to call the attention of the High Sheriff and the authorities of the county as being sufficient of itself to prove that Mr. McDowell is no longer fitted for the important office intrusted to his care.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of
Clare Gaol.

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED 27TH
OCTOBER, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

THE morning state at the last inspection gave 641 in confinement at that period, which, compared with the following return, shows a decrease of no less than 321, but in the former state were included 170 convicts—there being none of this class now in the gaol, the actual reduction, therefore, amounts to 151.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	2	—
Poor do.	10	2
Felons convicted, . . .	31	9
Misdemeanants do. . .	71	39
Felons untried, . . .	2	1
Misdemeanants do. . .	42	15
Vagrants,	6	—
Drunkards,	1	—
Committed summarily, .	58	29
Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	224	96—320
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	4	2—6

Number of commitments for one year, made up to summer assizes, males, 2,283; females, 861;—re-commitments, males, 185; females, 83;—greatest number in gaol at one time during the year, males, 489; females, 167;—average, males, 396; females, 129. There are 40 cells fitted up for the separation of prisoners, cots are slung in each, an arrangement which gives room for working at trades; there were 20 males separately at work, the remaining 20 cells, at the opposite side of the building, are occupied by females, but they were not separately employed, the number imprisoned prevented their being so. The gaol clothing is all manufactured and made up in the gaol. The prisoners wear clogs, the uppers of which are made of hemp, they are well suited to the purpose, and I should be glad to see them more generally adopted in other prisons; they are cheap, and possess the advantage, that in case of escape, they

could not be used. The sewerage is effective and regularly flushed by means of a forcing pump. The storage is good, and there was an ample supply of clothing and other necessaries for the use of the prison. There is also a bakery where all the bread used in the gaol is made, and a regular baker employed at a salary of £30 per annum. Classification is strictly observed; there were here 44 boys under 14 years of age; they are kept separate from the other prisoners; there were ten pauper debtors, more than half of whom were persons over-holding land; offers of release have been frequently made to them on condition of giving up possession, which they have refused. The entire accommodation of the gaol consists of 115 single cells, 6 solitary cells, 9 rooms with beds, 8 day-rooms, and 11 yards.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Clare Gaol.

Employment and Schools.

There is a great deal of useful employment of various kinds carried on in this gaol, and the Governor takes a true view of the matter in wishing to make it as much as possible a self-supporting establishment. There is no Clerk of the Works—the manufacturing department being entirely carried on under the direction of the Governor, assisted by nine turnkeys, all of whom are tradesmen. The following return shows the different employments of the male prisoners on the day of my inspection:

Weaving,	15	Clog-making,	5
Tucking blankets,	10	Brush-making,	2
Shoe-making,	5	Stone-breaking,	30
Tailoring,	11	Tread-wheel,	21
Carpentry,	2	Shot exercise,	80
Mat-making,	4	Prison duties,	29
Cot-making,	1	Unemployed, viz:—Mas-	
Smiths' work,	1	ter debtors and sick,	6
Tin work,	1		
Nail-making,	1		224

ABSTRACT of WORK for 1851.

	Cost of Work.	Return of Work.	Profit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Weaving,	335 12 11½	506 11 1	170 18 1½
Shoe-making,	9 2 5	72 16 0	63 13 7
Tailoring,	—	76 8 1	76 8 1
Carpentry,	17 11 0	61 3 6	43 12 6
Smiths' work,	11 18 4	29 6 5	17 8 1
Tin work,	14 8 0	38 15 9	24 7 9
Brush-making,	11 4 4	21 8 0	10 3 8
Coopering,	0 18 10	4 3 6	3 4 8
Nail-making,	4 3 7½	17 19 9½	13 16 2
Mat-making,	3 6 9	8 4 0	4 17 3
Cot-making,	—	17 5 0	17 5 0
Stone-breaking,	15 8 3	31 9 5½	16 1 2½
Female prisoners' work,	18 18 3½	143 2 10	124 4 6½
	442 12 9½	1,028 13 5	586 0 7½

In the above return there is no sum entered as cost of work under the head of Tailoring, or Cot-making, there being no outlay on these items; nothing is taken into account as profit

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but what should be actually paid for the workmanship. 80 male prisoners were discharged during the last year, able to earn their bread by trades taught them while confined in the gaol. Shot exercise has been introduced since June last, and with most beneficial results—the decrease in re-commitments of males being most striking, only 4 of those so employed have returned to the gaol since the above period. There is a regular schoolmaster employed at a salary of £30 per annum, who teaches the prisoners in classes; each class receives two hours' instruction daily.

Female Department.

The accommodation here is very limited, and, as before stated, part of the male prison, consisting of 20 cells, has been allotted to this department. There is a very intelligent matron, who has two active assistants, and the cleanliness, industry, and discipline of the whole place most creditable. Educational instruction is given for one hour daily, and I was very glad to find that many of the younger prisoners had made some progress in spelling and reading. The females were employed as follows:

Knitting,	18	Needle-work,	30
Spinning,	16	Prison duties,	8
Carding,	16	Unemployed and sick,	8—96

Dietary.

Breakfast—Indian meal and new milk. Dinner—Rye and seconds flour, bread and new milk, gruel twice a week instead of milk. All prisoners under one month, gruel instead of milk.

Contracts—Bread, baked in gaol at cost of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; oat-meal, per cwt., 10s. 3d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 6s. 9d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon of four quarts, 3 $\frac{1}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, 3 $\frac{3}{4}d.$

The chaplains inspect the provisions daily. The bread, which was of very good quality, is baked in the gaol, and costs $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. There were no complaints. Average cost of diet per day, 1 $\frac{3}{4}d.$

Books and Accounts.

There is a salaried clerk employed, who keeps the books in a very regular manner; the accounts appeared to be all accurate, and the checks on the daily consumption and general disbursements satisfactory. There has been no presentment for the last year for the support of the gaol or bridewells, the sum of £2,000 previously granted will, it is anticipated, meet the expenses until next summer assizes.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector,	20	0	0
Governor,	300	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Roman Catholic do.	46	3	0
Physician,	54	0	0
Apothecary,	20	0	0
Clerk,	30	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0
Schoolmaster,	30	0	0

	£	s.	d.
1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
2nd do.	40	0	0
3rd do.	30	0	0
4th do.	30	0	0
5th do.	27	0	0
6th do.	27	0	0
7th do.	27	0	0
8th do.	26	0	0
9th do.	26	0	0
10th do.	26	0	0
11th do.	26	0	0
12th do.	26	0	0
1st Female Assistant,	15	0	0
2nd Female do.	15	0	0
Nursetender,	24	0	0
Watchman,	20	0	0
Messenger,	6	0	0

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None of the officers receive prison allowance.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	—	Protestant Chaplain,	226
Surgeon, &c.	463	Roman Catholic do.	68

Hospitals.

The gaol is generally healthy; the hospitals are good and airy, and scrupulously clean; only 6 under treatment—none requiring particular notice. Medicine is supplied by the apothecary at moderate prices, the entire charge for which for the last year was £16 1s. 8d. There were two lunatics, one male and one female; the former was most violent and troublesome, so much so that I made application to the office of that department, in Dublin, to request his immediate removal, which was immediately complied with.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.	Bindon Blood,
John O'Brien, M.P.	Richard J. Stacpoole,
Charles Mahon,	Luke Brady,
John Enright,	William Fitzgerald,
William Kean,	Charles W. Gore,
John Singleton,	James Mahon, Esqrs.

The Board meets the first Monday in every month; the accounts are examined, the bills discharged, and officers paid at these periods.

General Observations.

The exertions of Mr. D'Arcy, the Governor, in carrying out a good system of reformatory discipline, have been most successful, and the entire gaol presented an appearance of active industry, order, cleanliness, and regularity, most creditable to all those engaged in the management of the establishment. The Grand Jury, at the last assizes, appointed a Local Inspector at a salary of £20 per annum. It appears however, that this

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officer does no duty, and since his appointment has only paid two or three casual visits to the gaol, to which I beg to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence, and to refer them to the 65th, 66th, and 67th sections of the Prisons Act. The concentration of the entire authority and responsibility of a gaol in one person is in direct opposition to the policy of that Act, which not only creates the office of Local Inspector, and invests it with very important duties, but enacts, "that a *reasonable* sum shall be paid to such Local Inspector as a recompense for the care and attendance necessary in the execution of the several duties of such office respectively." It is, therefore, impossible to expect that any respectable or efficient person will give his time to the duties of the office at the above small salary.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are under the superintendence of the Governor of the gaol, which is a good system, as proved by their general state of good order and regularity. I visited them as follows:—

Killaloe.

Killaloe.—I found this building clean and in good order; 5 male prisoners, no females. 33 criminal cases only at last quarter sessions; 65 same period last year; average cost of dietary, 3d.; petty sessions held fortnightly; transmittals regular; committals filed in proper order; water brought from the distance of nearly half a mile, for the carriage of which the keeper has to pay, and receives no allowance for it; Local Inspector visits regularly; keeper's salary, £20 per annum. A male prisoner, committed for stealing potatoes, died here on the 11th September, of dysentery; he was daily visited during his illness, by the dispensary doctor.

Kilrush.

Kilrush.—Two males and two females confined here; 193 last quarter; average cost of dietary, 3d. The whole bridewell was in a very creditable state of cleanliness and regularity; Local Inspector visits frequently; keeper's salary, £30 per annum.

Ennistymon.

Ennistymon.—Two males and 6 females here, nearly all of whom were committed from the workhouse; 165 last quarter, and 264, quarter ending 30th June. New ticken has been lately supplied, but rugs for the beds much required. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Whitty, is most attentive, and constant in his visits. Average cost of dietary, 3½d. The place was very clean; registry and committals correct; salary of keeper, £20.

Tulla.

Tulla.—No male prisoners, 4 females, all of whom were committed for absconding from the workhouse; 88 last quarter; 84 at quarter sessions; books correct, and committals regular; average cost of dietary, 3d. Bridewell in excellent order and very clean; keeper's salary, £20.

Sixmilebridge.

Sixmilebridge.—No prisoners; only 28 last quarter; exceedingly clean; registry and committals regular; average cost of dietary, 2½d. Keeper lately appointed; appears efficient and respectable; salary £20.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL.—VISITED 24TH AND 25TH JUNE, 1851.

SOUTH
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State and Accommodation.

THE number of prisoners confined in this gaol on the 24th of June was 1,246, classified as follows :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	16	1
Pauper do.	12	—
Felons convicted, . . .	164	5
Misdemeanants do. . .	537	174
Felons untried, . . .	9	14
Misdemeanants do. . .	196	93
Vagrants,	6	—
Soldiers tried, . . .	1	—
Do. untried,	1	—
Revenue Laws, . . .	1	—
Committed summarily, .	9	2
Lunatics,	1	—
Crown witnesses, . . .	4	—
Total,	957	289—1,246
Of whom were sick in Hospital, .	43	13—56

The above return shows a small decrease of numbers as compared with the last inspection. The gaol was crowded to excess, and the presence of no less than 160 convicts seriously interfered with the general arrangements, and entailed great additional trouble and responsibility upon the Governor and officers of the establishment. I hope they may be speedily removed to a place better suited to this class of prisoners. The accommodation altogether consists of 166 single cells, and 106 rooms with beds; the cells generally are 9 feet long, and 8 feet wide; in most of them five prisoners were put to sleep. There is a large shed used as a dormitory for the boys, and they are kept separate at all times from the adults—an admirable practice, which I should be glad to see adopted in other prisons. A new residence has been lately constructed for the Governor, and the apartments formerly occupied by him added to the gaol. Classification is observed as far as it is practicable. The number of commitments during the past year were—males, 4,840; females, 1,967. Re-commitments—males, 1,317; females, 687. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 1,120; females, 420. Average males, 886; do. females, 286. The punishments were very few. The refractory prisoners are kept at task-work in the cells until brought to order. Re-committed prisoners after trial are not allowed to associate with first committals. The prison is perfectly dry, in good repair, and well supplied with water.

Employment and Schools.

The industrial department is carried on with great skill and energy by the Governor, assisted by very efficient and intelligent turnkeys, who instruct their prisoners in their respective trades. The employments, besides prison duties, hard labour, &c., con-

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—
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sist of weaving, shoe-making, tailoring, carpenters' and smiths' work, mat-making, &c., &c., as follow:—

Tread-mill, . . . 160	Nailers, smith & tinmen, 7
Grinding flour, . . . 64	Hackling, . . . 1
Stone-breaking, . . . 12	Carpenters, . . . 3
Oakum picking, . . . 419	Barrowmen, . . . 5
Weaving and winding, 47	Cooking, . . . 6
Shoe-making, . . . 26	Baking, . . . 5
Tailors, . . . 26	Pumping water, . . . 4
Mat-making, . . . 24	Cleaning prison, . . . 54
Net-making, . . . 6	Sick and unemployed, 60
Rope-making, . . . 4	Brush-making, . . . 24
	Total, 957

It will be seen by the above return that a large number of the prisoners are employed at picking oakum. Old rope is purchased at from 11s. to 13s. per cwt., and sold when picked at from 15s. to 17s.; nearly ten tons were picked and sold within the last year. There were 15 looms at work at the time of my visit. 60 men are daily employed at the capstan-mill. 629 persons were taught trades and other useful employments during the last year, of which they knew nothing on entering the gaol, and by which the annual cost of each prisoner's clothing was about 4s. 6d. The following is a return of the work manufactured by prisoners during the year:—

25 Suits of turnkeys' clothing.	326 Wall brads.
160 Do. of male convicts'.	14 Iron rakes.
58 Do. of female do.	74 Sweeping brushes.
731 Frieze jackets.	77 Lime do.
„ Waistcoats.	59 Scrubbing do.
768 Pairs of trowsers.	4 Weavers' do.
134 Pairs of leather shoes.	43 Tar do.
913 Pairs of canvas do.	1,184 Sacks of wheat manu-
1,006 Pairs of wooden clogs.	factured into flour.
1,084 Shirts.	57 Tons of Indian corn
378 Shifts.	ground into meal.
239 Wrappers.	173 Cwt. of oakum.
416 Petticoats.	420 Tons of limestone pow-
340 Aprons.	dered.
703 Calico caps.	WASHING.
570 Neckercloths.	7,723 Dozen of linen articles.
271 Pairs of stockings.	818 Do. woollen articles.
222 Woollen knitted caps.	REPAIRED.
473 Yards of frieze.	1,398 Pairs of shoes, all sorts.
1,119 Yards of linen.	365 Tin dishes.
192 Yards of linsey.	1,896 Tin quarts.
464 Yards of ticken.	1,039 Zinc buckets.
162 Tin quarts.	2,224 Jackets and trowsers.
168 Tin dishes.	14,819 Shirts.
1,237 Tin spoons.	7,342 Shifts.
3 Tin gallons.	2,247 Petticoats.
6 Zinc pots.	2,277 Wrappers.
54 Small tin articles.	875 Pairs of stockings.
127 Timber buckets.	1,571 Blankets.
1,687 Yards of sheep netting.	762 Sheets.
358 Mats of all kinds.	618 Ticks.
102 Thousand nails of all kinds.	204 Rugs.

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There was no regular schoolmaster at the time of my inspection; I was glad to hear that one had just been appointed by the Board of Superintendence. The turnkeys give instruction for two hours daily to their respective classes.

Female Department.

This department is as well managed as its crowded state will admit. The matron has 5 assistants, including one who attends the hospital ward when required. The prisoners are divided into two classes according to character; there were 13 women with infants. All re-committals are employed here at a small capstan-mill, which works a pump, and supplies the laundry with water. The labour is not severe, and it has a beneficial effect as a punishment to this class of prisoners. The younger females receive school instruction for two hours daily. The general employments were spinning, knitting, needle-work, washing, making and repairing clothes, and prison duties. The whole department was clean, quiet, and well ventilated.

Employment of Female Prisoners.

Oakum and wool picking,	50	Repairing and making	
Spinning,	30	clothes,	36
Knitting,	36	Cleaning prison, . .	25
Washing,	48		
Pumping water, . . .	64	Total,	289

Dietary.

The dietary was as follows—all the provisions were of the most excellent quality, and there were no complaints:—

1st Class (males)—1 lb. bread, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and two pints milk per day.*

2nd Class (males)—14 oz. bread, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and 2 pints milk per day.

3rd Class (females)—12 oz. bread, 5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and 1½ pints milk per day.

4th Class (children under 10 years)—14 oz. bread, 5 oz. Indian meal, and 1½ pints milk per day.

N.B.—Gruel for dinner instead of milk, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Prisoners committed before breakfast receive full diet for the day. If committed after breakfast, and before lock-up hour, half diet. At the expiration of imprisonments (unless for limited hours), all prisoners are discharged in the morning at opening the prison, receiving 2 lbs. or 28 oz. bread, according to their class, to enable them to go home. Should they require to be sent home (and not re-committals), their car hire is paid by the public conveyances, and a printed pass given them to obtain lodging in any workhouse on their line of road.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept with great accuracy and regularity, and the system of checks most satisfactory.

* Prisoners employed at exhausting labour.

SOUTH
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Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward K. Townsend, Local Inspector,	150	0	0
William Beamish, Medical Officer,	74	0	0
Rev. J. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Florence O'Sullivan, R. Catholic do.	46	3	0
Farmar Lloyd, Governor,	400	0	0
John Joyce, Assistant and Clerk,	40	0	0
William Stevenson, 1st Turnkey,	42	0	0
William Roche,	35	0	0
Jeremiah Sullivan, Gate Porter,	37	10	0
Patrick Jordan, Storekeeper,	35	0	0
Edward Cudmone, Baker,	54	12	0
Henry Dillon, Miller,	41	12	0
Richard Curran, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Simon Flynn, do.	25	0	0
John Sweeny, do.	25	0	0
John Naylor, do.	25	0	0
Edward Waters, do.	25	0	0
Timothy Byrns, do.	25	0	0
John Duggan, do.	25	0	0
Thomas Conullon, do.	25	0	0
Charles Young, do.	25	0	0
Edmond Vanston, do.	20	0	0
William Thompson, do.	25	0	0
Jeremiah Callaghan, do.	25	0	0
Joseph Sherlock, do.	25	0	0
William Sweeny, Messenger,	13	0	0
Mary Casey, Matron,	50	0	0
Mary A. Gibson, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Jane Buckam, do.	15	0	0
Ellen Bogan, do.	15	0	0
Anne Justin, do.	20	0	0
Catherine Curran, do.	13	0	0
Anne Kelly, Nurse,	18	9	0
Mary Byrns, .	18	9	0

There are no officers on prison allowance, but the Governor and turnkeys are supplied with coal and candles for their apartments in the gaol.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	181	R. Catholic Chaplain,	193
Surgeon,	392	Apothecary,	365
Protestant Chaplain,	133		

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, both were remarkably clean and thoroughly ventilated; the hospital accounts are most satisfactorily kept, and the cost of medicine moderate. The number of admissions for the last year was 1,027; average daily number 57, and no less than 26,104 were prescribed for by the surgeon, who appears to be most unremitting in his attention. Prisoners going into hospital, except in special cases, continue on gaol diet for the day, and on hospital diet for the day they are discharged. The daily cost of hospital diet averaged at 4½d. per day for each prisoner. There was only one lunatic in the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH
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Cork Gaol.

The Board meets monthly; the attendance always regular. The accounts are all made up to those periods, and discharged, as well as the salaries of the officers. The bridewell accounts are also examined by the Board, and paid monthly—which is an excellent practice, and worthy of adoption in other counties, where the cost of dietary is more than double the average it is in this.

Colonel Chatterton, High Sheriff.	Edward Shuldham, Esq.
Hon. W. White Hedges.	Thomas G. French, Esq.
Sampson F. W. French, Esq.	Nicholas Dunscomb, Esq.
Richard W. G. Adams, Esq.	Robert Atkins, Esq.
John J. Heard, Esq.	Richard F. Rye, Esq.
William R. Meade, Esq.	Edward E. Newenham, Esq.

General Observations.

I have little to add under this head. The gaol is admirably managed by the Governor, Mr. Lloyd, who appears to have all the requisites for conducting so large an establishment, and the prosperous state of the finances of the prison is the best proof that it is unnecessary to offer any further remarks on the above details.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are generally well found and efficiently managed; in many of them, however, the sewerage is defective, and there is no water on the premises, consequently the supply of the latter must be very limited; indeed the only complaints I met with from the prisoners was want of water, and to which I beg to direct the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence.

Queenstown, June 26th.—20 male prisoners, and 3 females; 380 since commencement of the quarter; past year, 889. No water on the premises. Tolerably clean, and books correct. Average cost of dietary for past year, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per day; total amount, £42 0s. 5d. Provisions provided by contract. Local Inspector visits regularly. Keeper's salary, £15 per annum.

Midleton, June 26th.—In excellent order in every respect. Abundant supply of water from a well on the premises. 14 male prisoners, and 4 females, at the time of my visit; 278 in the quarter, and 622 during the past year. Average cost of dietary, 2d.; total amount, £74 9s. 1d. Local Inspector frequent in his visits. Prisoners regularly transmitted to county gaol. Books correct. Keeper's salary, £25 per annum.

Kinsale, June 27th.—Only 3 prisoners; 50 last quarter, and 392 for the year. 100 prisoners were expected the day following, for trial at the quarter sessions. Water brought from a distance. Average cost of dietary for the past year, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per day; total amount £18 14s. 8d. Bridewell clean and orderly, and registry correct. Keeper's salary, £15 per annum.

Bandon, June 28th.—13 male prisoners, and 1 female; 370 last quarter; 2,442 during the year. Average cost of dietary

- SOUTH DISTRICT.**
County of Cork.
Bridewells. for past year, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day; total amount, £63 16s. 6d. Clean, and registry correct. Pump undergoing repair; sewerage bad. Regularly visited by Local Inspector, and prisoners transmitted at proper periods to county gaol. Keeper's salary, £25 per annum.
- Clonakilty.** *Clonakilty, June 28th.*—Exceedingly clean, and in good order; but no water, and no sewerage. 3 male prisoners; 238 last quarter; 1,406 for the past year. Average cost of dietary, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day; total amount for the year, £34 14s. 5d. Provisions provided by contract. Local Inspector visits regular. Keeper's salary, £25 per annum.
- Roscarberry.** *Roscarberry, June 28th.*—A very ill-contrived and insecure prison. No sewerage, and no water. Clean, however, and registry correct. Only 2 prisoners; 66 during the quarter, and 338 for the past year. Average cost of dietary for past year, $3d.$ per day; total amount, £25 4s. 9d. Keeper's salary, £15 per annum.
- Skibbereen.** *Skibbereen, June 28th.*—6 males, and 2 females; 295 during the quarter; 1,582 for the past year. Average cost of dietary for past year, $3d.$ per day; total amount, £113 9s. 1d. Keeper, formerly a turnkey in the county gaol, an efficient officer. Bridewell very clean, and registry correct. Water on the premises, but sewerage bad. Local Inspector visits regularly. Keeper's salary, £25 per annum.
- Bantry.** *Bantry, June 30th.*—Remarkably clean and orderly. Registry correct. 6 male prisoners, and 2 females. No water, and no sewerage. 97 prisoners during the quarter; committals, past year, 558. Average cost of dietary for past year, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day; total amount, £41 17s. 1d. Local Inspector frequently visits. Keeper's salary, £20 per annum.
- Charleville.** *Charleville, July 9th.*—Only three male prisoners; 147 last quarter; past year, 853. Total cost of prisoners' dietary for past year, £63 11s. 5d. Very clean; sewerage good; water for common purposes close at hand; but for drinking has to be brought from the distance of nearly half a mile. Cost of dietary on the average, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for each per day. The flues are in a bad state, and the leakage in the wall causes great damp; the water gets through to the keeper's apartment, and will eventually destroy the flooring, and the loft come down if not attended to. Keeper's salary, £15 per annum. Bridewell clean, and books correct.
- Kanturk.** *Kanturk, July 10th.*—4 males, and 1 female; 326 last quarter; past year, 933. No water on the premises; the prisoners are taken to the river to draw it, fifty yards' distance from the bridewell. The keeper is assisted by his two sons, who appeared to be smart intelligent young men; salary, £25 per annum. The whole place smokes; and there is a leak in the roof, which should be attended to. Cost of dietary moderate. Place clean, and registry correct; prisoners are sometimes sent here without written committals, which is illegal. The transmittals to the county gaol regular. Local Inspector frequent in his visits.

Mallow, July 10th.—I found this bridewell remarkably clean and orderly. There were only 5 male prisoners—28 having been transmitted to the county gaol the day previous; 551 were confined here during the last quarter, and 104 at quarter sessions; during the past year, 2,174; total cost, £110 3s. 8d. The sewerage is defective, and no water on the premises. Cost of dietary—males, 2½d.; females, 2d. Books regular. Local Inspector visits regularly. Keeper's salary, £25 per annum.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of Cork.
Bridewells.
Mallow.

Fermoy, July 15th.—This bridewell was exceedingly clean and regular at the time of my inspection. There were 20 males and 7 females confined here; 517 last quarter, and 101 since the 1st of the month. Average cost of dietary for each prisoner, under 2d. per day. No water on the premises. There is a leak in the roof which should be attended to; and the outer wall requires an abutment; it is nearly undermined by quarrying too close to it. The Local Inspector frequently visits. Transmittals regular; books correct. Keeper's salary, £20 per annum. Total cost of bridewell last year, £101 3s. 7d. Total committals, 2,015.

Fermoy.

Mitchelstown, July 15th.—This bridewell, besides being quite inadequate in accommodation, is very badly ventilated. There were 15 prisoners at the time of my visit, and it was crowded to suffocation, and the heat and closeness of the place were almost intolerable; it was, under the circumstances, very clean, and appeared to be well managed by the keeper. The books were correct, and cost of dietary moderate; average 2d. for each prisoner per day. The Local Inspector never visits. There were 220 confined here during the last quarter; for the year, 591. Total cost of bridewell for the year, £40 17s. 2d. Keeper's salary, £15 per annum.

Mitchelstown.

Youghal, July 16th.—Quarter sessions were being held at the time of my visit. 42 females in this place, and 67 males in the old bridewell, which is rented by the county from the corporation, for the accommodation of prisoners during quarter sessions. 154 confined here during the last quarter, and 670 the past year. Average cost of dietary very moderate. Total amount for the year, £35 8s. 10d. Water on the premises, but cannot be used except for cleaning purposes. That for the use of prisoners brought from half a mile distance, for which the keeper is allowed only one halfpenny per day. Local Inspector refuses to act unless paid a salary. Magistrates sometimes visit. The keeper's apartments quite black with smoke, but the whole place was very clean; bedding in good order. Committals regularly filed, and books correct. Keeper's salary, £20 per annum.

Youghal.

Dunmanway.—This place is altogether too small for a regular bridewell; it is a mere lock-up-house, and should be used only as such, or enlarged. There is but one room for females, about eleven feet long, and eight wide; in this confined space, there are, at times, from ten to twenty prisoners. No water, and no sewerage. Local Inspector occasionally visits. 624 prisoners were confined here during the past year;

Dunmanway.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Cork. 103 for the last quarter. Cost of dietary moderate. Books correct. Bridewell clean and orderly. Keeper's salary, £15 per annum.

Bridewells. *Macroon, July 17th.*—Only 10 male prisoners, and 1 female at the time of my visit; 113 last quarter; for the year, 707. No water on the premises. Average cost of dietary, 2½d.; total cost for the year, £41 16s. 8d. The bridewell is remarkably well kept; the bedding clean and neatly folded; the books and committals regular. Local Inspector visits periodically. Keeper's salary, £25 per annum.

Millstreet. *Millstreet.*—This is a very insecure place, and not at all suited for a bridewell; it is, in fact, one of the houses in the main-street, with an iron railing in front. There were 7 male prisoners and 3 female at the time of my visit; 83 last quarter, and 211 for the year. No water on the premises. The place was tolerably clean, and the registry correct. Keeper's salary, £15 per annum.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

*City of
Cork Gaol.*

CITY OF CORK GAOL.—VISITED 24TH AND 25TH JUNE, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

THE morning state of this gaol on the 24th of June gives an increase of 90 over the number at the last inspection, classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	7	—
Pauper do.	4	—
Felons convicted,	62	36
Misdemeanants do.	42	28
Felons untried,	6	3
Soldiers untried,	1	—
Vagrants,	63	9
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—
Committed summarily,	26	—
Total,	212	76—288
Of whom sick in Hospital,	9	4—13

The increase in the numbers confined is attributed to the crowds of beggars which infest the city being more than double what it was at the same period last year, and, as I was told, scarcely any of them belong to the Cork district. The number would be still greater in the gaol, but it is considerably relieved by the bridewell, from whence many are disposed of, and all drunkards confined for their periods of imprisonment. The Recorder also holds his sessions weekly, and thus prevents a greater accumulation of untried prisoners. The accommodation consists of 108 cells, and 11 rooms with beds. The roof of the wings of the prison, which was flat and caused great damp, has lately been slated—since then the walls of the cells and corridors are quite dry. The whole

gaol is well ventilated. The supply of water sufficient; it is brought from a well above the prison. The tread-wheel is also used for pumping water, and to it has lately been attached a small steel mill, which grinds a sufficient quantity of Indian corn for the use of the gaol. The debtors' apartments are good and commodious. There were 11 male convicts. A watchman patrols at night between the walls, and strikes the hour; but there is no supervision within the gaol after lock-up. Commitments during the past year, males, 2,001; females, 880;—re-commitments, males, 572; females, 159;—greatest number in gaol at one time, males, 226; females, 78. Average males, 164; females, 72. Punishments very few; only 9 cases since the 1st of January last.

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Employment and Schools.

An additional turnkey has lately been appointed to superintend the industrial department, and useful employment is carried on to some extent. I found a great number of the prisoners at work, at various trades: shoe-making, tailoring, weaving, mat-making, clog-making, &c., &c. The workshop has been enlarged since the last inspection. The following is the return of work and manufacture of prisoners during the year:—

177 Frieze Jackets.	78 Cwt. of Oakum.
96 Vests.	80 Tons of Lime Stone Powdered.
145 Pairs of Trowsers.	
80 Caps.	REPAIRED.
14 Pairs of Canvas Shoes.	352 Frieze Jackets.
168 Pairs of Clogs.	130 Vests.
12 Suits Convict Clothing.	475 Pairs of Trowsers.
5 do. Female do.	923 Shirts.
124 Shirts.	346 Shifts.
67 Shifts.	219 Wrappers.
49 Wrappers.	224 Petticoats.
73 Petticoats.	145 Bed-Ticks.
110 Caps and Aprons.	278 Blankets.
130 Handkerchiefs.	79 Rugs.
80 Pairs of Socks, knit.	140 Pairs of Clogs.
18 Bed-Ticks.	56 Quarts and Dishes.
40 Yards Linsey-Woolsey.	WASHING.
10 Yards of Ticken.	674 Dozen of Shirts.
14 Canvas Bottoms.	96 Dozen of Rubbers.
60 Hair Lime Brushes.	84 do. Blankets.
14 do. Sweeping do.	30 do. Rugs.
2 Scrubbing do.	24 do. Bed-Ticks.
132 Fibre Brushes.	416 do. of Women's.
381 Mats of all kinds.	234 do. Hospital.
111 Tin Quarts.	26 do. Blankets, Bridewell.
58 Tin Dishes.	40 do. of Mops made out of condemned Clothing.
30 Yards of Sheep Netting.	

Educational instruction is on a very limited scale; there is no schoolmaster, but each turnkey teaches his class daily, and, I regret to add, that little progress appeared to have been made by those under tuition.

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Female Department.

The females are divided into two classes, according to character; I found a number of them employed in spinning, carding, needle-work, in the laundry, and at prison duties. The matron and her assistant give school instruction for one hour daily. The sum of £400 has been presented by the Grand Jury to build eight punishment cells for this department, and I was glad to learn that it is intended by the Board of Superintendence to have them constructed on the separate system.

Dietary.

1st Class—Breakfast: 2 oz. of rice, 6 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout; 2nd Class—Breakfast: 2 oz. of rice, 5 oz. of Indian meal stirabout. 1st Class—Dinner: 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk; 2nd Class—Dinner: 12 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of milk.

All committed for 1 month and under, receive instead of milk for dinner, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel; and all prisoners, 2 days in the week for dinner, same. Cost per head per day, males, nearly 2d.; females, 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.

Contracts.—Bread, per 12 lbs., 11d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 11s. 6d.; Indian corn, per cwt., 8s.; rice, per cwt., 10s.

The provisions were of good quality. They are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well and accurately kept, and the cheques appeared to be regular and satisfactory.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
James C. Perry, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. William C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. William Cunningham, R. C. do.	46	3	0
William Beamish, M.D. Surgeon,	55	0	0
William Thomas Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0
Francis D. Murphy, Governor,	200	0	0
John Daly, Head Turnkey and Clerk of Prison,	50	0	0
Daniel Giltinan, Turnkey and Store-Keeper,	37	6	0
Samuel Trounce, Turnkey,	27	6	0
William Plant, do.	27	6	0
John Stanley, do.	27	6	0
Joseph Magrath, do.	27	6	0
Jeffry Jesse, do.	27	6	0
Alleyn Wolfe, do.	27	6	0
George Strahan, do.	27	6	0
Robert Martin, do.	27	6	0
Patrick Cussen, do. (of work)	39	0	0
Margaret Meade, Matron,	35	2	0
Margaret Killeher, Assistant Matron,	23	8	0
Teresa Giltinan, Nursetender,	24	18	4
Jane Stanley, Female Teacher,	5	0	0

There is no allowance but coals and candles to the resident officers.

Officers' Visits.

The officers' visits during the year, were:—

Local Inspector, . . .	150	Protestant Chaplain, .	176
Surgeon, . . .	368	Roman Catholic do. .	176

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Hospital.

This department was exceedingly clean and airy; the lower rooms are flagged; they are, consequently, very cold, often damp, and, I should say, at times unfit for hospital inmates. The expense of boarding these rooms would be trifling; and I beg to recommend its being taken into consideration by the Board of Superintendence. The registry is well kept. The gaol is generally healthy, six being the average number in hospital for the last year; cost of sustenance and medicine per day for each inmate, $4\frac{1}{2}d$. There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

The meetings of the Board are very regular. The bills and accounts are examined and discharged monthly. The members are—

James Lambkin, Esq., Mayor.	Francis R. Leahy, Esq., J.P.
Andrew F. Roche, Esq., J.P.	Paul M'Swiny, Esq.
James Roche, Esq., J.P.	Timothy Mahony, Esq.
William L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.	Richard B. Tooker, Esq.
Thomas S. Reeves, Esq., J.P.	Robert Hall, Esq.
Daniel Donegan, Esq., J.P.	John Shea, Esq.

General Observations.

I visited this gaol on the evening of the 23rd of June, and again the following day. I found it on both occasions in a most satisfactory state of order, cleanliness, and regularity. It is to be regretted that the prison has of late been subject to such an influx of vagrants, which interferes so materially with a proper classification of the prisoners. It is a difficult matter to prescribe any remedy for this lamentable state of things; it is, however, generally admitted that low diet, hard labour, and compulsory cleanliness (being the most distasteful to this demoralized class of prisoners), is the best system to be adopted, and which has been tried with great efficacy by Mr. Marques, the experienced and efficient Governor of Richmond bridewell, and to which reference is made in the General Report of the Prisons of Ireland for last year.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

This useful adjunct to the city gaol is under the superintendence of the same Board and Local Inspector. It must be a most difficult prison to manage, from the number of drunken and disorderly characters constantly committed here. I found it, however, in a very regular and orderly state; there were 15 males and 10 females at the time of my visit. The provisions are provided by contract, and paid for monthly. The Local Inspector is constant in his visits. The books appear to be accurately kept.

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Cork Gaol.*
Bridewell.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Howard Rice, Keeper, . . .	84	0	0
Robert Buttiner, Turnkey, . . .	35	2	0
Patrick Cullinane, do.	35	2	0
Thomas Harris, do.	31	16	0
Alleyn Wolfe, do.	27	6	0
Mary Dowe, Matron,	29	18	0
	243	4	0

Commitments during the past year: males, 10,824; females, 3,835, of whom were, drunkards, 8,107; sent to city gaol, 2,581; to county gaol, 132; workhouse, 83; discharged, 11,817. Total, 14,659. Average cost of diet for each prisoner per day, $2\frac{1}{4}d$. Total cost of bridewell for the year, £395 4s. 8d.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

*County of
Galway Gaol.*

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED SEPTEMBER 30TH, AND
OCTOBER 1ST, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

THE subjoined return, I am happy to state, gives a diminution of 116 as compared with the number in confinement at the last inspection:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	—
Poor do.	9	—
Felons convicted,	54	14
Misdemeanants do.	19	16
Felons untried,	2	3
Misdemeanants do.	19	11
Vagrants,	2	—
Revenue Laws,	1	—
Drunkards,	1	—
Committed summarily,	37	26
Lunatics,	1	—
Total,	147	70—217
Of whom sick in Hospital,	15	7—22

To accommodate the above there are 92 single cells, and 15 rooms with beds, 10 day-rooms, and 8 yards. A great improvement has been made in the sewerage; two of the most offensive privies at the male side, hitherto within the prison, have been removed, and others constructed in the yards, through which there is a constant flow of water from the river; four others are to be changed in the male department, and it would be most desirable if the same plan could be adopted at the female side, about which there appears to be some difficulty from the fall not being sufficient; but even this should

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not prevent the privies being removed from the inside of the gaol, where they are at present a nuisance. A bakery has lately been established at the small cost of £23 10s., which appears to answer the purpose admirably; the bread was excellent. The saving by baking in the gaol, for the last month, was stated to me to be £3 6s. 9d. The tread-wheel has been thoroughly repaired, and grinds corn for the use of the prison at present; at times it is applied to crushing bones, and is also connected with a tuck-mill. The prisoners were nearly all supplied with clothing, which is manufactured and made up in the gaol. There were 10 convicts, 1 male and 9 females, all of whom are to be shortly removed. The commitments during the past year were, males, 2,227; females, 1,109;—re-commitments, males, 387; females, 226. Average males, 254; females, 105. In the year 1848, at one time, there were no less than 1,018 confined in the gaol, and the same year 485 deaths; in 1849, 806 imprisoned, and 160 deaths; in 1850, 592, and only 46 deaths. Classification is observed as far as it is practicable. The punishments were few, and generally of no serious character.

Employment and Schools.

There was not much industrial employment going on at the time of my inspection, but it was evident that Mr. Cleary, who has lately been appointed to the charge of this department, is most anxious to introduce useful works to a considerable extent—he appears to be a zealous and painstaking officer. Mat-making had lately been introduced, and 11 of the prisoners were thus employed, and produced some creditable specimens of their work. The male school is well conducted, and I was glad to see so much attention paid to the instruction of the boys, of whom there were a considerable number under tuition. The master, who was appointed from the National School, appeared to be fully competent; he examined some of the classes in my presence, and I was much gratified at the systematic management of this important branch of the establishment.

Female Department.

The accommodation for this class is altogether inadequate, and in consequence classification to any extent is impossible. The matron, however, appears to make the most of the limited means placed at her disposal. A few of the prisoners were employed in knitting, spinning, and at needle-work. I was sorry to find that there is no educational instruction given, and I should say that, limited even as the space is, some might be afforded, at all events to the juvenile classes. The Sisters of Mercy frequently visit, and afford moral instruction to the inmates.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

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Females—7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Children (under 10 years)—5 oz. of Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk for breakfast. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{8}$ pint of new milk.

Average cost of dietary per day, a fraction under 2*d.* for each prisoner. Gruel substituted for milk two days in each week, at intervals, and every day for persons committed not exceeding one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread (white), per 4 lbs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; brown, 1*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, per cwt. 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 7*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; new milk, per gallon, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; salt, per stone, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The inspection of the provisions by the chaplain is regular, as appeared by the visitors' book: there were no complaints.

Books and Accounts.

The registries are well kept, also the daily consumption account, and the system of checks upon the expenditure is well arranged.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas R. Ryan, Governor, . . .	375	7	8
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector, . . .	133	16	8
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0
Rev. G. Cummins, Catholic Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0
A. J. Veitch, Surgeon, . . .	74	0	0
Patrick Mitchell, 1st Turnkey, . . .	46	0	0
John Kelly, 2nd do.	36	0	0
James Reilly, 3rd do.	33	0	0
Thomas Hogan, 4th do.	30	0	0
Matthew Donohoe, 5th do.	30	0	0
Thomas Phillips,	30	0	0
Patrick Forde,	25	0	0
Charles Forde,	25	0	0
Peter Martin,	25	0	0
John Dolan,	25	0	0
Christopher Ferris, Cook,	25	0	0
Patrick Cleary, Hospital Sergeant and Assistant,	50	0	0
Daniel Carrick, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	100	Protestant Chaplain,	156
Surgeon,	124	Roman Catholic do.	297

The cook only receives gaol allowance. The turnkeys wear uniform; they generally appeared to be active and efficient officers.

Hospital.

The hospital was clean and well ventilated. There were twenty-two inmates—none of their cases require particular notice. The medicine is supplied from Dublin, at a moderate cost. There was only one lunatic.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business; the attendance is very regular. The members are:

James H. Burke, Esq.	William H. Gregory, Esq.
Robert Martin, Esq.	Randal E. S. Athy, Esq.
Andrew Brown, Esq.	Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.
Francis Blake, Esq.	Sir T. J. Burke, Bart., M.P.
Richard A. H. Kirwan, Esq.	Robert Bodkin, Esq.
Andrew W. Blake, Esq.	Denis Kirwan, Esq.

General Observations.

I visited this gaol on two consecutive days, accompanied by the Governor, Mr. Ryan; I found every department in excellent order, as far as cleanliness and regularity could make it, and improved in many respects since the last inspection. The accommodation for females is entirely defective; it might easily be rendered sufficient by the addition of another story to the present building, and which might be constructed at no great expense. I beg to recommend its consideration to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

Loughrea.—I found two male prisoners here, and two females. The bedding good and sufficient. Sewerage very defective, and the place offensive in consequence. 444 were confined here last quarter. Average cost of dietary for each prisoner, 2½d. Locks of cells and yard doors very bad. Books regular. Prisoners frequently lodged without written commitments, which is illegal. Petty sessions not very regularly held. Local Inspector seldom visits. Keeper's salary, £27 per annum. The bridewell was clean and orderly.

Oughterard.—Only two female prisoners here at the time of my visit; no males; 222 confined here last quarter. Petty sessions regular, and prisoners transmitted to county gaol at the proper periods. Local Inspector, Rev. Mr. Beane, visits weekly. Registry correct, and committals regularly filed. Three male prisoners escaped from this bridewell on the 30th November last, two of them were retaken at Galway, the third is still at large. There were also two other escapes some years since; both were effected from the male yard, the walls of which are only twelve feet high. Keeper's salary, £18 9s. per annum. The bridewell was remarkably clean and orderly in every respect, and the bedding good and sufficient. Cost of dietary, 3½d. for each prisoner.

Clifden.—There were 8 males and 4 females here, two of the latter had been confined 65 days, and many prisoners from 10 to 30 days, which is altogether illegal. Number last quarter, 197. I should observe that Clifden is 40 Irish miles from

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Galway Gaol.

Bridewells.
Loughrea.

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Galway.

Bridewells.

Tuam.

the county gaol. The bridewell was clean and orderly, and the registry correct. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and attendance regular. Locks are required for the cells and yard; and the chimneys are out of repair. Keeper's salary, £26 9s. per annum.

Tuam.—7 males, 2 females confined here. The bedding in fair condition, sheets are used, but were all at the wash. Some rugs are wanted. The registry and committals correctly kept. The sewers have now been rendered effective, and a new cess-pool has been made. The well is not sufficiently sunk, and gives but a small supply of water. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and very seldom fail, and the transmittal of prisoners to the county gaol takes place immediately. The grass in the yards ought to be removed, as it creates damp. Salary of keeper, £20 (Irish currency). The Local Inspector visits, but makes no entry. The County Local Inspector makes quarterly inspections. The dietary is nearly in accordance with the latest regulations, and costs about 2½d. a head; the meal being supplied from the county gaol.

Portumna.

Portumna.—No male prisoners at the time of my visit; three young females, one of whom was committed for breaking the court-house windows in order to be imprisoned; the other two as vagrants, and threatening to break the windows of the constabulary barrack in order to be committed. Pump out of order, and water brought from nearly half a mile distance, for which the keeper has to pay, and receives no allowance for it. The flagging in the female day-room and passage requires repair. The male yard is very insecure; the water pipe, which is useless, affords facility for escape over the wall to any one of ordinary activity. Petty sessions regularly held twice in each month. The whole bridewell exceedingly clean and orderly. Registry and committals regular. Local Inspector never visits. Keeper's salary, £20 Irish currency.

Gort.

Gort.—Much out of order, badly arranged, and very insecure. The female day-room is improperly used as a kitchen by the keeper; in the cell adjoining I found one female, and on the door being opened the stench was most offensive; the windows are fastened down so that they cannot be opened. The day-room for males (in which there were four confined) is only eleven feet long and eight wide. The insecure state of the yards renders it dangerous to allow the prisoners access even to the privy. There were 43 prisoners confined here during the last quarter; 168 during the quarter ending 30th September. There are two pumps, both out of order. Local Inspector never visits. Keeper's salary, £20 Irish currency.

Woodford.

Woodford.—Very clean and orderly. Registry correct, and committals regularly filed. 2 male prisoners; no females. Prisoners are detained here for very long periods—several from 20 to 25 days during the last quarter. Cost of dietary, 4d. all round. No contracts to be obtained, and provisions dear in consequence. Keeper's salary, £20 Irish currency.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED OCTOBER 1st, 1851.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

THE morning state of this gaol on the day of my visit, is as follows, showing a decrease of 29 as compared with the Governor's return at the last inspection :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	—
Pauper, do.	2	—
Felons convicted,	17	11
Misdemeanants do.	11	7
Felons untried,	18	14
Vagrants,	4	—
Deserters,	2	—
Revenue Laws,	1	1
Committed summarily,	4	3
Total,	65	36—101
Sick in Hospital,	—	2—2

Some alterations and improvements have lately been made, which gives much additional accommodation, and the arrangements are as convenient as the original construction of the gaol will admit of. There are 35 single cells, and 15 rooms with beds. The sewers are effective, and are flushed with water, which passes through them from the river. The bedding throughout the whole prison was very bad, and the ticken generally so much worn that it could scarcely hold the straw. There was one ward, consisting of two double cells and six single ones, without any bedding whatever. I refrain from giving an order to remedy this evil at present, in the hope that the Board of Superintendence, particularly as the winter approaches, will see the necessity of providing a supply. The commitments during the past year were, males, 1,451; females, 748;—re-commitments, males, 162; females, 104. Greatest number in gaol at one time: males, 144; females, 106. Average, males, 94; females, 47. There were five female convicts; no males. The punishments were numerous, in comparison with the number of prisoners, being 146 for the past year. The whole gaol was clean and the ventilation sufficient.

Employment and Schools.

There is no industrial employment in this prison, and perhaps some difficulty would be found in carrying out any sort of occupation beyond the simplest kind, from the great influx of vagrants and the very short periods for which prisoners are generally confined; still, some exertions should be made, particularly with regard to the juvenile classes, of whom there is generally a large proportion. The only occupation at present is the tread-wheel and stone-breaking, and the latter appeared to me to be carried on in by no means an efficient manner. It

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is lamentable to see prisoners congregating together in almost total idleness, as I found them here. There is no school, nor is any attempt whatever made to afford educational instruction.

Female Department.

From the accommodation lately afforded this part of the prison, I should say, a better classification of the prisoners might be observed. There is little or no employment; no laundry, and no school. The assistant matron cannot read or write—all that can be said in favour of this department is, that it was clean, quiet, and orderly at the time of my visit.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk for breakfast.

Females—7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk for breakfast.

All persons get one pint of oatmeal gruel two days in the week at dinner.

Male prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get one pint of gruel each day at dinner, in lieu of milk, the females $\frac{3}{4}$ pint; with 14 oz. of bread for males, and 12 oz. for females.

The provisions were all of good quality, they are regularly inspected by the chaplains—there were no complaints.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. 3d.; meat, per lb., 4d.; new milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per stone, 2d.

Books and Accounts.

The registries and other gaol books appeared to be all properly kept, but I was not, I regret to state, at all satisfied with the manner of keeping the daily consumption account, upon which there is no satisfactory check. The accounts, too, I regretted to learn, are not regularly audited by the committee appointed for that purpose. There is no gate-porter's book, and no regular registry kept of the lock-up at night; the latter, if adopted, would afford at least one check on the daily consumption account; at present it is merely taken down on a slip of paper, and as the Governor acknowledged, generally by his son, who is not an officer of the prison, and, of course, not in any way responsible for the correctness of the return.

Officers and Salaries.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
James M'Killery, Esq., Local Inspector,	.	37	18 6
Rev. George Cummins, R. C., Chaplain,	.	50	0 0
Rev. Edward Burke, Protestant do.	.	27	13 10
A. J. Veitch, Physician,	.	56	0 0
Abraham Marshall, Governor,	.	138	9 2
Timothy Caulfield, sen., Turnkey,	.	22	0 0
Michael Reilly, do.	.	22	0 0

		£	s.	d.	SOUTH DISTRICT.
Patrick Sullivan, Turnkey,		22	0	0	<i>County of the Town of Galway Gaol.</i>
Michael Keys, do.		22	0	0	
John Galbeth, do.		22	0	0	
Anne Reid, Matron,		20	0	0	
Amelia Keys, Female Turnkey,		10	0	0	

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, 81	Protestant Chaplain, 169
Surgeon, 108	Roman Catholic do. 252

The officers' salaries have lately been paid with more regularity than heretofore. There are only five turnkeys, and there are five wards at the male side of the prison. One turnkey, however, is employed as cook, a second acts as gate-porter, and a third superintends the tread-wheel, consequently a proper supervision of the prisoners or classification according to the Act cannot be observed. None of the officers are on gaol allowance.

Hospitals.

There were only two cases in hospital at the time of my visit; the gaol is generally very healthy; the medicine is supplied from Dublin at a moderate cost. There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Nicholas Lynch, Esq., J.P.	Edward C. Burke, Esq.
John Ireland, Esq., J.P.	John Redington, Esq.
Henry Comerford, Esq., J.P.	R. N. Somerville, Esq.
Ambrose Rush, Esq., J.P.	John Blakeny, Esq.
Edward E. Maunsell, Esq., J.P.	John Gunning, Esq.
Thomas M. Persse, Esq., J.P.	James Stephens, Esq.

General Observations.

I found this gaol improved in some respects since my last visit. The Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence deserve much credit for having taken some steps in the right direction; there remains much, however, yet to be done to render it at all an efficient prison. The times are certainly unfavourable, and taxation is heavily complained of by the inhabitants; I am, therefore, most reluctant to recommend any extra expense. I should hope, however, that the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence will see the absolute necessity of appointing an additional turnkey and a schoolmaster; the latter might also act as clerk, for as I before observed, I was not by any means satisfied with the mode of keeping the accounts, and particularly the want of system, and an adequate check on the daily consumption. I should also recommend that the general accounts of the gaol should be more regularly audited by the committee appointed for that purpose.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Kerry Gaol.COUNTY OF KERRY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—VISITED JULY
4TH AND 5TH, 1851.*State and Accommodation.*

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	—
Pauper do.	7	2
Felons convicted,	109	47
Misdemeanants do.	6	—
Felons untried,	87	35
Misdemeanants do.	7	4
Vagrants,	39	59
Committed summarily,	87	18
Lunatics,	3	8
Total,	348	173—521
Of whom were in Hospital,	16	3—19

This return exhibits an immense increase, being no less than 118 over the number at the last inspection, and a more wretched crowd of human beings cannot be well conceived. There were over 100 beggars, 38 committed from the workhouse, besides 18 of the latter class, all lads under 16 years of age, who were brought in during my visit, for most riotous conduct, and threatening the life of the master that morning. There were 7 male convicts and 5 females. To accommodate all these, there are but 82 single cells and 5 rooms with beds. 105 sleep in the chapel, and every available place is made use of to afford sleeping room for the prisoners, half of whom were in rags, and the remainder not much better. The bedding notwithstanding was clean and good. Classification almost done away with necessarily. The central hall and passage is used as a chapel. A new forcing pump has been lately constructed. The old privies have been removed and new ones erected in the corners of each yard. Eave shutes and down pipes have also been added, with ball cocks to each, and the sewerage of the whole gaol greatly improved. A new dome has been put up in the centre of the prison, and a steam apparatus, with boilers, &c. in the kitchen, which is in course of construction and nearly completed. The commitments during the year were: males, 3,461; females, 992;—re-commitments, males, 650; females, 250. Average males, 451; females, 135.

Employment and Schools.

Limited as the accommodation necessarily is for industrial occupation, yet there was a good deal of useful work going on at the time of my visit—tailoring, weaving, shoe-making, smiths' and carpenters' work, mat and brush making, &c., &c. A number of men were employed outside the walls under charge of a turnkey, quarrying stones, others pumping water, attending masons and slaters, and at prison duties. There is no school. It is lamentable to see such a number of boys without receiving

any educational instruction, and I trust the Board of Superintendence will take this matter into consideration, which has so often before been referred to by my predecessors. The return given me of profits of works for the past year was £186 5s. 11d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kerry Gaol.

Female Department.

It cannot be expected that any reformatory discipline can exist in this department, when I state that there were 173 females, and for their accommodation only 15 cells and two small day-rooms, and to add to the crowd there were over 20 children, almost of necessity taken in with their mothers. A new laundry and drying-room is in course of building, which will give some additional accommodation. The matron, I am bound to say, does all that the limited means placed at her disposal can afford. The cells, bedding, and indeed the whole department, exceedingly clean and well managed. Here again I lament to add there is no school.

Dietary.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 10.
Breakfast,	8 oz. meal in stir-about, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	7oz. meal in stir-about, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	5 oz. meal in stir-about, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.	12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.	10 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin new milk.

Average daily cost per head per day, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

The gruel dietary had been suspended in consequence of the alterations going on in the kitchen, but was to be resumed in a few days. Several complaints were made of the dietary, but on investigation I felt quite satisfied they were without foundation. The bread, stirabout, meal, and milk, on the days I visited the gaol, were of excellent quality; and by the chaplains' registry it appeared that the provisions had been regularly inspected by them, and reported to be good and wholesome.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well kept, and the cheques satisfactory. There is no gate-porter's book; I should recommend one being provided, in which every thing coming into the gaol and going out should be registered.

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Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Two Chaplains, .	96	3	1
Physician, .	73	16	11
Apothecary, .	30	0	0
Governor, .	200	0	0
Deputy-Governor, .	45	0	0
Matron, .	40	0	0
Assistant Matron, .	20	0	0
Gate Turnkey, .	40	0	0
Three Turnkeys, £30 each, .	90	0	0
Nine Turnkeys, £25 each, .	225	0	0
Cook, .	15	0	0
Two Porters, £10 each, .	20	0	0
Nursetender, .	20	0	0
Female Searcher, .	10	0	0

The only officers on gaol allowance are the cook and two porters. The turnkeys have clothing, the others fuel and light.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, .	156	Protestant Chaplain, .	52
Surgeon, .	132	Roman Catholic do. .	224

Hospital.

The hospital was clean but confined, and altogether inadequate; fortunately there were only 19 under treatment at the time of my visit, and no serious cases. It is to be hoped the Grand Jury will see the necessity of extending the accommodation of this department, where there is not even an airing yard, or any means of proper ventilation, or which would be better, to build a new hospital. The books are properly kept, and the cost of medicine moderate. There were 3 male and 8 female lunatics, and as observed in many of my reports, it is most desirable that this unfortunate class of prisoners, who always interfere with the discipline of a gaol, should be removed as soon as possible.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board have no fixed days of meeting, but attend generally regularly when summoned by the Local Inspector. The members are—

Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart.	Daniel Cronin Coltsman, Esq.
William Denny, Esq.	Christopher Galwey, Esq.
Wilson Gun, Esq.	William Talbot Crosbie, Esq.
Richard Leahy, Esq.	St. John Blacker, Esq.
Richard Chute, Esq.	Robert Conway Hickson, Esq.
Maurice J. O'Connell, Esq.	The Knight of Kerry.

General Observations.

Considerable improvements have been made in this gaol since the last inspection, and others are in progress. The money has been granted for the erection of a capstan-mill, and

the foundation for the building already commenced. The system of lock-up recommended by my colleague has been adopted. I visited the prison on two successive days, and I found it on both occasions in very good order, as far as cleanliness and regularity could make it; but, unfortunately, it presented a melancholy picture of over-crowding, produced in a great degree by the great distress that prevails throughout the county. I am also happy to observe, that much has been done with regard to the bridewells; and nearly all of them have been supplied with bedding and other necessities: there are still, however, some little matters which deserve consideration, and which will be found in the separate reports of these minor prisons.

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Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Kenmare, June 30th.—The keeper was absent at the time of my visit; he had gone part of the way with an escort of prisoners;—his son, a smart and intelligent lad, showed me the bridewell and books. There were 3 male prisoners and 1 female; 176 last quarter. Bedding clean and good. Sewerage improved, but no water; it is brought from nearly a mile distance, and no allowance made to the keeper, who has to pay for its carriage out of his small salary of £10 per annum. The bridewell was in good order, and greatly improved since the last inspection. The Local Inspector frequent in his visits. Dietary averages about 3*d.* for each prisoner.

Killarney, June 30th.—I found 34 males and 12 females in this bridewell, 19 of whom, however, were only here for the night on their way to the county gaol; 856 confined here the past quarter. The bread is still baked in the open air. A visitors' book has been provided since last inspection. Committals regularly kept. Cost of dietary, males, 3½*d.*, females, 2¾*d.* Keeper's salary, £20 per annum. Water on the premises. The bridewell was as clean as could be expected in its crowded state, and the registry correct.

Miltown, July 1st.—Much improved. Committals regularly filed. Three males and one female—157 during the quarter. Local Inspector visits regularly. Prisoners at breakfast at the time of my visit. Provisions good; average cost of dietary about 3*d.* Keeper's salary, £10 per annum. The outer gate requires repair, and locks should be provided for this and the inner door. The whole bridewell requires painting.

Caherciveen, July 2nd.—This bridewell is greatly improved since last inspection. A new keeper has been appointed; he appears to be a respectable man, and anxious to perform his duty. The bridewell has been put in repair, but the kitchen requires flagging. The registry is properly kept. There were 5 male prisoners, no females; 158 during the quarter. Committals regularly filed. Cost of dietary, males, 3½*d.*; females, 2¾*d.* Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.

Castleisland, July 4th.—Very clean and orderly. 4 male prisoners, and 2 females; 82 last quarter. Transmittals regular to county gaol. No visitors' book. Registry correct. Average

SOUTH DISTRICT. — County of Kerry.	cost of dietary, 3 <i>d.</i> Local Inspector frequently visits. Petty sessions held fortnightly; attendance regular. Bridewell keeper thirty years in the service, salary £10 per annum.
	<i>Dingle, July 5th.</i> —3 males and 1 female; 126 last quarter. Clean and orderly. No visitors' book. Privies in a filthy and unhealthy state, the sewerage being defective. No water on the premises, but the river convenient to the prison. Registry correct. Local Inspector visits regularly. Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.
Bridewells. Dingle.	
Listowel.	<i>Listowel, July 7th.</i> —Quarter sessions going on at the time of my visit. 39 males and 21 females are confined here. No water on the premises; has to be brought from a considerable distance. 394 prisoners confined here last quarter. Sewerage defective. Bedding good and clean. Transmittals regular. Keeper's salary, £20 per annum. Dietary averages 3 <i>d.</i> for each prisoner.
Tarbert.	<i>Tarbert, July 7th.</i> —No prisoners; 55 last quarter. A supply of bedding required. Keeper, lately appointed, appears to be a very respectable man. Sewerage very bad, and no water. Dietary about 3 <i>d.</i> on the average. Local Inspector frequently visits. Some of the doors without locks, and outside door broken; quite insecure. Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of
Kildare Gaol,
at Athy.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT ATHY.—VISITED JANUARY 27TH, 1852.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners I found to be thus classified:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	1	—
Felons convicted, . . .	10	5
Felons untried, . . .	11	4
Misdemeanants do. . .	—	1
Committed summarily, . .	4	7
Total, . . .	26	17—43

Contrary to what generally prevails, there is an increase in the number confined here over that returned at the last inspection, when the total in custody amounted to only 34: here, as at Naas, the majority of committals were for trespass and petty larcenies, and more than half of the entire number were strangers to the locality. The pump has been put in order, and a break added to it, which gives some employment for prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The new laundry has been completed; it is well constructed, and conveniently-arranged perforated zinc plates have been introduced into the windows, which afford sufficient ventilation to the cells, rooms, and corridors. There were 529 commitments during the past year—311 males, and 218 females. Re-commitments—males, 20, and females, 24—as follows:—21 once, 3 twice, 4 three times, and 1 four times. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the year, 111; average—males, 34; females, 18. The

accommodation consists of 32 single cells, 3 solitary cells, and two rooms with beds.

SOUTH
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County of
Kildare Gaol,
at Athy.

Employment and Schools.

Tailoring and shoe-making are carried on to a small extent. Stones are purchased at 10*d.* per ton, and sold, when broken, at 1*s.* 2*d.* It would be very desirable to have sheds erected for this employment, where prisoners could be separated while at work.

School instruction is given to the prisoners for two hours daily.

Female Department.

This department is altogether insufficient in accommodation, which renders the most simple classification impossible. There is only one day-room and two single cells. The whole of this part of the gaol was remarkably clean and well ventilated, and, apparently, well managed by the matron, who gives elementary instruction to the juvenile prisoners for two hours each day. At the time of my visit, the females were employed at spinning, knitting, carding wool, washing, mangling, and needle-work.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. meal in stirabout, half pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and one pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout, half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

All prisoners receive gruel for dinner, in place of milk, on two days in each week; and prisoners confined for a month and under, the same each day, in place of milk, for dinner.

Some complaints were made of the dietary, but on inquiry and inspection of provisions, I felt satisfied they were without foundation. The following are the contract prices:—Bread, per lb., 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	161	Presbyterian or Dissenting	
Surgeon,	110	Chaplain,	84
Protestant Chaplain,	71	Roman Catholic do.	not entered.

All the non-resident officers should enter their visits in the book kept for that purpose: the Prisons Act requires the observance of this regulation.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Butler, Esq., Local Inspector,	27	13	10
Rev. Thomas Jameson, Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10
Rev. John Lawler, Roman Catholic do.	27	13	10
William Clayton, Esq., Physician,	25	0	0
Patrick Drill, Governor,	100	0	0
Thomas Crampton, Turnkey,	20	0	0
Arthur Driscoll, do.	20	0	0
Patrick Moore, do.	20	0	0
Richard Johnston, do.	20	0	0
Mary Drill, Matron,	20	0	0
Bridget M'Nally, Assistant do.	6	0	0

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DISTRICT.

County of
Kildare Gaol,
at Athy.

The governor, turnkeys, matron, and assistant, all receive gaol allowance.

Hospitals.

There is no hospital—the prisoners requiring medical attention being prescribed for in their cells. The cost of medicine has been considerably reduced; in 1850 it amounted to £27 3s. 2d., while in 1851 it came to but £14 16s. 11d. There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Downes.	Edward Bagot, Esq.
Rev. F. S. Trench.	William Caulfield, Esq.
Rev. John Bagot.	Blayney T. Roper, Esq.
Captain Lefroy.	Francis A. Trench, Esq.
George Evans, Esq.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.

The meetings of the Board are held monthly, and the attendance of the members punctual. The accounts are made up, and all bills discharged previous to each assizes.

General Observations.

The Governor was ill at the time of my visit, but I was accompanied round the gaol, and afforded every information by Turnkey Driscoll, who appears to be a very efficient and pains-taking officer. His salary, £20 a year, is quite inadequate to his services; he acts in the capacity of Deputy Governor, and appears to perform the duties of that office satisfactorily.

There is no tread-wheel, and no means of punishing prisoners sentenced to hard labour. I would recommend the introduction of shot-drill as a desirable employment for this class of prisoners, as also for vagrants and turbulent characters. The number of re-commitments alone points out the necessity for some additional punishment in this gaol, as well as at Naas, where I have also recommended its adoption.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of
Kildare Gaol,
at Naas.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED 23RD JANUARY, 1852.

State and Accommodation.

THE annexed numbers were confined here on the above date:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	—
Poor do.	1	—
Felons convicted,	39	8
Misdemeanants do. . . .	3	—
Felons untried,	7	7
Misdemeanants do. . . .	1	1
Vagrants,	8	—
Committed summarily, . .	6	9
Total,	66	25—91
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	7	—

This return shows a decrease of seven only as compared with the number in custody at the last inspection; at that time, however, there were no convicts; on the day of my visit there were

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kildare Gaol,
at Naas.

24, so that the actual diminution of ordinary prisoners amounts to 31. Of the entire number in custody there were but 14 males and 10 females from the county of Kildare; the great majority of male prisoners consisted of vagrants from the adjoining counties, and hardened and incorrigible characters from the city, some of the latter having been committed two or three times to the gaol. The quality of crime is in some respects changed, and is generally of a less violent character than heretofore; cases of cattle and sheep stealing have decreased considerably, while the principal offences are trespass and petty larceny. The accommodation consists of 62 single cells, 4 solitary cells, 12 rooms with beds, and 6 day-rooms. The gaol throughout was clean and orderly, the bedding good and sufficient, but the ventilation of the separate cells, which are supplied with hot air, is entirely defective, and several of them so close as to be almost offensive; this might be remedied at little expense by the introduction of perforated zinc plates in the windows; this has been adopted at Athy, and answers the purpose effectually. The punishments for the past year, generally of a light character, amounted to 91, which, with one or two exceptions, were by order of the Governor. The commitments for the past year were, males, 488; females, 217;—re-commitments, males, 77; females, 34;—greatest number in gaol at one time, males, 104; females, 43;—average males, 71; females, 29.

Employment and Schools.

Mat-making was the only industrial employment at the time of my inspection; and on looking over the accounts for the last twelve months I found it yielded no profit. There is a regular salaried schoolmaster, but I regret to add that on examination of the different classes they appeared to have made little progress under his tuition, although it would appear from the registry that the advancement had been considerable. The system of teaching is not a good one, and I should recommend that more attention be paid in future to this important branch of discipline, and particularly to the juvenile classes.

Female Department.

This department is tolerably well managed, but a better arrangement might be made with regard to classification. I pointed out to the Local Inspector and matron how this might be effected by the separation of the inmates into four classes according to character, for which there is sufficient accommodation; at present they are in two divisions only, tried and untried. Educational instruction, I was informed, is given for two hours daily; a few of the prisoners were employed at needle-work, knitting, and washing; the laundry, which is underground, is entirely defective, and I fear in its present situation it is, for want of space, incapable of any improvement.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

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—
County of
Kildare Gaol,
at Naas.

Females—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and 3 naggins of new milk.

Males and females under 10 years—5 oz. oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

All prisoners get gruel instead of milk on two days in each week, and all sentenced to one month or under get gruel each day for dinner in place of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. 1d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 10s.; meat, per lb., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; new milk, per gallon, 4d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per stone, 3d.

The provisions are duly inspected by the chaplains; the bread, milk, and stirabout, at the time of my inspection, were all of excellent quality.

Books and Accounts.

The books are generally well kept, and the accounts appeared to be regular, but the check on the daily consumption is not sufficient; this, however, will be remedied when the new form of keeping the dietary account is brought into use, and which will shortly be issued for adoption in all gaols.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Walter de Burgh, Local Inspector, .	37	18	0
Rev. Walter de Burgh, Protestant Chaplain, .	27	13	10
Rev. G. Doyle, Roman Catholic do. .	27	13	10
James Kellett, Esq., Surgeon, .	40	0	0
Mr. Robert Hayes, Apothecary, .	30	0	0
Mr. William Clarke, Governor, .	160	0	0
Mr. John Drill, Deputy Governor, .	50	0	0
Mrs. Jane Drill, Matron, .	20	0	0
Ellen Drill, Assistant Matron, .	6	0	0
John Thornberry, Turnkey, .	20	0	0
Henry Acheson, do. .	20	0	0
George Williams, do. .	20	0	0
Richard Adams, do. .	20	0	0
Lawrence Tuite, do. .	20	0	0
William Hannan, do. .	20	0	0
James Tracy, Schoolmaster, .	20	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, .	80	Protestant Chaplain, .	63
Surgeon, .	154	Roman Catholic do., .	81

All the resident officers are on gaol allowance.

Hospital.

The hospital was clean, comfortable, and well ventilated; it is defective in its construction, the wards for males and females being on the same floor, with only one staircase for both departments. There were seven males under treatment, three of which were fever cases; no females. The gaol is generally healthy. In 1849 there were only 58 in hospital for the year; in 1850, 62; and last year 36. The medicines are supplied by an apothecary in the town; the cost of which for the past year was £16 17s. 11d. There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster.	Thomas de Burgh, Esq.
Lord Viscount Naas.	Ponsonby Moore, Esq.
Edward Beauman, Esq.	Isaac Manders, Esq.
Hans Hendrick, Esq.	

The Board meets only when summoned by the Local Inspector; there is generally a good attendance. The accounts are closed, and all bills discharged previous to each assizes.

General Observations.

I found this gaol in a creditable state of cleanliness and regularity, and it is but justice to the Governor to state that he evinced a laudable anxiety to make the most of the limited resources placed at his disposal. The subordinate officers generally did not appear to me to be either intelligent or efficient, and therefore cannot afford that assistance to the Governor which is absolutely necessary for carrying out a strict reformatory discipline or a proper supervision of the prisoners. There is no night watch; and one efficient turnkey, at least, should be added to the staff. With reference to the occupations of the prisoners, some change is necessary; there is no tread-wheel or other means for the employment, as well as punishment, of prisoners sentenced to hard labour. I should, therefore, strongly recommend the erection of a capstan or crank mill, by which not only a saving might be effected by grinding corn for consumption in the prison, but would also give employment to the class above referred to. For incorrigible vagrants and refractory characters I should recommend, in conjunction with the mill, the introduction of shot-drill, which, in military prisons, and in many of the county gaols, has been found a most effectual antidote to re-committals; and I regretted to find that several of the prisoners at the time of my inspection, who had been committed a second, and some a third time to the gaol, and sentenced to hard labour, were employed at mat-making, picking cocoa-nut fibre, and light prison duties.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KILKENNY GAOL.—VISITED 25TH AND 26TH
NOVEMBER, 1851.

County of
Kilkenny Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

I FOUND the prisoners confined to be less by 60 than the number returned at the last inspection; they were classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, .	7	—	Drunkards, .	3	—
Poor do. .	12	3	Committed summarily, .	19	14
Felons convicted, .	58	23	Lunatics, .	13	2
Misdemeanants do. .	18	—		—	—
Felons untried, .	11	8	Total, .	152	55—207
Misdemeanants do. .	4	5	Of whom in Hospital, .	3	—
Soldiers tried, .	5	—			
Revenue Laws, .	2	—			

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kilkenny Gaol.

This gaol has fortunately escaped, in a great degree, the overcrowding so common in other prisons for the last two or three years, and when the addition, now nearly completed, is brought into use, there will be ample room for carrying out separate imprisonment. The available accommodation at present consists of 48 cells, 4 solitary cells, and 7 rooms with beds, besides the old workhouse, in which the females and lunatics are confined. The commitments during the past year were:—males, 1,072; females, 404;—re-commitments, males, 62, twice; 7, three times. Females, 33, twice; 4, three times. Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year, males, 256; females, 83;—average males, 212; do. females, 68. Committed for drunkenness, 63. There were nine convicts—two males and seven females; 13 pauper debtors, 12 of whom were for overholding land, several of them had been confined for more than a year, and one for two years. Punishments, 112 since the 1st of January last, nearly all of them of a trifling character.

The new building, which is designed on the separate system, consists of two radiating wings with a central hall, Governor's residence, centre building, gate lodge, an additional story to hospital, two exercising yards, ventilating shaft, glazed stone tubular drain pipes, well and force pump. The wings contain 192 separate cells, 8 punishment cells, all arched with brick and cement, and fitted up with water-closet, wash-hand-basin, table, stool, and hammock-irons. The central hall communicates with the corridors of the wings and with the old prison; in the corridors, stairs lead to the different tiers of cells, with iron railings and brackets which support and protect the gangways to the cells. The centre building contains, in the basement, six reception cells and baths, store and fumigating rooms, kitchen, scullery, bread and meal stores, and two arched rooms for heating apparatus. An arched passage leads from beneath the centre hall to the female apartments in the old gaol. On the ground floor is the principal entrance and corridor, clock and bell tower, and eight rooms for turnkeys, board room, office, &c. &c. The chapel, which is over this building, is fitted up with 246 separate sittings, three entrances for prisoners, altar, pulpit, and accommodation for Governor, turnkeys, &c. The exercising yards are eighty feet in diameter, they are to be surrounded by iron railing nine feet high. The gate lodge contains two rooms on the ground floor, and an arched entrance with folding gates; above are two bed-rooms, lead flat, and press-room—access to these by the stone stairs in the tower. The Governor's residence adjoins, and contains a basement, consisting of kitchen, scullery, servants' room, and cellar; on the ground floor, hall, and two sitting rooms; and on the first floor, four rooms and water-closet. The whole building is surrounded by a wall 22 feet high.

Employment and Schools.

The employments are mat-making, weaving, winding, shoe-making, tailoring, and stone-breaking. Trades however are

carried on but to a very limited extent. The tread-wheel, which is adapted to no useful purpose, has room for only ten at a time. I would suggest that the prisoners should be separated by divisions when employed on it, and also while waiting for their turn of work, by placing them in separate sheds at the opposite side of the yard. I should also recommend the introduction of shot exercise which has been found most effectual at Clonmel and Ennis as a deterrent from crime; and since its adoption the re-committals by summary convictions and for insubordination and absconding from the workhouse, have decreased considerably. There is a regular schoolmaster employed, and a registry of advancement is kept. I examined some of the classes, and I regret to add that they appeared to have made but little progress, particularly the juveniles, to whom I would suggest more attention should be paid in future.

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County of
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Female Department.

This department is tolerably well managed, and some of the females were employed in spinning, carding, winding, and needle-work. There were six women with very young and most wretched-looking children; they appeared to be treated with great kindness by the matron and her assistant. There is no classification, indeed it is scarcely possible, this department being in the old workhouse, which provides accommodation for the debtors and lunatics, as well as the females. When the new addition is completed, this department is to be transferred to the old gaol.

Dietary.

1st Class—Males: 8 oz. meal, and half pint new milk for breakfast. Dinner: 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class—Females: 7 oz of meal, and half pint new milk for breakfast. Dinner: 12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

3rd Class—Males and females under 10 years: 5 oz. of meal and half pint of new milk for breakfast. Dinner: 10 oz. of brown bread, and half pint of milk. Supper: 4 oz. brown bread, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin milk.

Lunatics' Suppers—7 oz. of brown bread, with half pint new milk.

Stirabout consists of one-half oatmeal, and one-half Indian meal.

Oatmeal gruel for dinner two days in each week to all prisoners; and any committed for one month and under get gruel for dinner instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread (brown), $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 4 lb. loaf; do. (white), $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per 4 lb. do.; meat, per lb., without bone, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $6d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $3d.$; salt, per stone, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; coals, $14s.$ per ton; oaten straw, $15s. 9d.$ per ton.

There are no contracts for oatmeal or Indian meal, both are purchased by the Governor as required, the average cost since last assizes being for the former, $10s.$, and for the latter, $7s. 2d.$

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per cwt., which is under what it could be obtained for by contract, and probably, a better article provided; the account appeared to me to be very accurately kept. The bread and milk are unexceptionable. The provisions are inspected regularly by the chaplains, and generally approved of as appears by the visitors' book. There were no complaints.

Books and Accounts.

The books are generally well kept, but the system of keeping the daily consumption account is not a satisfactory one; the checks, however, on this as well as the general disbursements of the gaol, appeared to be sufficient.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Local Inspector, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Jones,	80	0	0
Governor, E. Hunt Robbins,	240	0	0
Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Perry,	46	0	0
R. C. Chaplain, Rev. John Gorman,	46	0	0
Joseph Lalor, M.D.,	65	0	0
1st Turnkey, William Lee,	37	0	0
2nd do. Thomas Whelan,	30	0	0
3rd do. Thomas Murphy,	30	0	0
4th do. Thomas Ireland,	25	0	0
5th do. Michael Leonard,	24	0	0
6th do. Michael Murray,	30	0	0
7th do. Thomas Dwyer,	30	0	0
8th do. Solomon Bygroves,	25	0	0
9th do. John Sixsmith (Schoolmaster),	28	0	0
Matron, Mrs. Jane Hoye,	30	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	243	Protestant Chaplain,	187
Surgeon,	374	Roman Catholic do. . . .	219

The turnkeys sleep within the prison; they appeared to be generally an efficient and respectable body—none are on gaol allowance.

Hospital.

The hospital, to which another story has been added, is now a roomy and well-ventilated building; it had not been occupied since the addition has been made to it, and, I am happy to say, that there has been no occasion for it; the rooms set apart for patients being hitherto fully adequate. The gaol has been remarkably healthy—there were only three under treatment at the time of my visit, and no serious cases.

Board of Superintendence.

Marquis of Ormonde.	John Newport Greene, Esq., J.P.
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh.	Edmond Smithwick, Esq., J.P.
Sir John Blunden, Bart.	Richard Sullivan, Esq., J.P.
J. B. C. Wandesford, Esq., J.P.	James S. Lane, Esq., J.P.
Joseph Greene, Esq., R.M.	Richard Wheeler, Esq., J.P.
Henry Wemyes, Esq., J.P.	Rev. J. Thacker.

The Board have no regular days of meeting, but are summoned occasionally by the Local Inspector. The accounts are audited twice a year, and laid before the Grand Jury. When the new gaol is occupied, and the separate system brought into operation, I would suggest to the Board the necessity of having fixed days for assembling, which should be once in every month at the very least.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Kilkenny Gaol.

General Observations.

I visited this gaol on the evening of the 25th, just as the prisoners were being locked up for the night, and every thing was conducted in a very orderly and creditable manner. The following day I went through my regular inspection, and, making reasonable allowances for the difficulties and confusion consequent upon the building of the new addition, I found the gaol very clean, regular, and generally well arranged. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Greene, the resident magistrate, and an active member of the Board of Superintendence. Accompanied by Mr. Greene, the Governor, and Mr. Jones, the architect, I visited every part of the new building, and it was with great surprise, as well as regret, I learned that the heating apparatus, which formed part of the original plan and contract, had been counter-ordered, and in reference thereto, I beg to call the attention of the commissioners to the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 44, the 4th section of which enacts, "That no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not of such a size, and lighted, *warmed*, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner, as may be required by a due regard to health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, and that no cell shall be used for such separate confinement until its fitness in these several particulars shall have been certified by one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, to the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors," &c. &c. It is, therefore, impossible that the necessary certificate can be given until the provisions of the act are complied with. I beg also to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that there is no laundry in the old gaol, neither is it provided for in the new addition—it is unnecessary to add, that one is absolutely indispensable. There are some minor points to which I need not, perhaps, here refer; I left a memorandum of them with Mr. Greene, who agreed with me as to their necessity, and promised to bring these matters, as well as the others to which I have already referred, before the Commissioners and Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Uxlingford.—This bridewell is ill-constructed, and very insecure—two male prisoners escaped within the last year. The keeper is paid only £9 4s. 7d. per annum, which is quite inadequate; it is unreasonable to expect that the services of any respectable or efficient man can be obtained at so small a salary. The keeper at New Birmingham, in the South Riding of Tip-

Uxlingford.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Kilkenny.Bridewells.
Urlingford.

perary, (only six miles from Urlingford,) is paid £30 a year, the average number of prisoners in both places is about the same, and the duties nearly equal. The bridewell was tolerably clean, registry correct, and committals regular; average cost of dietary, 4d. Prisoners are lodged here frequently without written committals, which is illegal. No petty sessions held at Urlingford, but take place fortnightly at Johnstown, two miles distant, and I was informed that the attendance of magistrates seldom fails. Local Inspector regularly visits.

Callan.

Callan.—No prisoners at the time of my visit. Sixty confined here since the commencement of the quarter, half of whom were committed for drunkenness, which I regret to say I find considerably on the increase here, as well as elsewhere. This bridewell is also very insecure; a male prisoner escaped on the 10th of October, but was immediately retaken. There is only one yard for males and females; it might be divided at little expense, and the place rendered more secure. Prisoners are lodged here also without written committals; it is, however, right to state that the nearest magistrate's residence is five miles from the town. Petty sessions are held once in every three weeks; always a good attendance of magistrates; average cost of dietary 3½d. all round. Local Inspector and magistrates visit frequently. Keeper active and efficient, salary £9 4s. 7d. per annum. No water on the premises—a pump much required. The whole bridewell clean and orderly; registry and committals correct, and bedding good and sufficient.

Thomastown.

Thomastown.—I found this bridewell in a very unsatisfactory state; it is of considerable size, but ill-constructed and badly kept. There are nine cells for males, no day-room and no yard; ten cells for females, and one a little larger than the others used as a day-room; no yard. There were only three sets of bedding in the male cells (neither clean nor good); there was none whatever for females. The water on the premises so bad that it cannot be used. The privies, which are inside the building, are so ill-constructed, that the passages to the sewers are ineffective, and in consequence they are generally most offensive. Ninety-four prisoners confined here since the commencement of the quarter—one-third of them for drunkenness. Petty sessions held fortnightly; attendance of magistrates very regular. No long detentions, but prisoners are sometimes lodged without written committals. Average cost of dietary, 3½d. Keeper's salary, £18 9s. 3d. per annum.

The following resolution, to which I beg to call attention, was passed by the Grand Jury at spring assizes, 1850:—Resolved, "That the magistrates attending the petty sessions of Thomastown and Urlingford, be appointed a committee for the inspection and supervision of the bridewells in those towns."

In many counties the bridewells are placed under the superintendence of the Local Inspector or Governor of the county gaol, and wherever this is the case, I find those minor prisons conducted with efficiency and economy.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General,*

CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL.—VISITED NOVEMBER 26TH, 1851.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

City of
Kilkenny Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	1	1
Poor do.	5	2
Felons convicted, . . .	11	12
Misdemeanants do. . .	4	1
Felons untried, . . .	—	1
Misdemeanants do. . .	4	10
Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	26	28—54

The above return shows a decrease of 16 as compared with the number in confinement at the last inspection. The accommodation consists of 7 single cells, 1 solitary cell, 10 rooms with beds, 4 day-rooms and 3 yards. The commitments during the past year were, males, 600; females, 772. Greatest number in gaol at one time, males, 52; females, 43. The re-commitments of males were few, but of females very great, there being over one hundred vagrants and prostitutes re-committed, many of them three and four times and upwards. The number of punishments was unusually high, 440 since the 1st of January last, nearly all of them of a trifling character, and the same penalties inflicted over and over again for the same offences. This constant recurrence of minor punishments only produces irritation without having any *deterrent* effect; I would therefore suggest, that when it is found necessary to punish a prisoner for a second or third time, he should be brought before a magistrate, being a member of the Board of Superintendence, and dealt with accordingly. The gaol throughout was clean, and the bedding good and sufficient. There were no complaints.

Employment and Schools.

There is no employment but stone-breaking, and this even is not carried on to any great extent. There is no tread-wheel, or any means of punishment for those sentenced to hard labour, and by the Governor's account, he has a very refractory set at times to deal with; I should, therefore, strongly recommend the introduction of shot-drill or exercise. It has been adopted at Clonmel, Ennis, and in other gaols with most beneficial results—and I have little doubt if introduced here, the number of punishments already referred to will no longer be found necessary.

There is no school, nor is any attempt made to give educational instruction to the prisoners.

Dietary.

Breakfast—9 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of new milk.
Dinner—9 oz. of oatmeal, and 1 pint of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, 4½d. per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, per cwt. 11s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt. 8s. 6d.; meat, per lb. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, 3¾d.; salt, per stone, 5d.

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The dietary is altogether contrary to law, to which I beg to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence, and to refer them to the circulars of the 30th August, 1850, and 24th of February last. By the above scale male prisoners get 1 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and half a pint of new milk; females, 2 oz. oatmeal and half a pint of new milk, above the regulated allowance for breakfast; again, all prisoners get the same quantity of oatmeal in stirabout for dinner, in place of 14 oz. of bread for males and 12 oz. for females, and gruel in place of milk at certain periods is altogether omitted. It is as well perhaps to give the scale of dietary now in use in all other gaols in Ireland, which received the sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench, as referred to in the above circulars, and I would impress upon the Board the necessity of its immediate adoption here.

Prison Dietary.

SCHEDULE I.

	CLASS 1.	CLASS 2.	CLASS 3.
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 years.
Breakfast, {	8 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	7 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	5 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Dinner, {	14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.*	12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.*	10 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Supper,	—	—	{ 4 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin new milk.

SCHEDULE II.—DIETARY for PRISONERS whose Term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Calendar Month.

	CLASS 1.	CLASS 2.	CLASS 3.
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 years.
Breakfast, {	8 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	7 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.	5 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Dinner, {	14 oz. bread, 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.	12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.	10 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.
Supper,	—	—	{ 4 oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ naggin new milk.

The Prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than Two Months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour, (should it be certified as proper by the Medical Officer,) receive for Breakfast $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Meal, and for Dinner 1 lb. of Bread, or an equivalent portion of Potatoes.

* One pint of Gruel to be substituted for Milk at Dinner only, on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to Medical direction in all cases requiring relaxation of the Rule.

The Meal may be Indian Meal, or Oatmeal, or Rye Meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with Meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of Rice to 6 of Meal. Instead of New Milk, Buttermilk may be used in the proportion of half a pint of New Milk to one pint of Buttermilk.

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The Bread shall consist of either of the following substances :—

1. Seconds Flour.
2. Half Seconds Flour and half Indian Meal.
3. Whole Wheat Meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and Barley Meal.

Provided that if Rye or Rye and Barley Bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of Rye or Rye and Barley Bread for 14. oz. of Wheaten or Indian Meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the Stirabout or Bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast, . . .	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner, . . .	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper, . . .	„	„	1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of Potatoes for Bread at Dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept by the Governor, and the check on the dietary account by the Local Inspector; they appeared to be all accurate, and the pass-books regular.

Female Department.

The accommodation here consists of only one day-room and three sleeping-rooms, some of them under ground, dark and gloomy. There was no employment at the time of my visit but washing and pris on duties. As before observed, there is no classification and no school.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Nathaniel Alcock, Esq., M.D., . . .	30	0	0
Rev. Henry Hare, Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. William Hayden, Roman Catholic do. . .	30	0	0
Thomas Prim, Esq., Local Inspector, . . .	30	0	0
William Magee, Governor, . . .	65	0	0
Mrs. Charlotte Magee, Matron, . . .	15	0	0
Jeffrey Mara, Turnkey, . . .	20	0	0
Thomas Foley, do.	20	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, . . . 273	Protestant Chaplain, . . . 99
Surgeon, . . . 107	Roman Catholic do. . . 84

It will be seen that there are only two turnkeys, which is altogether insufficient for a proper supervision of the prisoners. It is impossible to expect that the Governor can carry out any thing like reformatory discipline in the gaol, unless he is pro-

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Kilkenny Gaol.

vided with a proper staff to assist him in the execution of his duty.

Hospital.

There is no hospital; one of the rooms in the prison is used for the purpose. The gaol is generally remarkably healthy; there were none on the sick list at the time of my visit.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets occasionally; it is summoned, when required, by the Local Inspector. The accounts are settled and bills discharged at each assizes. The members are—

Marquis of Ormonde.	Robert Goslin, Esq.
Michael Hyland, Esq., Mayor.	Edmond Murphy, Esq.
Richard Sullivan, Esq., J.P.	Daniel Cullen, Esq.
Edmond Smithwick, Esq., J.P.	William Lanigan, Esq.
Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P.	William J. Douglas, Esq.
Henry Potter, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Power, Esq.

General Observations.

The number of years that my predecessors in office have urged the necessity of building a new gaol, may spare me the task of doing more than to express a hope that, as the circumstances of the country improve, the authorities may be induced to take the matter into consideration. It is but justice to add, that taxation is heavily complained of by the citizens, and that a great portion of the prisoners do not belong to the town, but are strangers from the neighbouring districts. At present, therefore, it is, I fear, hopeless to expect that a sum sufficient to build a new gaol would be sanctioned; in the meantime, therefore, I beg to suggest to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the necessity of maintaining the present establishment in some degree of efficiency, the expense of which would be inconsiderable, and the benefit derived would more than compensate for the small additional outlay required for this purpose.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

King's County
Gaol.

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED 5TH
DECEMBER, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	5	—
Poor do.	6	1
Felons convicted, . . .	64	26
Misdemeanants do. . .	5	14
Felons untried, . . .	20	10
Misdemeanants do. . .	2	2
Revenue Laws, . . .	4	—
Lunatics,	2	1
Total,	108	54—162
Of whom sick in Hospital, . .	6	5—11

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

King's County
Gaol.

This total shows a diminution of 23, as compared with the return at the last inspection; but on that occasion there were 35 convicts—on the day of my inspection only 14; so that the actual number of other prisoners was nearly equal at both periods. The accommodation for males consists of 80 single cells, 4 solitary cells, 3 rooms with beds, and 4 day-rooms; for females, 32 single cells, 1 solitary cell, and 2 day-rooms. Commitments during the past year, males, 870; females, 418;—re-commitments, males, 15; females, 27;—greatest number in gaol at one time during past year, males, 200; females, 91. Average males, 154; females, 66. The sewerage is ineffective, but has lately been improved, and no inconvenience is now felt from it. The storage is excellent for general purposes, which contained a good supply of raw material and manufactured articles, also the prisoners' clothing, and wheat, which is ground in a hand-mill. The bread used by the prisoners is baked in the establishment, the cost of which is a fraction under $\frac{3}{4}d.$, per lb. All the prisoners are furnished with gaol clothing; the bedding throughout the gaol was unexceptionable. The whole prison was scrupulously clean, and its internal condition most creditable to the Governor and Local Inspector.

Employment and Schools.

Considerable activity is displayed in the industrial department, and work is found for nearly all the prisoners. The employments for males consist of shoe-making, tailoring, weaving, winding, carpenters', braziers', stone-cutters', coopers', and smiths' work; painting, stone-breaking, grinding corn, working water-engine, and prison duties. The profits of works for the past year were returned as £294 6s. 1d. There is a salaried schoolmaster lately appointed; he appears to be a respectable man, and an efficient teacher. A registry is kept, by which it appeared that several prisoners had been instructed in reading and writing, and a still greater number much improved.

Female Department.

The order and cleanliness existing here were most creditable to the matron and her assistant, but want of space is sadly felt. A number of the females were, however, employed in spinning, knitting, carding, and needle-work. Classification of any kind scarcely exists; the same may be said with regard to educational instruction; and I should recommend that more attention be paid in future to this latter branch of discipline, particularly to the younger prisoners.

Dietary.

Males.—4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint sweet milk.

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—
King's County
Gaol.

All prisoners under 1 month's confinement, get gruel every day—two days in the week, gruel substituted for milk at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. $\frac{2}{3}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 10s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. $8d.$; meat, per lb., $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $4d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $3d.$

Several complaints were made by the prisoners of the quality of the provisions, but on inquiry, I felt quite satisfied they were without the slightest foundation. The bread, oatmeal, and milk, were all excellent; and by the visitors' book it appeared that the chaplains regularly inspect and reported the dietary always good and wholesome.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well and neatly kept. The Local Inspector went through them with me, and all appeared to be accurate, and the checks clear and satisfactory.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. E. F. Berry, Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0
Rev. J. O'Rafferty, Roman Catholic do. . .	40	0	0
Francis Berry, Local Inspector, . . .	130	0	0
Robert Harding, Governor, . . .	184	12	2
John Ridley, Medical Officer, . . .	45	0	0
Philip Belton, Apothecary, . . .	20	0	0
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor, . . .	60	0	0
Eliza McGhee, Matron, . . .	40	0	0
E. Fitzgibbon, Female Turnkey, . . .	25	0	0
Margaret Thompson, Nurse, . . .	20	0	0
William Smith, 1st Turnkey, . . .	40	0	0
Philip Green, 2nd do. . .	25	0	0
Thomas Brennan, 3rd do. . .	25	0	0
John Silver, 4th do. . .	25	0	0
Jones Commons, 5th do. . .	25	0	0
John Doolin, 6th do. . .	25	0	0
Michael Murray, 7th do. . .	25	0	0
Henry Neill, 8th do. . .	25	0	0
Philip Green, Junior Messenger, . . .	6	10	0
William J. Adams, Schoolmaster, . . .	25	0	0

None of the officers are on gaol allowance. The Turnkeys wear uniform—they appear to be respectable and efficient.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, . . .	249	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	178
Surgeon, . . .	356	Roman Catholic do. . .	170

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals—there were six males and four females under treatment. No serious cases; both departments were well ventilated, clean, and comfortable. The gaol is generally healthy. The medicines are supplied by contract, at £30 per annum, by an apothecary in the town, who receives a salary of £20 in addition. The total number in hospital for

the past year was 171, and total number of days 2,697. There were 2 male lunatics and 1 female, the latter very violent, so much so that on my reporting the case to the office of that department in Dublin, an immediate order was sent to have her removed from the gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
King's County
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets on the first Monday of every month; the attendance of members generally regular; the accounts are checked at these periods, and the bills discharged.

Earl of Rosse,
Earl of Charleville,
John W. Tarleton, Esq.
John O'Brien, Esq.
Dawson French, Esq.
Robert B. Slater, Esq.

David Thompson, Esq.
George M'Mullen, Esq.
Henry Manly, Esq.
Robert Goodbody, Esq.
Thomas Acres Pierce, Esq.

General Observations.

This is a fine gaol, and possesses many advantages; it is airy and well ventilated; the wards judiciously arranged; and, in point of order, discipline, cleanliness, and regularity, stands deservedly high. The female section of the prison, however, is lamentably deficient in accommodation, and altogether inadequate to the carrying out useful employment, or reformatory discipline. It was, therefore, with regret I found that no steps had been taken to erect the separate sheds, so often referred to in former reports. A large quantity of cut stone for the purpose has been ready for some time, and the expense of erection would be inconsiderable; I, therefore, beg to recommend its immediate consideration to the Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Parsonstown.—The quarter sessions were being held at the time of my visit to this bridewell, and making reasonable allowances for its very crowded state (there being 41 prisoners for trial), I found it in a very creditable state of order and regularity. Although a district bridewell, prisoners are very seldom detained here for more than a month, the transmittals to the county gaol being very regular; this is a good arrangement, as the accommodation is by no means sufficient for long detentions. The open pits referred to in the last report are not used; the yards were very clean, and, indeed, the whole bridewell; the bedding good and sufficient, and the books and accounts regular. The average cost of dietary, 2½d. for each prisoner. The provisions are supplied by contract; the bread and oatmeal were of good quality. Keeper's salary, £40 per annum.

Parsonstown.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED 11TH AND 12TH JULY,
1851.*County of
Limerick Gaol.**State and Accommodation.*

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	7	—
Pauper, do.	14	3
Misdemeanants committed, . . .	325	95
Felons untried,	4	1
Misdemeanants do.	54	8
Committed summarily,	39	66
Total,	443	173—616
Of whom sick in Hospital, . . .	15	5—20

THE above return shows a decrease of two only as compared with the number in confinement at the last inspection, of these no less than 146 were committed from the workhouse, and 50 beggars: there were also 34 male convicts, and 13 females. It will be seen that the gaol was greatly over-crowded; the accommodation for all being only 175 cells and 14 day-rooms. A proper classification of the prisoners was of course impracticable. 17 of the cells were originally intended for separate confinement, 7 of which were used for that purpose at the time of my visit. The sewerage of the whole gaol appears to be good, and the supply of water abundant. The chapel is inconveniently small; the hospital ill placed and insufficient. There is no tread-wheel, and the means of placing the prisoners at hard labour very limited. All the clothing and bedding are manufactured and made up in the gaol. The commitments during the past year were—males, 2,208; females, 827;—re-commitments, males, 127; females, 69;—greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year, males, 661; females, 185. Average males, 439; females, 116.

Employment and Schools.

It will appear by the following return that a good deal of useful employment is carried on in the gaol, yet from want of space there were nearly 150 of the prisoners altogether idle. There is no school, or rather, no room set apart for that purpose. The school-house was some years since burned down, and no steps have been since taken to replace it. There is a schoolmaster, who also acts as clerk, and he, together with the turnkeys, gives occasional instruction to the prisoners divided into classes. The manufacture of hearth-rugs and mats has been resumed, and some very creditable specimens produced. There were over 100 tons of broken stones for which no sale could be obtained. The following is the return of employments:—

Carpenters,	6	Bakers,	4
Smiths,	3	Mat-making,	4
Nailers,	3	Prison duties,	34
Shoemakers,	8	Stone-breaking,	130
Tailors,	4		—
Weavers and winders,	45	Total employed,	307
Hecklers,	2	Unemployed,	136
Painters,	4		—
Opening hemp,	60	Total,	443

Female Department.

This department was most lamentably crowded, so much so, that it was an utter impossibility to have many of the prisoners put to any sort of useful work; there were a few women employed in spinning, carding, washing, and needle-work, and nearly 150 crowded together, having hardly standing room. Classification was out of the question. The matron and her assistant deserve great credit, under the circumstances, for having the place so clean and well ventilated; they both appeared to be active and respectable.

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County of
Limerick Gaol.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. bread (made of equal parts of whole and barley meal), and 1 pint of new milk.

Females—7 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk, for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. bread (made of equal parts of whole and barley meal), and 3 naggins of new milk on five days in each week, and gruel in place of milk to all classes on the other two days.

The chaplains regularly inspect the provisions. The bread, milk, and oatmeal were all of excellent quality. The substitution of gruel for milk at dinner two days in the week, and every day for all prisoners confined for a month and under, has reduced the average cost of dietary in this gaol from 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week to 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.; and the few cases in hospital prove that the health of the prisoners has not been affected by the change.

Contracts.—Bread baked in the gaol by steam (*no contract*); oatmeal, per cwt., 12s.; Indian meal, per ton, £7 13s. 4d.; new milk, per gallon, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; salt, per stone, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Books and Accounts.

The books appear to be all very well and correctly kept, and the system of checking satisfactory.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Henry H. Rose, Protestant Chaplain, .	50	0	0
Rev. William Burke, Roman Catholic do. .	50	0	0
David O'Callaghan, Physician, . . .	44	0	0
Joseph Parker, Apothecary, . . .	30	0	0
Mr. Henry Woodburn, Governor, . . .	300	0	0
Patrick Roche, Clerk and Schoolmaster, .	70	0	0
Patrick Brown, Turnkey,	45	0	0
John Quinlavan, do.	35	0	0
David Fitzgerald, do.	35	0	0
Daniel Hallinan, do.	35	0	0
Joseph Gabbett, do.	35	0	0
William Leamey, do.	35	0	0
John Hickey, do.	35	0	0
Charles Mallard, do.	35	0	0
Henry Roberts, do.	35	0	0
George Fitzgerald, do.	35	0	0
John Clifford, do.	35	0	0
Mrs. Mary Roche, Matron,	40	0	0
Catherine Roche, Assistant-Matron, .	20	0	0
Ellen Devitt, Nursetender,	25	0	0

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There is no Local Inspector. None of the officers are on gaol allowance. The turnkeys wear uniform.

Officers' Visits.

Surgeon,	.	.	.	431
Protestant Chaplain,	.	.	.	113
Roman Catholic do.	.	.	.	166

Hospital.

Fortunately there were very few in hospital in comparison with the numbers confined in the gaol; only 15 males and 5 females. The males were inmates of a temporary wooden building, there being no other accommodation for them; it was very clean and well ventilated. There were no very serious cases. The cost of medicines moderate, and the books correctly kept. The deaths in 1849 amounted to 158; last year only 43—a great improvement in the sanitary state of the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets regularly for the examination of the accounts. The bills are discharged by cheques signed by three of the members.

Sir Richard Bourke.	William Monsell, Esq., M.P.
The Archdeacon of Limerick.	Henry Monsell, Esq., High Sheriff.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq.	John Croker, Esq.
The Hon. John Massy.	Lord Clarina.
William H. Gabbett, Esq.	Major Vandeleur.
Michael Furnell, Esq.	Eyre Lloyd, Esq.

General Observations.

I lament to observe that the crowded state of this prison gives an additional proof to those already put forward, that the gaol is considered and sought after by the destitute classes as a refuge from the workhouse; and notwithstanding that the dietary has been reduced, so as to bring it on a level with the latter in certain cases, yet there were nearly 150 of this class confined here on the day of my inspection, besides vagrants and beggars; and it was truly lamentable that from want of space very few of them could be placed at any sort of hard labour. It must be admitted that the gaol is quite inadequate in accommodation; and although I feel very reluctant in the present times to recommend any extensive alterations or additions, yet it would be well, perhaps, for the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence to consider if sufficient funds might not be provided for building an hospital and school-house, and converting the present temporary wooden shed, used as an hospital, into a ward for committals from the workhouse and vagrants; and room might by this means be obtained for keeping them at some kind of hard labour. It is to be regretted that there is no tread-wheel in the gaol, which might be applied to this purpose; and it might be well, perhaps, to introduce shot exercise, which has been found most effectual at Ennis and other prisons in diminishing the number of re-committals, and is generally found beneficial as a reformatory discipline.

Bridewells.

I visited the bridewells of this county as follows :—July 7th, *Glin* and *Newcastle* ; 8th, *Rathkeale* and *Croom* ; and on the 9th, *Bruff* and *Kilfinan*. I found them generally well supplied with bedding and other necessaries ; the mode of keeping the daily accounts satisfactory, and the registries correct. Since the last inspection, Mr. Roche, the clerk of the gaol, has been directed by the Board of Superintendence to visit the bridewells periodically, and report upon the general state, requirements, &c. I have been furnished with copies of those reports, and as they embraced the matters to which I had myself occasion to refer, I shall not allude at present further to the subject than state that I found those minor prisons much improved since I last visited them.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED 11TH AND 12TH JULY, 1851.

*City of
Limerick Gaol.*

State and Accommodation.

By a singular coincidence the number confined in this gaol on the first day of my visit corresponded exactly with that in custody at the last inspection, classified as follows :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	5	—
Pauper do.	4	1
Felons convicted,	90	39
Misdemeanants do.	8	9
Felons untried,	6	3
Misdemeanants do.	7	4
Vagrants,	24	—
Committed summarily,	14	39
	158	95

The accommodation consists of 63 single cells, 9 solitary cells, and 35 rooms with beds ; and, although the gaol is both confined and ill-constructed, yet the extreme cleanliness and good management were such, that no great inconvenience appeared to result from the inadequacy of the building. There were 65 vagrants and beggars ; 15 committed from the workhouse ; 10 male convicts, and 2 females. The gaol is in good repair ; the drainage but tolerable ; peat charcoal and lime are freely used, and with the best effects, in the sewers and privies ; 65 of the prisoners sleep in hammocks, three in each cell—it would be well if this was more generally adopted in all prisons, and the cumbrous iron and wooden bedsteads removed. Nearly all the windows in the passages are unglazed, and it does not appear to affect the sanitary state of the gaol, which is proverbially healthy. Classification is confined to the tried and untried vagrants, and committals for short periods. The total number of commitments for the past year were : males, 4,392 ; females, 2,195 ;—re-commitments, males, 352 ; females, 127 ;—there were 1,348 summary committals ; 1,290 for further examination, and 230 for drunkenness.

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Employment and Schools.

There is little employment of an industrial nature in this gaol, stone-breaking and oakum picking being the principal occupations, together with the tread-wheel and prison duties. There is no regular school, and it is to be regretted that some attempt is not made to give instruction to the juveniles, of whom there is always a large proportion in the gaol.

Female Department.

The females were divided into three classes, according to character. There is no employment but washing, worth mentioning; a few were at needle-work and mending prison clothing at the time of my visit. The matron, who seems attentive to her duties, gives school instruction for two hours daily. The laundry is miserably small, and there is no drying-loft.

Dietary.

Indian meal, rice, bread, new milk and oatmeal gruel issued pursuant to order of Court of Queen's Bench.

The provisions were good and wholesome; they are regularly inspected by the chaplains, as appeared by the visitors' book. There were no complaints.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt. 10s.; Indian meal, per cwt. 8s.; new milk, per gallon, 4d.; salt, per stone, 5d.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are all kept in a most satisfactory manner, under the immediate superintendence of the Local Inspector, Doctor Gibson, and a perfect system of checks established. There is no watch-porter's book, however, as prescribed by the Act. One should be provided, in which every thing should be entered going in or coming out of the gaol.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	334	Protestant Chaplain,	139
Surgeon, &c.	187	Roman Catholic do.	202

The turnkeys do not wear uniform; and no rations, clothing, fuel, or light allowed to the officers.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
William Gibson, Esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Rev. A. W. Edwards, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. Braham, Roman Catholic do.	40	0	0
R. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
J. & T. Bouchier, Apothecaries,	16	0	0
John Moore, Governor,	130	0	0
John Hurly, Clerk,	35	0	0
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,	30	0	0
John Worrell, Head Turnkey,	52	10	0
James Quinn, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Madigan,	24	0	0
Patrick Russell,	24	0	0
Richard Hartigan,	24	0	0
Martin Ryan,	24	0	0
Joseph Revelle,	24	0	0
Anne Gaynor, Female Turnkey,	24	0	0
Catherine Wheeler, Hospital Nurse,	16	18	0

Hospital.

The hospital was clean and well ventilated. The total number admitted for the last year was only 93; average daily, 2½, for which the charge of medicine and attendance of apothecary appears to be very high. There were no lunatics.

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Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly, the attendance regular. The money presented at each assizes is transferred, as required, by cheques, to the Local Inspector, and the bills regularly discharged. The members of the Board are:—

The Mayor,	William Howley, Esq., J.P.
Henry Watson, Esq., J.P.	Robert Rogers, Esq.
Francis Spaight, Esq., J.P.	William Gabbett, Esq.
J. M. Mahony, Esq., J.P.	J. J. Devitt, Esq.
P. G. Barron, Esq., R.M.	David Fitzgerald, Esq.
Richard Russell, Esq., J.P.	Michael Quin, Esq.

General Observations.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of this ill-constructed old prison, I found it exceedingly clean and orderly, and generally well arranged. One great test of good management is, that although there were 253 prisoners, there was not a single case in hospital. There has been no alteration or addition made since last inspection. I was glad to learn from the able and experienced Local Inspector, that it is intended to apply at the next assizes for a presentment to extend the hospital accommodation. I should strongly recommend that in this application should be included a sufficient sum for the construction of a school-room and drying-loft, both of which are fully as necessary as the enlargement of the hospital.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED THE
4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH NOVEMBER, 1851.

Queen's County
Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

THE morning state on the 5th of November shows a diminution of 62, as compared with the number in confinement at the last inspection, which took place on the 13th November, 1850; and that return gave a decrease of 63 in comparison with the number at the inspection of 1849.

The total number this year on the above date was 165, classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, .	4	1	Committed sum-		
Poor do. . . .	4	—	marily, .	12	22
Felons convicted, .	50	26	Lunatics, .	1	2
Misdemeanants do. .	9	4		—	—
Felons untried, .	23	3	Total, .	106	59—165
Misdemeanants do. .	—	1	Of whom were sick		
Soldiers tried, .	2	—	in Hospital, .	3	1—4
Drunkards, . . .	1	—			

The accommodation consists of 76 single cells, 8 solitary cells, and 20 rooms with beds. Classification is carried out to

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*Queen's County
Gaol.*

a considerable extent, and silence strictly enforced; the prison did not appear to be over-crowded. The solitary cells have been supplied with stoves, but they are seldom required. There were only 3 male convicts, and 3 females. Since the last inspection a well-constructed bakery, with drying-loft over it, has been established at the very small cost of £24, the greater part of the work being done by the prisoners. The gaol is dry and well ventilated. The supply of water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, sufficient; clothing is supplied to all the prisoners. The commitments during the past year were:—males, 969; females, 511;—re-commitments, males, 65; females, 57. Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year—males, 200; females, 112; average males, 153; do. females, 78. Punishments were few; only 48 since the 1st of January last, and all of a trifling character. The commitments for vagrancy and drunkenness have decreased considerably within the last year.

Employment and Schools.

The industrial department is carried on with great skill and energy by the Governor, who finds employment of one kind or another for nearly all the prisoners. I found 6 tailors, 6 shoemakers, 3 carpenters, and 2 stone-cutters at work, besides 10 weaving and winding, 19 mat-making, and 13 picking wool and cocoa-nut fibre. There appears, however, to be a want of means for the employment as well as punishment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour, the tread-wheel, which is very small, not being sufficient for that purpose; I should, therefore, recommend the introduction of shot-drill, as now adopted in military prisons. This mode of punishment has been found most effectual at Ennis and Clonmel, as evidenced by the very great decrease in the re-commitments of male prisoners since its introduction into those gaols.

There is no regular schoolmaster, but each turnkey gives elementary instruction to his class for two hours daily. The juveniles appeared to have made some progress in spelling and reading.

The following is the return of works and manufactures from the 1st of April last, to the 6th of November:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cost of Material for Bakehouse and Drying-loft,	24	16	0	By Building Bakehouse and Drying-loft,	62	0	0
To ditto for Tailoring-work,	4	10	0	By Amount of Tailoring-work,	28	0	0
To ditto for Carpentry,	10	12	3½	By Amount of Carpentry-work,	25	11	0
To ditto for Mat and Brush making,	30	13	1	By Amount of Mats and Brushes,	71	6	11
To ditto for Weaving,	8	5	11	By Amount Linen, 431 yards at 8d.	14	7	4
To ditto for Shoe-making, 11 18 10				By Amount of Shoes made, 162 pair at 3s.	24	6	0
				Ditto, 206 pair at 1s.	10	6	0
To ditto for Spinning,	4	13	0		34	12	0
To Balance Profit on the whole,	156	18	1½	By Amount of Stockings, 440 pair at 9d.	16	10	0
	£252	7	3		£252	7	3

Female Department.

This department is well superintended by the matron and her assistant. I found 11 of the prisoners employed in spinning wool and flax, 6 carding, 26 knitting, and 12 at needle-work and prison duties; they were divided into four classes according to character; they all appeared healthy, and were very neat and orderly in their appearance. They receive educational instruction for two hours daily.

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Gaol.

Dietary.

Males.—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and 1 pint of butter-milk, for breakfast. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and 1 pint of butter-milk, for breakfast. Dinner, 12 oz. bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Males and females, 1 pint of gruel every Tuesday and Friday.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. $\frac{3}{4}d.$; Indian meal, per cwt. 8s. $3d.$; meat, per lb. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $4d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2d.$; salt, per stone, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains, as appeared by the visitors' book. The bread, milk, and stirabout, at the time of my inspection, were all of excellent quality. There were no complaints. The store-keepers' book is well kept, it affords a good check on the daily consumption account which is kept by the clerk, and the lock-up book, filled and signed as it is by each turnkey every evening, gives an additional check on the dietary accounts.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are well arranged and well ventilated; both remarkably clean. There were only 3 males and 1 female under treatment, all of whom were convalescent. The gaol is remarkably healthy, and there has not been a case of fever for the last twelve months. The cost of medicine is trifling—under £3 for the past year.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept in a most creditable manner by the clerk, Mr. Good; I went through them carefully, and they appeared to me to be correct in every particular.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
James Young, Governor,	150	0	0
Edward Good, Clerk,	60	0	0
Thomas Pratt, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Whitfield, do.	30	0	0
Henry Dawson, do.	30	0	0
Abraham Case, do.	30	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, 2nd Turnkey,	27	10	0
Robert Bryan, do.	27	10	0
William Sythes, 3rd Turnkey,	25	0	0
James Cooper, do.	25	0	0
Joseph Hewson, do.	25	0	0
Robert Carter, do.	25	0	0
Alexander Beale, do.	25	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
James Heenan, Watchman, .	25	0	0
Richard Tennant, do. .	25	0	0
M. A. Hovendon, 1st Matron, .	21	0	0
A. Walsh, 2nd do. .	17	10	0
A. Dawson, Nursetender, .	16	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, .	114	Protestant Chaplain, .	187
Surgeon, &c. .	193	Roman Catholic do. .	126

None of the officers receive gaol allowance. The turnkeys are clothed in uniform; they appear to be an efficient body of men.

A male prisoner, under sentence of 15 months' imprisonment, escaped from the gaol on the 19th September last. An investigation with reference to it was held by the Board of Superintendence, the result of which was, that two of the turnkeys were fined a month's pay each, and the watchman who was on duty at the time of the escape, resigned. Four turnkeys have been dismissed within the last twelve months, they have been replaced by four tradesmen—two masons, a weaver, and a carpenter.

Board of Superintendence.

George Adair, Esq.	William Hamilton, Esq.
Chidley Coote, Esq.	Lewis Moore, Esq.
E. W. Chetwode, Esq.	R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq.
W. W. Despard, Esq.	Colonel Dunne, M.P.
M. S. Cassan, Esq.	Henry White, Esq.
Rev. J. Y. Moore.	Robert H. Stubber, Esq.

The Board meets the second Saturday in each month, the attendance of members never fails; the accounts are gone over on their occurrence, and the bills discharged.

General Observations.

I visited this gaol on three successive days, and I am happy to state, with great satisfaction. The discipline, cleanliness, order, and general management of the whole prison are such only as belong to a well regulated establishment. Mr. Young, who was appointed Governor only in January last, deserves the highest praise for having introduced so much useful and profitable employment; and it is satisfactory to add, that he is aided and encouraged by the authorities of the county with great liberality. The Grand Jury, at the last assizes, passed a presentment for £450, to build an addition to the gaol, to consist of 30 cells for the accommodation of females on the separate system. My colleague came specially from Dublin to Maryborough, in order that we might examine the plan and specification of the intended addition, and I am happy to say that we both concurred in highly approving of them. The contract has been entered into for the construction of the building; and as the above sum is small for so much work, care

should be taken that it is properly executed, the more particularly as the additional cells are intended for carrying out separate imprisonment to the Act authorizing which (3rd & 4th Vic., chap. 44), I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence.

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Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are now placed under the superintendence of the Governor of the gaol, and I have no doubt but that in future they will be well and efficiently managed. Already, indeed, Mr. Young has effected some salutary changes, and reduced the cost of dietary from 5*d.* per day for each prisoner, to 4*d.* for males, and 3½*d.* for females. I visited the three bridewells as usual, and found them clean and orderly, and the registries and committals correct. I left a memorandum with Mr. Young of some matters that required attention with regard to those minor prisons, and requested that officer to submit them to the consideration of the Board of Superintendence.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (N.R.) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED
4TH NOVEMBER, 1851.

*County of
Tipperary
(N.R.) Gaol.*

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	1	—
Poor do.	7	—
Felons convicted, . . .	71	18
Misdemeanants do. . .	5	—
Felons untried, . . .	9	5
Misdemeanants do. . .	12	2
Vagrants,	6	—
Revenue Laws, . . .	1	—
Drunkards,	6	—
Committed summarily, . .	47	50
Lunatics,	1	—
Total,	166	75—241
Of whom sick in Hospital, . .	9	8—17

The above return, I am happy to say, shows a decrease of 84 as compared with the numbers in confinement on the day of the last inspection. The commitments for the past year were, males, 1,938; females, 1,017; 197 males committed for drunkenness;—re-commitments, males, once, 53; twice, 27; three times, 22; four times and upwards, 33. Females, once, 45; twice, 31; three times, 19; four times and upwards, 24;—greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year, males, 456; females, 188; average males, 300; females, 132. The accommodation consists of 192 single cells, 8 solitary cells, 16 day-rooms, and 17 yards. 10 of the cells heretofore used as stores,

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are now fitted up with cots, which are manufactured in the gaol. A very well constructed and convenient store (indeed the best I have met with) has been lately erected; it consists of four large airy apartments, with a fire-place in each; it presented a most creditable stock of raw material and manufactured articles of various kinds, amongst which were 200 pairs of blankets; this addition was built at the small cost of £100, a great portion of the work being done by the prisoners. A contract has just been entered into for fitting up one wing of the gaol with an apparatus for heating it by means of hot water. The mill and bakery are well constructed. Wheat is purchased by the Governor, under the direction of the Board, and manufactured in the gaol; the bread, which is made of whole flour, is of excellent quality; this department gives employment to about 30 prisoners. Gaol clothing is generally furnished, all of which, together with the bedding, blankets, &c., is manufactured and made up in the gaol. The punishments were very few—only 52 since the 1st of January last—none of them deserving particular notice. The entire gaol is in thorough repair, and its general state of order, cleanliness, discipline, and regularity, unexceptionable.

Employment and Schools.

A general system of instructing the males in useful trades is carried on with great energy by the Governor, and a reformatory discipline is to be seen in every class. The employments on the day of my inspection were as follow:

Carpenters,	2	Painting and glazing,	3
Sawyers,	2	Employed at Bakehouse,	4
Coopers,	1	Stone-breaking,	22
Shoemakers,	6	Brush-making,	2
Tailors,	4	Prison duties,	16
Weavers and winders,	7	Employed at grinding corn,	36
Mat-making,	30	Unemployed and sick,	11
Teasing oakum,	18		
Smith-work,	1	Total,	166
Tin-making,	1		

The school arrangements are most creditable, notwithstanding there is no regular schoolmaster; each turnkey instructs his class for one hour daily, and I was glad to see particular attention paid to the boys, of whom there were a great number in the gaol. The Books of the National School are used.

Female Department.

The females are divided into four classes according to character; they were nearly all employed in spinning, knitting, needle-work, washing and mangling. Educational instruction is given for one hour each day. The whole of this department very clean, quiet, and orderly.

Dietary.

Males—7 oz. of oatmeal and 1 oz. of rice, with half a pint of new milk, for breakfast. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, with 1 pint of skim milk.

Females—6 oz. of oatmeal and 1 oz. of rice, with half a pint of new milk, for breakfast. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of skim milk.

Children, (under 10 years of age)—4 oz. of oatmeal and 1 oz. of rice, with half a pint of new milk, for breakfast. Dinner, 10 oz. bread, with 1 pint of gruel.

Male prisoners committed for a month, and under, receive for dinner, in place of skim milk, 1 pint of gruel, and females receive $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.

Gruel instead of milk to all prisoners two days in each week at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; meat, per lb., $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; skim milk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per stone, 2d.

The provisions were all of good quality. The chaplains inspect regularly. There were no complaints.

Books and Accounts.

The books are kept with care and attention, and the system of checks satisfactory. The Governor appears to be an excellent accountant, and has knowledge of the details of expenditure in every particular.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas T. Abbott, Local Inspector, . . .	50	0	0
James H. Poe, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0
Right Rev. D. Vaghan, R. C. do.	50	0	0
George Frith, Surgeon,	50	0	0
Francis Cahalin, Apothecary,	25	0	0
Thomas Rock, Governor,	250	0	0
Nathaniel Betty, Deputy Governor, . . .	100	0	0
James Going, Head Turnkey,	30	0	0
Henry Whittaker, Gate Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Roberts, Turnkey,	25	0	0
James Carry, do.	25	0	0
Henry Alcock, do.	25	0	0
Thomas Pyke, do.	25	0	0
Robert Parker, do.	25	0	0
Philip Heney, do.	25	0	0
John Cooke, do.	25	0	0
George Robinson, do.	25	0	0
Edward Dean, do.	25	0	0
Daniel Phelan, do.	25	0	0
Mrs. Eliza Betty, Matron,	40	0	0
Mrs. Eliza Middleton, Female Assistant, .	15	0	0
Mrs. Mary Purtill, do.	15	0	0
Mrs. Mary Galbraith, Nursetender, . . .	15	0	0
Mrs. Bridget Abbey, do.	15	0	0

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	177	Protestant Chaplain,	93
Surgeon,	293	Roman Catholic do.	212

The turnkeys are active and efficient; they wear uniform, and receive daily rations—2 lb. of bread and 2 pints of new milk, each.

SOUTH
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County of
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SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(N.R.) Gaol.*Hospitals.*

There are two hospitals, both well constructed buildings; the wards roomy and airy; there were 17 under treatment; no serious cases. The medicine is supplied from Dublin, and made up in the surgery by a salaried apothecary. The books are well kept. The whole department seems well managed and carefully looked after. There were two lunatics—both harmless.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets monthly; always a good attendance; the bills are checked and paid at these periods. The members are—

Sir John C. Carden, Bart.	H. C. Saunders, Esq.
John Bayly, Esq.	Thomas Sadlier, Esq.
Henry Prittie, Esq.	John Bennett, Esq.
J. K. Minett, Esq.	J. H. Dundas, Esq.
Caleb Going, Esq.	John Going, Esq.
R. E. Philips, Esq.	W. H. Carroll, Esq.

General Observations.

So much has been already said, and justly said, of the efficiency and regularity of this gaol, that little remains to be added. On the day of my inspection I had the pleasure of meeting several members of the Board of Superintendence, it being their usual day of assembling, and the systematic and business-like manner they went through the accounts and other matters that came before them, was evidence of the great interest they take in all that belongs to the prison. The Board at once adopted my recommendation of introducing shot exercise or drill for those sentenced to hard labour. It has been found most effectual at Ennis and Clonmel, as a deterrent from crime and as a means of reformatory discipline; I have no doubt but that it will be attended with the same beneficial results in this gaol, where a great number of the re-committals are for insubordination and absconding from the workhouse, and for petty larcenies.

Bridewells.

Newport.

Bridewells.

Newport.—This bridewell has been so often the subject of condemnatory remark by my predecessors, that it is needless for me to say more than that I consider it little better than a dungeon. There were 4 male prisoners in the day-room, and between the smoke and want of light I could scarcely see them, and the closeness was most offensive. It is a wretched place, and altogether unsuited for the reception of prisoners. The registry was correct and the committals regular. Cost of dietary, 3^d. all round. Petty sessions held weekly; transmittals take place immediately after. Local Inspector frequently visits. The registry is regularly placed before the Bench, at petty sessions, examined and signed by one of the Local Board, who is generally the Chairman. This is an excellent practice, and I should be glad to see it generally adopted; it is a simple way of checking the accounts, which is sometimes a difficult matter when allowed to run to long periods.

Borrisokane.—This bridewell is quite inadequate in accommodation, badly constructed, and very insecure. A male prisoner escaped in July last, he was however retaken by the police after a pursuit of over a mile across the country. The keeper has only one small apartment for his own use, and his bed and some furniture were in the female day-room. There is only one cell for females, and there are at times as many as eight confined here. The pump out of order; and bedding very bad and insufficient. 95 confined here altogether during the last quarter, several for very long periods, one for 27 days, which was accounted for by the failure of petty sessions in some of the neighbouring districts. Petty sessions are held at Borrisokane fortnightly, and the attendance of magistrates very regular. The bridewell was by no means clean or orderly. Registry correct. Committals regular. Cost of dietary, males, 4d.; females, 3½d. Keeper's salary, £20.

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Borrisokane.

Roscrea.—I found 5 male prisoners here, and 1 female. 195 last quarter. Clean and orderly; and the registry and committals correct. Want of water much felt. Walls of male yard in a very insecure state. Bedding good and clean. Transmittals regular. Petty sessions weekly—generally well attended by magistrates. Dietary good; supplied by contract; cost moderate; males, 3½d.; females, 3d. Keeper's salary, £20.

Templemore.—I feel much gratified at being enabled to bear testimony to the improved state of this bridewell since the last inspection. I had the pleasure of being accompanied by Mr. Lloyd, a member of the local board, and we found every thing in a creditable state of order, cleanliness, and regularity. Bedding good and sufficient. Registry and committals correct. Pump in order. Dietary provided by contract and cost moderate. There were 6 male prisoners and 1 female. 206 last quarter. No long detentions. Petty sessions held once in each fortnight; attendance of magistrates regular. Keeper's salary, £20.

Thurles.—I found this bridewell in excellent order in every respect. There were 9 males and 1 female. 212 last quarter. Local Board regularly attend and examine the registry and accounts. Dietary provided by contract. Average cost for each prisoner, 1½d. A new forcing pump has been erected since the last inspection, by which means the privies are flushed, and water conveyed to the Court-house and female side of the prison. Keeper's salary, £30 per annum.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(S.R.) Gaol.COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (S.R.) GAOL.—VISITED 18TH NOVEMBER,
1851.*State and Accommodation.*

THE subjoined return of prisoners, as compared with that furnished at the last inspection, shows a reduction of 111; on that occasion, however, there were included 62 convicts, and there being only 22 of that class confined at the above date, the actual difference of ordinary prisoners is 71:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	4	1
Poor do.	13	1
Felons convicted, . . .	208	69
Misdemeanants do. . .	11	1
Felons untried, . . .	31	11
Misdemeanants do. . .	15	7
Vagrants,	13	—
Drunkards,	1	—
Committed summarily, .	78	42
Lunatics,	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	375	134—509
Of whom sick in Hospital,	9	2—11

The commitments during the past year were, males, 4,280; females, 1,987; re-commitments, males, 360; females, 180;—greatest number in gaol at one time during past year, males, 780; females, 269. Average males, 535; females, 175. The commitments for drunkenness amounted to 501; and for the same period in the North Riding, only 191. The accommodation consists of 235 single cells, 8 solitary cells, and 44 rooms with beds, and 19 day-rooms. The bedding and blankets, which are manufactured in the gaol, were clean and good. The turnkeys sleep within the prison, two of whom, each night in turn, act as watchmen. Gaol clothing is generally furnished. Water is raised by means of the tread-wheel, which supplies the laundry and flushes the sewers. Meals are taken in the cells, silence generally observed, and classification carried out to a satisfactory extent. There were 13 pauper debtors, all of whom were in for over-holding land; frequent offers of release had been made them, on condition of giving possession, which they refused. On the day of my inspection, one man was offered money, besides discharge, on the same terms, and he also declined, although he had been over a year confined in the gaol. Shot exercise has been adopted here for some time, and since its introduction there has been a marked decrease in the number of re-commitments, particularly summary convictions, and for insubordination and absconding from the workhouse. The punishments amounted to 101 since the 1st of January last, and I was sorry to observe that many of them were for riotous and disorderly conduct, which it is satisfactory to observe has also decreased since the introduction of shot-drill. The gaol throughout was in an excellent state of repair, well ventilated, clean, and orderly.

Employment and Schools.

Useful and profitable works are at all times carried on with skill and system in this gaol. The male prisoners, on the day of my inspection, were employed in shoe-making, tailoring, weaving and winding, carpenters' and smiths' work; sawyers, tinkers, nailers, painters, and masons, were all busy; stone-breaking, cutting firewood, teasing hair, scouring and washing blankets, the tread-wheel, shot exercise, and prison duties formed the summary of employments. The following return gives the profit of works, under their different heads, for one year, ending the 31st July last, at which period the account was closed, to be laid before the Grand Jury at the summer assizes. It will be seen that no credit is taken for the labour of the prisoners, in painting, whitewashing, gravelling walks, &c., &c.

SOUTH
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(S.R.) Gaol.

Trade.	Expenditure.	Stock on hands, July 31.	Sales.	Profit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Smiths, . . .	34 8 10	13 12 9	40 4 0½	12 10 0
Shoemakers, . . .	137 7 0	50 14 6½	159 12 3	46 7 3
Weavers, . . .	153 0 5½	84 0 11½	178 4 9	53 14 6
Tailors, . . .	118 15 1	31 15 7½	165 2 6½	60 2 10½
Masons, . . .	52 13 7½	—	54 18 6	1 0 9
Stone-breakers and } cutting Firewood, }	35 7 8	11 4 8½	42 9 1	8 9 0
Scouring Blankets, &c., }	49 16 2½	5 15 6	119 6 5	74 0 8
Plainwork, . . .	168 14 6½	17 2 6½	200 11 0	42 5 8½
Carpenters, . . .	142 17 3½	27 14 11½	150 4 0½	8 6 1
Washing, . . .	67 6 2½	7 17 9	116 16 7½	52 5 0
Total, . . .	960 6 11	249 19 4	1,227 9 3	359 1 10

There is no regular schoolmaster, but each turnkey gives elementary instruction for one hour daily; I was glad to observe that the boys, of whom there was a considerable number, had made some progress in reading and spelling.

Female Department.

Two-thirds of the females were employed in spinning, carding, knitting, needle-work, washing and mangling. The laundry is on an extensive scale, and well managed, as indeed is the whole of the female department, by Mrs. Cleary, and her daughters. Schooling is given for one hour daily, and considerable attention is paid by the assistant matrons to this branch of discipline. There were 15 female convicts, 13 of whom were committed for setting fire to houses, hay, corn, &c., and they had no hesitation in declaring that they did so in order that they might be transported.

Dietary.

Stirabout, bread, milk and gruel, viz. :—

Males—8 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast.
Dinner, 14 oz. household bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females—7 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast.
Dinner, 12 oz. household bread, and 3 naggins new milk.

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(S.R.) Gaol.

Male and female prisoners confined for one month and under,
1 oz. oatmeal in gruel in lieu of milk at dinner.

Males and females are supplied with gruel two days in each
week, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The dietary is unexceptionable; it is regularly inspected by
the chaplains; there were no complaints.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs. $4\frac{1}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. (taken
for three months), 10s.; new milk, per 15 pints, 1s. (taken for
one year); salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector, .	100	0	0
Rev. Daniel Foley, Protestant Chaplain, .	50	0	0
Rev. Michael Bourke, .	50	0	0
William James Sheil, Surgeon, .	74	0	0
Isaac Strahan, Governor, .	250	0	0
Mr. Robert Grubb, Deputy-Governor, .	120	0	0
Mr. John Sandford, Clerk, .	100	0	0
Richard Legge, Clerk to the Board, .	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Cleary, Matron, .	40	0	0
Johanna Cleary, Turnkey, .	22	0	0
Maryanne Cleary, do. .	15	0	0
Margaret Cleary, do. .	10	0	0
Joseph M'Caffrey, Gate Turnkey, .	34	7	6
Samuel Bulbridge, do. .	34	7	6
Thomas Rorke, Turnkey, .	34	7	6
John Whitstone, do. .	34	7	6
Owen Boyle, do. .	34	7	6
John Fetherstone, do. .	34	7	6
Nathaniel Russell, do. .	34	7	6
James Quinn, do. .	34	7	6
James Walsh, do. .	34	7	6
Richard Walsh, do. .	34	7	6
Thomas Patterson, do. .	34	7	6
James Barron, do. .	34	7	6
Philip Shea, do. .	34	7	6
Timothy Ryan, do. .	34	7	6
Thomas White, do. .	34	7	6
William Brangan, do. .	34	7	6
Thomas Somers, Hospital Turnkey, .	34	7	6
Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse, .	12	0	0

None of the officers receive gaol allowance. The turnkeys,
who wear uniform, appeared to be an efficient and well dis-
ciplined body; two of them were appointed by the High Sheriff
since the last inspection, neither of whom, I regret to state, are
tradesmen.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector, .	300	Protestant Chaplain, .	131
Surgeon, .	400	Roman Catholic do. .	137

Books and Accounts.

The registries and gaol books are kept with great regularity,
and the checks on the daily consumption and other accounts
appeared to be clear and complete.

Hospitals.

This department is most efficiently conducted by Doctor Sheil; there were only nine males and two females under treatment; no serious cases; both hospitals were scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and comfortable. I have not anywhere met with a better system of keeping the books and accounts. The medicine is provided by an apothecary in the town; he does not receive any salary, but there is an hospital-sergeant who makes up many of the minor prescriptions, and who receives £34 7s. 6d. per annum; the average cost of medicine, however, appears to be enormously high in comparison with other gaols; the total amount for two years, ending 31st Dec. last being £203 2s. 1d. The charge for medicine in the North Riding, for three years and nine months, ending September, 1850, was £119 15s. 10d., the apothecary's salary, £25 per annum; at Ennis, where there is generally about the same number of prisoners as in this gaol, the cost of medicine for nearly four years, amounted to £97 1s. 0d.; it is supplied by an apothecary in town, who receives a salary of £20. Again, in the County of Cork Gaol, where the average number daily in hospital for the past year was 57, and the number prescribed for by the surgeon amounted to no less than 26,104, the cost of medicine, for that period, was £79 10s. 10d. It appears to me, therefore, that the charges made by the apothecary for medicine supplied to this gaol must be considerably higher than in most other prisons. There were three lunatics, one male and two females; they are well cared for, and appeared to be very quiet and harmless.

SOUTH
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—
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Tipperary
(S.H.) Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Donoughmore.	William Quinn, Esq.
Stephen Moore, Esq.	Percy Gough, Esq.
John Bagwell, Esq.	Samuel Riall, Esq.
James Archer Butler, Esq.	Samuel Gordon, Esq.
Samuel William Barton, Esq.	Joseph Grubb, Esq.
Pownal Phipps, Esq.	Edward Phelan, Esq.

The Board meets the first Saturday in each month; the attendance of members never fails. The contractors and bills are paid at those periods, as well as the deputy-governor, clerk, and turnkeys.

General Observations.

I visited this gaol on several occasions within the last year, and always, I am happy to say, with great satisfaction. On the day of my inspection, every thing appeared to be going on with accustomed regularity, and the general arrangements of the whole prison reflect the highest credit on the Board of Superintendence and officers of the establishment.

Bridewells.

The bridewells are placed under the superintendence of the active Governor; they are clean, orderly, and well managed. The system of appointing turnkeys to the charge of those minor

Bridewells.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
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(S.R.)Bridewells.
Tipperary.

prisons, is a good one, and nowhere have I met with a more efficient body than the bridewell keepers of this division of the county.

Tipperary.—Five female prisoners only at the time of my visit, and no males. 312 last quarter, 91 of whom were committed for drunkenness. The whole bridewell was in good order in every respect; bedding clean, and neatly folded, books correct, and committals regularly filed. Average cost of dietary, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ all round. Petty sessions held weekly, and prisoners transmitted to county gaol immediately after. New locks have been lately supplied to all the cells, and the outer walls of both yards raised six feet. Keeper's salary, £30 per annum.

Cashel.

Cashel.—In excellent order. Registry correct and committals regular. Average cost of dietary, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ 629 confined here last quarter. Petty sessions held weekly, and prisoners transmitted to county gaol the following day. The windows of the court-house look into the male yard; they should be secured, which might easily be effected by means of iron bars. Keeper's salary, £35 per annum. His sister acts as matron, and receives nothing additional; her duties are at times severe, quarter sessions being held three times a year, and generally from fifty to seventy females for trial. Local Inspector visits regularly.

Carrick-on-Suir.

Carrick-on-Suir.—Clean and orderly, and books correct. Committals regular. Five male prisoners and one female at the time of my visit; 430 last quarter. Average cost of dietary (bread and milk), $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ No means for cooking stirabout. Water on the premises. Petty sessions held weekly; always a good attendance of magistrates. Prisoners regularly transmitted to county gaol. Local Inspector frequent in his visits. Keeper's salary, £30.

New Birmingham.

New Birmingham.—No prisoners at the time of my visit. 102 during last quarter. Provisions difficult to be obtained. Average cost of dietary, $4d.$ males; $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ females. Water brought from the distance of nearly a mile; keeper allowed one shilling per week for its carriage. Clean and orderly; registry and committals correct. Petty sessions held fortnightly, attendance of magistrates regular, and prisoners transmitted the following day. Local Inspector never visits. Keeper's salary, £30.

Cahir.

Cahir.—No prisoners at the time of my inspection. 254 last quarter; 63 committed for drunkenness. The drunkards' cell is very inconveniently situated, being up stairs, and difficult of access; one might be constructed at little expense in the male yard, which I pointed out to Mr. Strahan, whom I met at the bridewell. The arch of the kitchen, as well as the outer wall of this apartment, appear to be in a very dangerous state, and require immediate attention. The whole bridewell was exceedingly clean. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary moderate. Bedding good and sufficient. The Local Inspector occasionally visits; Mr. Chaytor, a magistrate, frequently. Keeper's salary, £30 per annum.

Clogheen.—Only one male prisoner; no females; 99 last quarter, 25 for drunkenness. Very clean, and books correct. Cost of dietary moderate. Pump out of order, the well of which should be examined; I was informed by the Local Inspector, who is constant in his visits, that the water is altogether unfit for use. Petty sessions held fortnightly; attendance of magistrates generally regular. No long detentions. Keeper's salary, £30 per annum.

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Tipperary
(S.R.)
Bridewells.
Clogheen.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WATERFORD GAOL.—VISITED 24TH DECEMBER, 1851.

County of
Waterford
Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

THE morning state of this gaol on the above date I found to be as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	2	—
Poor do.	8	—
Felons convicted, . . .	90	50
Misdemeanants do. . .	23	11
Felons untried, . . .	49	17
Misdemeanants do. . .	5	3
Vagrants,	19	—
Committed summarily, .	—	1
Crown witnesses, . . .	2	—
Total,	198	82—280
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	17	3—20

It is satisfactory to find by this return, that a gradual reduction has taken place in the number of prisoners in custody, as compared with the inspections of 1849 and 1850, the aggregate of the former year being 432, and of the latter, 357. Offences, too, of a violent or serious nature are on the decline, a large proportion of the inmates being imprisoned for vagrancy and petty larcenies. Total commitments during the year, 1,232 males; 511 females. Re-commitments, 436 males; 173 females. Average daily, males, 217; females, 81.

The entire accommodation of the gaol consists of 83 single cells, 2 solitary cells, 9 rooms with beds, and 6 day-rooms, which renders it impossible to carry out even the most partial classification; and notwithstanding the reduced number of prisoners in custody, many of them are obliged to sleep in the passages for want of space. The punishments were not numerous; 199 for the past year, which in comparison with the daily average of prisoners, gives a satisfactory result; they were all inflicted by order of the Governor, and for offences of so trifling a character as not to require the intervention of higher authority. There were 32 boys under 14 years of age in custody, most of whom were confined for larcenies of food. The prisoners are generally supplied with prison clothing on their committal, all of which is manufactured and made up in the gaol. Holes have

been lately made in the cell doors, which answer the double purpose of ventilation and external supervision; several of the doors also have been lined with sheet-iron, as an additional means of security. The chapel has been removed from its former position over the Governor's house, and most conveniently re-constructed in the hall of the old County Courthouse. Three additional windows have been made in the school-room, which was necessary to afford a sufficiency of light and ventilation. The gaol throughout was very clean and orderly—generally well arranged, and the bedding good, and sufficient; in fact, all that can be said is, that the most has been made of the limited means placed at the disposal of the Board of Superintendence and officers of the establishment.

The industrial department of this gaol is well regulated, and in active operation; the Governor finds work of one kind or another for nearly all the prisoners; the sources of employment being as follows:—Shoe-making, tailoring, mat-making, weaving, and winding flax; stone-breaking, making bacon-wrappers, and corn sacks; washing, mangling, spinning, and prison duties.

11 Suits of turnkeys' clothing.	178 Yards of Sacking.
100 Do. of male convicts'.	186 Stirabout tins.
22 Do. of female do.	191 Milk do.
116 Frieze jackets.	220 Tin spoons.
„ Waistcoats.	5 Mats of all kinds.
152 Pairs of trowsers.	22 Sweeping-brushes.
147 Pairs of leather shoes.	
346 Pairs of wooden clogs.	<i>Washing.</i>
173 Shirts.	8,238 Dozen of linen articles.
80 Shifts.	351 Dozen of woollen articles.
80 Wrappers.	
86 Petticoats.	<i>Repairs.</i>
85 Aprons.	734 Pairs of shoes of all sorts.
61 Caps.	145 Stirabout tins.
5 Neckerchiefs.	171 Milk pints.
260 Pairs of stockings.	150 Jackets and trowsers.
299 Yards of frieze.	600 Shirts.
434 Yards of linsey.	100 Shifts.
991 Yards of linen.	100 Petticoats.
694 Yards of ticken.	150 Wrappers.
50 Yards of coarse rubbers.	53 Blankets.
131 Yards of towelling.	128 Sheets.
101 Leather caps.	222 Ticks and 24 rugs.
4,993 Yards of bacon canvas.	

In order to effect a separation of the prisoners while working on the tread-wheel, it would be desirable that compartments be made, so that the prisoners may not be in association when employed on it, while for those waiting for their turn of work a shed could be erected at the opposite side of the yard, at a trifling expense, in which they might be placed separately. I

have before recommended the introduction of shot-drill on two occasions to the Board of Superintendence, and I regret to say that they did not concur with me as to the necessity of its adoption; this exercise has been long practised in military prisons, and has lately been introduced into many county gaols with the best results, while in no instance has it been found injurious to health. Since its adoption the number of re-committals has diminished to a considerable extent, particularly for offences of insubordination and absconding from the workhouse, besides having a powerful effect as a *deterrent* upon refractory and hardened characters. The omission of its introduction to this gaol is to be regretted; something more than at present exists appears to me to be absolutely necessary, for I had to call the attention of the Local Inspector and the Governor to the number of male prisoners under sentences of hard labour (some of them second and third convictions), who were not made to undergo that punishment except for very short periods when received each time into the gaol. It is but right, however, to state, that immediately on the question of shot-drill being brought under the notice of the Board, an order was made for all prisoners sentenced to hard labour to be employed on the tread-wheel daily, for certain periods, according to circumstances, during their terms of imprisonment.

Educational instruction is given for four hours daily, by one of the turnkeys, who acts as schoolmaster; and I was glad to observe, that particular attention was paid to the juvenile prisoners, many of whom had made fair progress in spelling and reading.

Female Department.

In this department, which is at all times crowded, the accommodation is quite insufficient, consisting only of 17 cells and 2 day-rooms. There were 80 prisoners here at the time of my visit, and the pressure was so great, that 30 of them were obliged to sleep in the corridors and old drying-loft. In such a case classification was, of course, altogether impracticable. The women are employed chiefly in washing for the public, from 30 to 40 being at work daily in the laundry and drying-room, and every thing appeared to be carried on with regularity and attention, besides yielding a profit to the establishment.

The assistant matron gives occasional elementary instruction to some of the prisoners; but like all other parts of the gaol, want of space rendered it impossible to carry out a proper system with any usefully permanent results.

Dietary.

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Males and females under ten years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal made in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—

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10 oz. bread, and half pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, 1½ naggin new milk.

Gruel at dinner two days in each week, instead of milk. All prisoners under one month's sentence, receive gruel in place of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., ¾d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 11s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. 7d.; potatoes, per stone, 4d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; salt, per stone, 2½d.

The chaplains regularly inspect the provisions, which, at the time of my visit, were of excellent quality; there were no complaints.

Books and Accounts.

The books are exceedingly well kept. The Local Inspector and Governor went through each account most minutely, and the checks on the daily consumption and general expenditure of the gaol were quite satisfactory.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Major E. Roberts, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Dr. W. Carroll, Surgeon,	65	0	0
Very Rev. Deane Hoare, Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. M. Flynn, Roman Catholic do.	40	0	0
Mr. W. C. Triphook, Governor,	200	0	0
Daniel O'Neil, Accountant, &c.,	60	0	0
Margaret O'Neil, Matron,	30	0	0
M. O'Neil, Assistant to Matron,	10	0	0
E. Honnor, Laundress, &c., &c.,	25	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, do.	30	0	0
William Cole, do.	30	0	0
Robert Howard, do.	25	0	0
John Fleming, do.	25	0	0
Maurice Power, do.	25	0	0
John Flynn, do.	25	0	0
James Cravigan, do.	25	0	0
William Heffernan, do.	25	0	0
Alice Martin, Nursetender at Hospital,	25	0	0
Matthew Roach, Watchman,	12	0	0

Two turnkeys were lately dismissed for misconduct, and the Board of Superintendence very properly advertised for tradesmen to fill the vacancies; accordingly, a weaver and a shoemaker were appointed; they appeared to be respectable men, and the Governor reported them as possessing sufficient intelligence and mechanical skill.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	141	Protestant Chaplain,	82
Surgeon,	278	Roman Catholic do.	158

Hospitals.

The hospitals were very clean, but badly ventilated; the utmost attention is evidently paid to this department by the medical attendant, Dr. Carroll, but little can be done from the

inconvenient and objectionable construction of the building. There were twenty under treatment at the time of my visit, no epidemic nor any case requiring particular notice. The medicines are supplied at moderate charges, by an apothecary in the city. There were no lunatics.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Waterford
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly to check the accounts and authorize the payment of all bills. This latter duty devolves upon the Local Inspector, who is most unremitting in his attention to this department as well as to all other branches of the establishment. The members are—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon.	Robert B. Uniacke, Esq.
William Christmas, Esq.	Robert Longan, Esq.
George Meara, Esq.	Samuel King, Esq.
Thomas Carew, Esq.	Edward Roberts, Esq.
John Congreve, Esq.	Simon Bagge, Esq.
James Anderson, Esq.	Wray Palliser, Esq.

General Observations.

It is but justice to state that, while of necessity there must be serious deviations from the general rules laid down for the government of prisons, in a gaol so defectively circumstanced as this, every exertion is made by the Board of Superintendence, and the officers of the establishment, to mitigate the evils consequent upon such a total want of accommodation as this prison presents; neither is there space whereupon, by any addition or alteration, an improvement could be effected, to render the present building at all suitable to carrying out a proper system of reformatory discipline or classification of the prisoners. It was therefore with great pleasure that I found the following resolution on the books, in which, after what I have already put forward, it is unnecessary for me to add, that I fully concur, and I beg to recommend its consideration to the Grand Jury and ratepayers of the county:—

At a Meeting of the Board of Superintendence, held on the 3rd of December, 1851, it was unanimously resolved—

“That the Board having taken into consideration the resolution of the last Grand Jury, respecting the deficient state of the gaol as to sufficient accommodation, and having found that the ground which can be obtained adjoining the gaol for the purpose of enlarging it, being quite insufficient for the purpose, the Board is of opinion that a new site should be sought for, and a new prison be built for the county, and that the same be submitted to the Grand Jury in the next report.”

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Dungarvan.—A large and well constructed addition has been lately made to this bridewell, under the superintendence of the county surveyor, and considerable improvements have been effected since the last inspection. The accommodation is now quite sufficient for the number of prisoners generally confined here. There were 17 males, and 8 females at the time of my

Dungarvan.

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visit; 275 last quarter; average number at quarter sessions, 70. The registry and dietary account are accurately kept; cost, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day for each prisoner. Petty sessions held weekly, attendance of magistrates always regular, no long detentions; prisoners, however, are sometimes lodged here without written committals, which is illegal; there is the less excuse for this, as there is a lock-up attached to the bridewell, which belongs to the police. The Local Inspector frequently visits, and the Governor of county gaol, quarterly. Keeper's salary, £50 per annum; this appears high; the district, however, is large, his duties are at times severe, and he has considerable responsibility; his wife, too, acts as matron without salary. I found the whole bridewell in a very creditable state of cleanliness, order, and regularity.

Lismore.

Lismore.—Through the liberality, and at the private expense of the noble proprietor of the town, this bridewell has been greatly improved, and an addition made to it since the last inspection. Further improvements are to be effected, which will render the building more convenient, and afford sufficient accommodation for all ordinary purposes. There were 6 male and 2 female prisoners confined here at the time of my visit. Total number since the commencement of the quarter, 100. The cells and day-rooms were clean; registry correct, and committals regularly filed. The bedding good and sufficient, and cost of dietary moderate. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals to county gaol take place at regular periods. The Local Inspector and Governor of county gaol visit frequently. Keeper's salary, £20 per annum.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

City of
Waterford
Gaol.

CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—
VISITED DECEMBER 21st, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

THERE were only 36 prisoners confined in the gaol on the day of my inspection—all males. They consisted of 6 convicted, and 19 untried felons—7 under sentence of transportation—3 misdemeanants, and 1 master debtor. The accommodation consists of 15 single cells, 2 solitary cells, 6 rooms with beds, 5 day-rooms, and 5 yards. In the House of Correction, there were 65 prisoners classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Convicts,	—	5
Felons tried,	13	8
Felons untried,	—	14
Misdemeanants tried,	4	11
Ditto untried,	—	1
Committed summarily,	—	2
Vagrants,	3	3
Drunkards,	—	1
Total,	20	45—65

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To accommodate the above, there are, for males, 20 single cells, 1 solitary cell, 2 day-rooms and 3 yards. For females, 20 single cells, 1 solitary cell, 2 very small day-rooms, and 2 yards. On the total number in both prisons there is a reduction of 72, as compared with the returns at the last inspection. The commitments during the past year were:—males, 681; females, 883. Re-commitments,—males, 20, once; 13, twice; 10, three times; 18, four times and upwards. Females, 43, once; 35, twice; 31, three times; 13, four times and upwards. Greatest number at one time during past year:—males, 141; females, 102; average males, 96; ditto, females, 63. Males committed for drunkenness, 423; females, 245; punishments, in gaol, 60, and in the House of Correction, 318; the latter a very high proportion in comparison to the numbers confined, and nearly all of them of a trifling character. This constant recurrence of prison punishments seldom has the desired effect, and I should prefer having prisoners, after a second or third offence, brought before a magistrate, being a member of the Board of Superintendence, and dealt with accordingly; this would probably have a more *deterrent* effect than the infliction of the same penalties over and over again for the same offences. Both prisons were clean and orderly, and making reasonable allowances for the want of proper accommodation in the House of Correction, the general arrangements and management of the prison were most creditable to the Governor, who appears to be a very attentive and efficient officer.

Employment and Schools.

In the gaol there is no employment, and no school. In the House of Correction there were two tailors and two shoemakers at work; the principal occupation, however, for the males is stone-breaking, the tread-wheel, and prison duties. There is a large kitchen-garden attached to the premises, in which at times there is employment for 10 or 12 prisoners. I would suggest that the tread-wheel should be divided into compartments, so that the prisoners might be separated whilst employed on it; this could be done at a trifling expense, while any advance towards the separate system is at all times desirable. The turnkeys, I was told, give occasional school instruction; I should be glad to see more attention paid to this branch of discipline, particularly to the juveniles.

Female Department.

This department is altogether inadequate, and classification can be scarcely said to exist; the tried, however, are separated from the untried. There is no laundry nor drying-loft; the washing is all carried on in the sheds or yards, and dried in the day-rooms, which latter affords little more than standing room for the number of prisoners generally confined here. The matron's salary is £40 per annum, out of which she pays £15 to an assistant. I should recommend their salaries being separated, and that the latter, whose services are indispensable,

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should be paid by the Board with the other officers of the establishment.

Dietary.

The dietary in both prisons was according to regulation, and of good quality. Potatoes were given for dinner in the House of Correction two days in each week, and were provided by contract at 4*d.* per stone. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The following is the table of dietary in the House of Correction, which is printed and posted up in the prison :—

For male prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month :—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

For male prisoners whose period of imprisonment exceeds one month. On Mondays and Fridays, same as above. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays :—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk.

For females whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month :—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel.

For females whose period of imprisonment exceeds one month. On Mondays and Fridays, same as above. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays :—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

On Tuesdays and Saturdays for males :—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—4 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint skim milk.

On same days for females :—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint skim milk.

For males and females, under ten years; on the above five days :—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and rice in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ naggin new milk.

For same on Mondays and Fridays :—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and rice in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint oatmeal gruel.

Supper—4 oz. bread, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ naggin gruel, given to prisoners under ten years of age only.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.*; potatoes, per stone, 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.

I went through the books and accounts, which are kept by the Governor at each establishment; they appeared to be all regular, and I was fully satisfied as to the accuracy of the pass-books and checks on the general expenditure.

Officers and Salaries.

The Governor of the gaol is paid £120 per annum, and two turnkeys, £25 each; the Governor of the House of Correction (whose duties far exceed those of the Governor of the Gaol), £60, matron, £40, and two turnkeys, £25 each. And for both prisons, Local Inspector, £60; Physician, £50; Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, £40 each.

The Governor and turnkeys of the gaol receive daily rations, also the turnkeys of the House of Correction. The Governor of the latter, matron and assistant, are not on gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits during the past Year.

Local Inspector,	. 221	Protestant Chaplain, .	125
Surgeon,	. 259	Roman Catholic do. .	174

Hospital.

There is one hospital, which is in the gaol, and common to both establishments; it is confined and inconvenient, but properly divided for males and females; both departments were clean and as well ventilated as they could be under the circumstances. At the time of my visit there were only ten under treatment, and no serious cases. The number confined for the past year was 52, and total number of days, 2,350. The medicines are supplied by an apothecary at moderate charges. There were no lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets only when summoned by the Local Inspector; the attendance is generally regular. The accounts are examined and finally closed at each assizes. The members are—

The Mayor.	Captain T. Roberts, R.N.
Sir H. W. Barron.	Alexander Sherlock, Esq.
Sir Benjamin Morris.	Michael D. Hassard, Esq.
Michael Dobbyn, Esq., J.P.	William M. Ardagh, Esq.
James Keating, Esq., J.P.	Joseph S. Richardson, Esq.
Henry Denny, Esq.	William Lloyd, Esq.

General Observations.

This prison, as will be seen by the foregoing observations, consists of two parts, the old gaol and the House of Correction, nearly half a mile distant from each other, a most inconvenient as well as expensive arrangement, and which, for many reasons, should be abolished. The dividing of a small staff into two bodies impairs the efficiency of the whole, and on this account alone it would be most desirable to have the establishments consolidated. It is probable the county will build a new gaol at no distant period on another site, and in that event I would strongly recommend that the City Grand Jury should communicate with the county authorities, with a view to obtain possession of their present building, which might at little expense be added to the city gaol. If this arrangement were carried out, the House of Correction might be dispensed with,

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and ample accommodation thus obtained for a proper classification of the prisoners, and a system of reformatory discipline and economy established, which, under existing circumstances, it is quite impossible to effect.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

*County of
Wexford Gaol.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL.—VISITED DECEMBER 20TH, 1851.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors, . . .	6	8
Poor do.	1	1
Felons convicted, . . .	85	40
Misdemeanants do. . .	8	1
Felons untried, . . .	29	22
Misdemeanants do. . .	—	2
Vagrants,	1	—
Soldiers untried, . . .	1	—
Committed summarily, .	16	8
Lunatics,	23	5
Total,	170	87—257
Of whom sick in Hospital, .	1	7—8

The above return of prisoners, as compared with the number at the last inspection, shows a reduction of nine only. On that occasion, however, there were no convicts, and 28 being confined on the above date, gives an actual diminution of 37. The commitments during the past year were:—Males, 982; females, 570; drunkards, 125; lunatics, 19; debtors, 48; total, 192. Re-commitments:—Males, 150; females, 89. Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year;—males, 274; females, 111; average males, 193; ditto females, 80. Crimes of a violent character, which were not numerous at any time in this county, are on the decrease; but I regretted to find that here and elsewhere drunkenness is on the advance. The accommodation at present is very limited; but when the new addition, now in progress of building, is brought into use, there will be sufficient room for a proper classification of the prisoners, and for carrying out, to some extent, separate imprisonment. Gaol clothing is furnished to nearly all the inmates. Fifty new iron bedsteads have been lately provided. The bedding was good and sufficient; and, making reasonable allowances for the difficulties and inconvenience caused by the buildings going forward, the whole gaol was in a very creditable state of order, cleanliness, and regularity.

Employment and Schools.

There was a good deal of useful employment going on at the time of my visit; there were ten looms at work, six shoemakers, five tailors, four smiths, and two carpenters, besides many others at net-making, painting, quarrying, and breaking stones, and twenty-eight were employed at a well-constructed

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machine for carding wool. This department is generally well arranged. I should recommend that the sheds for stone-breaking be divided into compartments, so that the prisoners may be separated, and not allowed to work close beside each other, as was the case at the time of my inspection.

The male school is well conducted, indeed one of the best I have met with. The following return shows the progress made for the last year:—from alphabet to spelling, 121; spelling to reading, 91; reading to writing, 72; and from writing to arithmetic, 39. I examined the different classes, and they fully justified the entries of improvement in the Registry, which is well kept by the schoolmaster, who appears to be an attentive and efficient teacher.

Dietary.

For males confined over a month.—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Males confined one month and under.—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—16 oz. of barley and rye bread, and a pint of gruel.

Females confined over a month.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pints of new milk.

Females confined one month and under.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of barley and rye bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of gruel.

Contracts.—White bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; brown do., per lb., $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; barley and rye do., per lb., $1\frac{1}{8}d.$; Indian meal, per cwt., $7s. 6d.$; meat, per lb., $4d.$; new milk, per gallon, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$; butter-milk, per gallon, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, $2d.$; coals, per ton, $14s.$; soap, per cwt., $19s.$

The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains; there were no complaints. The bread, milk, and stirabout were unexceptionable. Strange to say the bread has been supplied by the same contractor for nearly half a century. The Governor, Deputy-Governor, Turnkeys, Schoolmaster, Matron, &c., all receive gaol allowance.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts appear to be all accurately kept. There is no regular hospital dietary book; one should be provided, in which the number of patients on full and half diet should be daily entered, and signed by the medical officer, which will afford a proper check on the daily consumption account of this department.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Protestant Chaplain and Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. Lawrence Kirwin, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0
John Ricards, Apothecary, . . .	30	0	0
William Needham, Governor, . . .	160	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Joseph Gladwin, Deputy-Governor, .	80	0	0
William Craig, Turnkey, .	30	0	0
Francis Monk, do. .	25	0	0
John Harvey, do. .	25	0	0
Robert McCall, do. .	25	0	0
William Foley, do. .	25	0	0
Nathl. Crampton, do. .	25	0	0
Luke Walsh, do. .	25	0	0
Nichs. Cormack, do. .	25	0	0
Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster, .	30	0	0
Mary Needham, Matron, .	45	0	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant do. .	15	0	0
Ellen Hopkins, in charge of Lunatics, .	10	0	0
Bridget Savage, Nursetender, .	12	0	0

The Surgeon is paid by County Presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.

The turnkeys wear uniform; they appear to be active and attentive to their duties.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector and Pro-	Surgeon, .	213
testant Chaplain, . 103	Roman Catholic Chaplain, 205	

Hospitals and Lunatics.

The hospital accommodation is sufficient; it was very clean and comfortable; there were only eight patients at the time of my visit. The medicine is provided at a very moderate cost; the gaol is generally healthy. There were 23 male lunatics and 5 females. I was glad to learn at the office of this department, in Dublin, that there is a prospect of these creatures being shortly removed to a place better suited than a gaol to their unhappy condition.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles A. Walker, Esq., J.P.	Captain John Harvey.
John H. Talbot, Esq., M.P.	William Toole, Esq., J.P.
Major J. Doran.	John Harvey, Esq., M.D.
Sir Francis Le Hunte.	Isaac Cornock, Esq., J.P.
George Le Hunte, Esq., J.P.	John Gordon Hatton, Esq.
William A. Armstrong, Esq., J.P.	Matthew Pellet, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly, and at other periods if required. There is always a good attendance of members. The bills, contractors, and officers, are paid quarterly.

The Board of Superintendence of this gaol deserve the highest credit for economy and good management, by which they have been enabled, within a very short period, to make great improvements, and add considerably to the accommodation of the prison. This too has been carried into effect without the aid of any additional presentment, and a great portion of the work has been done by the prisoners. The new building will give fifty cells for the accommodation of females, laundry, and drying-loft, kitchen, bread and meal store, re-

ception and bath room, straw store, &c. &c., all of which appear to be well built and of the best materials.

Bridewells.

Enniscorthy, December 22nd.—No prisoners at the time of my visit; 126 confined here since the commencement of the quarter, no long detentions, petty sessions held weekly, attendance of the magistrates always regular, bridewell very clean, registry and committals correct, bedding good and sufficient. Cost of dietary,—males, 4*d.*, females, 3½*d.* Local Inspector visits weekly. Keeper's salary, £30 per annum.

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Bridewells.
Enniscorthy.

New Ross, December 22nd.—I found only one male prisoner here and no females. Drunkenness is considerably on the increase; there were no less than 217 committals under this head since the 1st of January last. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, without failure; transmittals regular. Prisoners are frequently lodged here without written committals, which is illegal. The whole bridewell, bedding, books, &c. &c., were all in a very creditable state of order and cleanliness; the Local Inspector visits regularly; cost of dietary same as at Enniscorthy. Keeper's salary, £30.

New Ross.

Gorey, February 8th.—This is a very inconvenient and ill-constructed bridewell, and no proper separation between the male and female departments—there is but one yard, which is quite insecure, and one privy for both sexes. There is no water on the premises, and the keeper has to pay for a supply, for which he receives no allowance. The number of commitments has decreased considerably, and cases of drunkenness very few for the past year. 4 males and 3 females confined here at the time of my visit. The bridewell was clean and orderly in every respect; books regular, and cost of dietary moderate; 3½*d.* per day for males, and 3¼*d.* for females. Local Inspector frequent in his visits. Petty sessions held fortnightly, without failure, and transmittals to county gaol regular. Keeper's salary, £30.

Gorey.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—VISITED 14TH
OCTOBER, 1851.

County of
Wicklow Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	—	—
Poor do.	4	—
Felons convicted,	43	11
Misdemeanants do.	1	—
Felons untried,	12	12
Committed summarily,	3	10
Lunatics,	3	4
Total,	66	37-103

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Wicklow Gaol.

Forty cells on the separate system have been added to the accommodation, which are to be immediately brought into use, and will afford greater facilities for classification in the male department than could be observed hitherto for want of space. The above return shows a decrease of 4 only, as compared with that at the last inspection. There were 24 male convicts, and 1 female; I was glad to learn at the office of that department in Dublin, that they are to be immediately removed to a place better suited to this class of prisoners than a county gaol. The commitments during the past year were, males, 397; females, 219;—re-commitments, males, 46; females, 32. Greatest number in gaol at one time, males, 103; females, 62. Vagrancy, I was glad to find, is on the decrease, (there were none in confinement at the time of my visit,) as well as crimes of a serious character. There were no prisoners for trial at the assizes. The punishments were numerous, being 198 since the 1st of January last; they were mostly of a light character, of which I must say I do not approve; their frequency only produces irritation, without having any deterring effect. The tread-wheel is not used for any purpose but that of punishment. The supply of water is sufficient. One of the cisterns has been removed, and a new one is in the course of construction; the second was in good order. The chapel, which is fitted up on the separate system, is well constructed, and is made to accommodate 70, including females. The male prisoners take their meals in their cells, the females in the day-rooms. There is an apparatus in the kitchen for steaming potatoes, which is not used at present. The bedding throughout the gaol was very clean and in good order. The prisoners are all supplied with gaol clothing.

Employment and Schools.

The turnkeys act as trade instructors, and employment is carried on to some extent. There is no weaving, which, considering that it is a trade soon learned, and more useful than most others, is to be regretted; the clothing and bedding, therefore, is not manufactured in the gaol; it is, however, all made up by the prisoners, and the store-room, which is well arranged, contained a very creditable supply. The employments at the time of my visit were as follows:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Prison duties,	5	Prison duties,	3
Tailoring work,	3	Washing,	10
Shoe-making,	3	Spinning hemp,	12
Employed on tread-wheel,	9	Nursing,	1
Making nets,	19	Sewing,	3
In solitary confinement,		Attending lunatics,	1
per order of Court,	1	Sick,	2
Incapable of work,	7	Lunatics,	4
Convicts unemployed,	12		
Lunatics,	3		
	62		
Poor debtors,	4		
	—		
Total males in custody,	66	Total females,	36

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The prisoners receive two hours' school instruction daily from the turnkeys belonging to the different classes. Registries are kept, from which, as well as personal examination, I am enabled to state that in many instances considerable progress had been made by those under tuition.

Female Department.

The accommodation here is by no means sufficient, and it might, I should say, be extended at no great expense; it is, however, well and carefully managed by the matron and her assistant. The prisoners appeared to be employed as well as the limited space would admit; they were divided into two classes, according to character. Educational instruction is given for two hours daily; the whole department was most creditable, and the neat and orderly appearance of the women was sufficient evidence of attention and good management. The laundry is wretchedly small and inconvenient; it was, therefore, with much pleasure I learned, that instructions had been given to the County Surveyor to prepare a plan and estimate for its enlargement, and I beg to recommend its adoption to the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury.

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. meal (being one-half oatmeal and one-half Indian meal), and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. bread (household), and 1 pint of new milk.

Females—7 oz. meal (being one-half oatmeal and one-half Indian meal), and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. bread (household), and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of new milk.

Oatmeal gruel for prisoners twice a week for dinner in lieu of new milk. Prisoners under sentence for one month's confinement all get gruel in lieu of milk for dinner daily.

Contracts.—Bread, 1d. per 4 lb. under the Dublin price, which is ascertained weekly; oatmeal, per cwt. 12s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt. 9s.; meat, per lb. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; salt, per stone, 4d.

The provisions were all of excellent quality. The inspection by the chaplains is regular. One complaint only was made by a convict, but on inquiry, I felt quite satisfied it was without cause.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept with care and attention. The lock-up book, recommended by my colleague at the last inspection, is now in use; it appeared to be accurately filled, and affords a simple check on the dietary return, particularly in this gaol, where all poor prisoners are discharged after breakfast, and receive their dinner allowance of bread. Prisoners on committal are not placed on the dietary list for that day, but are allowed one pound of bread and one quart of mixed milk, of which a separate account is kept. I suggested that a column should be kept in the gate-porter's book, and

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the hour of admission inserted, which will afford an additional check on this account, as well as on that of the daily consumption.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
William Nolan, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Andrew Nolan, Esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Rev. R. Porter, Protestant Chaplain, .	36	18	5½
Rev. J. Grant, Roman Catholic do. .	36	18	5½
Robert Barry, Governor,	150	0	0
Thomas Scales, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
William Quin, 2nd do.	35	0	0
John Carolin, 3rd do.	35	0	0
David Loughlin, 4th do.	35	0	0
John Pepper, 5th do.	30	0	0
George Cope, 6th do.	20	0	0
Mary Barry, Matron,	30	0	0
Elizabeth Halpin, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Pepper, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0

The Governor, Matron, and Deputy-matron have no allowance whatever. The turnkeys are allowed coals for their rooms from the 1st of October till the 1st of April.

The turnkeys seem attentive and respectable; they do not wear uniform, which is always a disadvantage to their respectability of appearance. I was glad to learn that the salaries of the Governor and Local Inspector have lately been raised; I feel satisfied it was only what was due to these efficient and painstaking officers.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	119	Protestant Chaplain, .	219
Surgeon,	192	Roman Catholic do. .	169

Hospitals.

One test of the care and good management of this department is, that it is generally very healthy, and there was not a single case in hospital at the time of my visit. The medicine is supplied from the Apothecaries' Hall, in Dublin, at a moderate cost. There were three male and four female lunatics, some of whom were at times very troublesome, and interfered with the general discipline, so much so, that I made application to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and hope that this unfortunate class may shortly be removed from the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

There are thirteen members on the Board of Superintendence, which is one over the number specified by the Prisons Act. Their meetings are held monthly, and the attendance generally very regular.

R. H. Truell, Esq., J.P.	Thomas S. Denis, Esq., J.P.
Francis Synge, Esq., J.P.	James Wall, Esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, Esq., J.P.	Bartholomew Warburton, Esq., R.M.
Arthur Bride, Esq., J.P.	Rev. Thomas Green.
Rev. H. Brownrigg.	——— Cummins, Esq., J.P.
Rev. William Vickers.	John Edwards, Esq., J.P.
R. F. Saunders, Esq., J.P.	

General Observations.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Wicklow Gaol.

The state of this gaol on the day of my inspection, as to cleanliness and good order, was highly to the credit of those engaged in its management. Now that the separate system is about being adopted for a portion of the prisoners, I should strongly recommend its being carried out as far as it is practicable, and with this view I would suggest to the Board the necessity of having divisions made in the tread-wheel, so that each prisoner should have a compartment to himself when employed on it. I should also recommend that separate sheds be erected for stone-breaking; there is sufficient space in the upper angles of one of the yards attached to the new building, and they might easily be constructed so as to be under the supervision of the turnkey placed in charge of the separate yards in that department.

I pointed out to the Local Inspector some other trifling changes in the arrangements of the cells for separate imprisonment, which I beg to submit to the consideration of the Board of Superintendence, previous to the system being brought into operation.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Tinahely, Feb. 7th.—I found this bridewell very clean and orderly, the registry correct, and committals regular. There is a great decrease in the commitments, as compared with the returns of the last two years. The accommodation is altogether inadequate for the numbers confined here at quarter sessions. It was with much regret that I heard of the death of the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Barber, which took place a few days before. Mr. Barber was always most attentive and regular in his visits to the bridewell; I am sorry to say that his suggestions, and the evils referred to in my colleague's report of last year, have not been attended to. A presentment for effecting some improvements in the bridewell was sent in by the late Local Inspector, and failed, from some unassigned cause; I beg to recommend its re-consideration to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence. The cost of dietary here is rather high in comparison with other bridewells; for males, 5d.; females, 4d.; it consists of bread and new milk; there is no means of cooking stirabout. Petty sessions held once in each fortnight, without failure, and transmittals take place regularly. Keeper's salary, £15.

Baltinglass District Bridewell, February 7th.—There were only four male prisoners and five females confined here the day of my visit. Commitments for the past year, 354; and collective number of days for which rations were drawn, 5,747. Cost of subsistence, £66 17s. 4d.; fuel, £13 17s. 3d.; contingencies, £33 1s. 6d.; staff, £135; total, £248 16s. 1d. It appears, therefore, that on the expenditure of £66 17s. 4d. for the support of prisoners, the cost of staff and extras amounts to £181 18s. 9d., exclusive of car hire and other expenses incurred in the conveyance of prisoners, &c. This

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Wicklow.Bridewells.
Baltinglass.

charge upon the county is high in comparison with ordinary bridewells, and where the total number of days far exceed the aggregate here. I have selected five as being the largest in Ireland, of which the following is the return for one year, ending the 31st December last.

Bridewell.	Number of Prisoners for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1851.	Number of days supported at Public Expense.	Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Contingencies.	Salary of Keeper.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cashel, . .	2,059	9,663	106 7 3	35 0 0	141 7 3
Mallow, . .	1,759	7,979	85 15 11	25 0 0	110 15 11
Killarney, .	2,117	8,627	116 4 8	20 0 0	136 4 8
Tipperary, .	1,571	7,075	72 13 0	30 0 0	102 13 0
Dungarvan,	1,577	7,635	81 2 4	50 0 0	131 2 4

Prisoners are committed here for periods not exceeding two months, and there appears to be no employment whatever for them. There is a small tread-wheel, but the bridewell-keeper admitted that it had not been used for several months. There were 42 prisoners confined here during the past year, sentenced to hard labour—several of them being *re-committals*. The bridewell was only tolerably clean; and, I regret to add, that it is by no means well or efficiently managed.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General*.

APPENDIX II.

SCHEDULE (A)—LIST OF PRISONS.

SCHEDULE (A).

List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.		
DUBLIN, - - -	Kilmainham, - - -	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell, - - -	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane, - - -	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane, - - -	Four Courts' Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's, - - -	Manor Prison.
Antrim, - - -	Belfast, - - -	County Gaol and House of Correction.
	Antrim, - - -	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney, - - -	ditto.
	Ballymena, - - -	ditto.
Armagh, - - -	Armagh, - - -	County Gaol.
	Ballybot, - - -	Bridewell.
	Lurgan, - - -	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton, - - -	ditto.
	Markethill, - - -	ditto.
Cavan, - - -	Cavan, - - -	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough, - - -	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell, - - -	ditto.
	Cootehill, - - -	ditto.
Donegal, - - -	Lifford, - - -	County Gaol.
	Buncrana, - - -	Bridewell.
	Donegal, - - -	ditto.
	Glenties, - - -	ditto.
	Letterkenny, - - -	ditto.
Down, - - -	Downpatrick, - - -	County Gaol.
	Newry, - - -	Bridewell.
	Newtownards, - - -	ditto.
Fermanagh, - - -	Enniskillen, - - -	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler, - - -	Bridewell.
Leitrim, - - -	Carrick-on-Shannon, - - -	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore, - - -	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton, - - -	ditto.
Londonderry, - - -	Londonderry, - - -	County Gaol.
	Coleraine, - - -	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt, - - -	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady, - - -	ditto.
Longford, - - -	Longford, - - -	County Gaol.
Louth, - - -	Dundalk, - - -	ditto.
	Drogheda, - - -	Town Gaol.
	Ardee, - - -	Bridewell.
Mayo, - - -	Castlebar, - - -	County Gaol.
	Ballina, - - -	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe, - - -	ditto.
	Belmullet, - - -	ditto.
	Swineford, - - -	ditto.
	Westport, - - -	ditto.

SCHEDULE (A).

List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Meath, - - -	Trim, - - -	County Gaol.
	Kells, - - -	Bridewell.
	Navan, - - -	ditto.
Monaghan, - -	Monaghan, - -	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross, - -	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney, - -	ditto.
	Clones, - - -	ditto.
Roscommon, - -	Roscommon, - -	County Gaol.
	Athlone, - - -	Bridewell.
	Boyle, - - -	ditto.
	Castlerea, - - -	ditto.
	Strokestown, - -	ditto.
Sligo, - - -	Sligo, - - -	County Gaol.
	Ballymote, - - -	Bridewell.
Tyrone, - - -	Omagh, - - -	County Gaol.
	Clogher, - - -	Bridewell.
	Dungannon, - -	ditto.
	Strabane, - - -	ditto.
Westmeath, - -	Mullingar, - -	County Gaol.
	Castletowndelvin, -	Bridewell.
	Moate, - - -	ditto.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow, - - -	Carlow, - - -	County Gaol.
Clare, - - -	Ennis, - - -	ditto.
	Ennistymon, - -	Bridewell.
	Killaloe, - - -	ditto.
	Kilrush, - - -	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge, - -	ditto.
	Tulla, - - -	ditto.
Cork, - - -	Cork, - - -	County Gaol.
	Cork, - - -	City ditto.
	Cork, - - -	Bridewell.
	Kinsale, - - -	Corporation Gaol.
	Bandon, - - -	Bridewell.
	Bantry, - - -	ditto.
	Castletown, - -	ditto.
	Charleville, - -	ditto.
	Clonakilty, - -	ditto.
	Cove, - - -	ditto.
	Dunmanway, - -	ditto.
	Fermoy, - - -	ditto.
	Kanturk, - - -	ditto.
	Macroom, - - -	ditto.
	Mallow, - - -	ditto.
	Midleton, - - -	ditto.
	Millstreet, - -	ditto.
	Mitchelstown, - -	ditto.
	Roscarberry, - -	ditto.
	Skibbereen, - -	ditto.
Galway, - - -	Galway, - - -	County Gaol.
	Galway, - - -	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe, - -	Bridewell.
	Clifden, - - -	ditto.
	Eyrecourt, - -	ditto.
	Gort, - - -	ditto.
	Loughrea, - -	ditto.
	Outerard, - -	ditto.

SCHEDULE (A).
List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Galway— <i>continued.</i>	Portumna, - - -	Bridewell.
	Tuam, - - -	ditto.
	Woodford, - - -	ditto.
Kerry, - - -	Tralee, - - -	County Gaol.
	Caherciveen, - - -	Bridewell.
	Castleisland, - - -	ditto.
	Dingle, - - -	ditto.
	Kenmare, - - -	ditto.
	Killarney, - - -	ditto.
	Listowel, - - -	ditto.
	Milltown, - - -	ditto.
	Tarbert, - - -	ditto.
Kildare, - - -	Naas, - - -	County Gaol.
	Athy, - - -	ditto.
Kilkenny, - - -	Kilkenny, - - -	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny, - - -	City Gaol.
	Callan, - - -	Bridewell.
	Thomastown, - - -	ditto.
	Urlingford, - - -	ditto.
King's County, - - -	Tullamore, - - -	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown, - - -	District Bridewell.
Limerick, - - -	Limerick, - - -	County Gaol.
	Limerick, - - -	City Gaol.
	Bruff, - - -	Bridewell.
	Croom, - - -	ditto.
	Glin, - - -	ditto.
	Kilfinan, - - -	ditto.
	Newcastle, - - -	ditto.
	Rathkeale, - - -	ditto.
Queen's County, - - -	Maryborough, - - -	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix, - - -	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory, - - -	ditto.
	Stradbally, - - -	ditto.
Tipperary, - - -	Clonmel, - - -	County Gaol.
	Nenagh, - - -	ditto.
	Borrisokane, - - -	Bridewell.
	Cahir, - - -	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir, - - -	ditto.
	Cashel, - - -	ditto.
	Clogheen, - - -	ditto.
	New Birmingham, - - -	ditto.
	Newport, - - -	ditto.
	Roscrea, - - -	ditto.
	Templemore, - - -	ditto.
	Thurles, - - -	ditto.
	Tipperary, - - -	ditto.
Waterford, - - -	Waterford, - - -	County Gaol.
	Waterford, - - -	City Gaol.
	Waterford, - - -	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan, - - -	Bridewell.
	Lismore, - - -	ditto.
Wexford, - - -	Wexford, - - -	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy, - - -	Bridewell.
	Gorey, - - -	ditto.
	New Ross, - - -	ditto.
Wicklow, - - -	Wicklow, - - -	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass, - - -	District Bridewell.
	Tinnahely, - - -	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE (B).
Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st Dec., 1851.

SCHEDULE (B)—RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1851.

Gaols.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Convicts.		Lunatics.		Of whom Sick in Hospital.	Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st Dec., 1851.
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Antrim,	27	3	132	33	35	18	23	3	9	—	6	283
Armagh,	11	—	51	15	22	14	4	2	—	—	6	119
Carlow,	2	—	65	11	41	4	14	6	2	1	8	146
Cavan,	5	1	46	11	26	7	4	7	1	1	3	109
Clare,	8	3	135	42	63	29	4	4	—	—	6	288
Cork, { County,	19	1	443	58	213	32	88	19	1	—	34	874
{ City,	16	1	166	7	44	8	6	6	—	—	9	254
Donegal,	9	—	68	16	17	2	—	—	13	2	3	127
Down,	13	4	62	23	29	20	5	7	8	2	11	173
Dublin County,	7	5	92	20	60	6	29	—	5	3	21	207
City, { Grangegorman Penitentiary,	—	—	—	—	376	20	—	74	—	28	22	424
{ Richmond Bridewell,	—	—	495	35	—	—	—	—	6	—	53	530
Fermanagh,	10	1	44	13	19	7	38	2	—	1	17	135
Galway, { County,	6	—	102	23	55	19	6	11	2	—	25	222
{ Town,	7	—	73	18	45	8	5	8	—	—	1	164
Kerry,	10	2	131	84	63	37	10	15	7	13	17	372
Kildare, { Naas,	1	—	25	17	10	12	16	5	—	—	3	86
{ Athy,	4	—	13	2	13	2	4	5	—	—	—	43
Kilkenny, { County,	14	2	83	29	30	19	4	7	15	1	8	204
{ City,	7	1	20	—	11	—	5	6	1	1	—	52

King's County, . . .	7	-	68	19	34	13	6	8	3	1	11	103
Leitrim, . . .	9	-	37	15	17	6	1	1	-	-	8	86
Limerick, { County,	7	4	166	50	60	18	5	17	1	1	10	329
{ City,	4	1	115	29	72	16	7	8	-	-	4	252
Londonderry, . . .	6	-	62	13	24	17	4	2	2	-	4	130
Longford, . . .	5	-	22	18	19	12	1	2	1	1	3	81
Louth, . . .	6	1	27	12	20	6	1	4	1	1	-	79
Drogheda, . . .	1	-	9	13	4	12	-	-	1	1	-	41
Mayo, . . .	16	9	132	45	31	11	23	9	2	1	10	279
Meath, . . .	4	1	49	31	18	15	12	2	10	9	13	151
Monaghan, . . .	13	4	35	23	4	7	4	8	3	3	11	104
Queen's County, . . .	6	-	79	30	33	10	3	4	1	2	4	168
Roscommon, . . .	11	2	51	22	32	10	6	2	3	-	2	139
Sligo, . . .	9	2	57	12	14	5	3	7	-	-	9	109
Tipperary, { Nenagh,	10	1	114	44	56	35	6	2	-	2	18	270
{ Clonmel,	15	3	274	95	85	59	8	15	2	2	14	572
Tyrone, . . .	10	3	68	28	27	19	16	20	-	2	8	193
Waterford, { County,	9	-	97	56	54	13	32	21	-	-	13	282
{ City,	1	-	41	2	35	5	13	9	-	-	9	106
Westmeath, . . .	7	1	67	22	27	20	4	1	3	-	-	152
Wexford, . . .	11	-	90	37	41	28	20	8	23	6	2	264
Wicklow, . . .	3	-	27	22	11	15	26	1	1	5	1	111
Total, 1851,	346	56	3,933	1,095	1,890	616	466	338	127	90	407	8,813
Total, 1850,	508	68	4,637	1,842	1,834	864	342	22	160	142	451	10,419

SCHEDULE (B).

Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st Dec., 1851.

SCHEDULE (C)—RETURN of ACCOMMODATION, &c., in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1851.

County and Town Gaols.	Daily 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,	318	365	458	-	-	2,891	327	147	78	275	827
Armagh,	142	196	76	35	109	1,214	44	9	3	2	58
Carlow,	148	182	75	6	3	1,544	23	17	11	7	58
Cavan,	170	239	86	16	4	825	17	9	7	5	38
Clare,	525	656	115	9	42	3,195	128	74	37	29	268
Cork, {County,	1,035	1,326	250	22	600	5,914	1,046	411	186	210	1,853
{City,	253	384	108	12	36	3,434	511	264	181	443	1,399
Donegal,	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	214	85	16	37	1,014	19	3	2	2	26
Down,	178	205	210	16	32	1,307	116	65	26	46	253
Dublin County,	283	369	95	8	15	7,836	394	152	74	214	834
City, {Grangegorman Penitentiary,	380	478	201	-	-	13,336	408	167	86	114	775
{Richmond Bridewell,	516	611	196	7	73	15,138	261	168	55	35	519
Fermanagh,	152	186	102	7	12	632	14	8	2	-	24
Galway, {County,	404	629	92	14	56	3,289	301	88	43	57	489
{Town,	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	35	15	20	2,453	66	48	30	26	170
Kerry,	419 $\frac{1}{2}$	584	86	4	3	3,497	485	215	130	137	967
Kildare, {Naas,	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	162	62	12	18	757	15	8	7	8	38
{Athy,	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	32	2	4	529	21	3	4	1	29
Kilkenny, {County,	259	331	48	9	60	1,378	90	11	1	-	102
{City,	51	95	7	10	50	1,579	-	13	11	35	59
King's County,	219	291	114	8	16	1,417	22	7	5	8	42
Leitrim,	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	134	81	12	27	778	65	8	1	5	79
Limerick, {County,	472	669	175	-	-	2,862	162	63	11	3	239
{City,	248 $\frac{3}{4}$	326	70	25	102	5,285	103	55	46	34	238
Londonderry,	165	225	159	15	54	1,679	36	20	10	10	76
Longford,	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	159	67	12	36	1,130	35	22	13	21	91
Louth,	110	141	40	9	23	1,208	14	3	5	-	22
Drogheda,	32	49	18	4	8	490	125	34	15	4	178
Mayo,	352 $\frac{1}{2}$	502	128	20	60	2,759	58	19	11	5	83
Meath,	188	294	112	23	23	1,025	63	12	2	1	78
Monaghan,	137	202	75	11	37	630	10	1	-	4	15
Queen's County,	256	312	95	8	35	1,655	98	13	6	5	122
Roscommon,	166	259	62	15	30	1,254	55	7	-	-	62
Sligo,	126 $\frac{3}{4}$	174	91	21	56	919	91	36	21	34	182
Tipperary, {Nenagh,	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	644	192	22	31	3,357	57	31	24	39	151
{Clonmel,	681	1,035	225	21	60	6,805	310	150	70	73	603
Tyrone,	200	243	70	22	61	914	66	9	2	-	77
Waterford, {County,	326	441	83	9	18	1,763	323	167	71	48	600
{City,	162	249	66	8	20	2,154	73	51	46	45	215
Westmeath,	172	224	92	11	38	1,171	34	13	2	-	49
Wexford,	294	385	112	22	64	1,790	196	53	8	5	262
Wicklow,	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	156	77	8	12	758	59	18	9	20	106
Total, 1851,	10,746 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,697	4,613	526	1,985	113,554	6,341	2,672	1,352	2,010	12,375
Total, 1850,	11,496 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,566	4,644	523	2,135	115,871	6,905	2,280	1,068	1,484	11,737

SCHEDULE (D)—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1851.

GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF												SALARY OF			
							Fuel, for use of Prison.	Soap and Candles for same.	Straw.	Medicine, &c.	Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	MALE DEPARTMENT.			
																			Local Inspectors.	Protestant.	Presbyterian.	R. Catholic.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Mixed.	1,276 5 4½	2½	4 2 10½	Coal.	50	169 11 8	25 18 3	11 1 6	23 12 0	26 1 1	22 4 1	34 4 0	2 0 0	38 9 1	119 10 8	26 19 3	8 2 1	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Armagh,	{ Bread, Porridge,	426 18 9	2½	3 1 5½	Turf and Coal.	19	88 1 6	44 17 6	6 14 0	51 15 5	33 6 1	32 17 6	11 0 2	16 12 0	6 2 6	91 9 4	—	28 19 1	72 18 4	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Carlow,	Milk.	423 3 0	1½	2 18 9½	Coal.	10	44 19 8½	11 17 2½	8 17 10	36 13 9	1 14 3	17 19 0	48 10 4½	24 5 2	37 2 1½	75 2 10½	—	34 17 1½	60 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
Cavan,	Mixed.	330 16 4	1½	1 18 11	Turf.	15	47 11 5	13 9 6	6 18 5	27 5 5½	43 6 2	18 5 9½	39 3 0½	14 5 3	14 3 1	23 12 2	—	15 4 3	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Clare,	Do.	998 14 6	1½	1 18 3½	Turf and Coal.	31	127 8 7	28 9 2	5 16 4	16 1 8	12 11 8½	18 0 7	31 5 0	4 14 0	3 0 0	143 0 10	43 15 0	98 14 2½	—	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Cork County,	Do.	2,442 12 0	1½	2 7 1½	Coal.	35	198 19 3	79 5 2	49 14 1	65 12 5	237 6 3	39 7 7	124 8 11	46 17 6	158 14 0	345 7 0	259 18 9	38 17 5	150 0 0	46 3 1	—	46 3 1
„ City,	Do.	595 19 5	1½	2 11 1½	Do.	42	77 16 2	20 14 0	17 3 9	12 11 3	59 11 3	32 7 4	110 5 3	51 6 4	78 11 8	227 15 9	31 14 8	48 14 3	75 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Donegal,	Do.	569 13 11	2½	3 12 8½	Do.	32	72 10 4	11 17 5	14 15 6	22 10 4	18 12 5	20 0 11	84 9 5	—	43 14 11	69 16 9	50 4 11	48 13 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Down,	Do.	492 8 3½	2½	3 2 4	Turf and Coal.	45	126 19 5½	48 0 6	7 10 1½	16 17 7½	28 6 10	29 12 10	140 5 3½	68 9 4½	45 16 4½	109 1 2	—	49 12 3	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Dublin County,	Do.	909 12 9½	2½	3 12 2½	Coal.	26	86 0 4	43 19 6½	20 6 11	37 16 7	35 17 6	20 12 9	95 6 10	44 7 3	73 9 3	58 0 2	15 19 7	88 0 11½	100 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
Richmond Bridewell,	Do.	1,808 16 0	2½	3 16 0	Do.	27	181 13 5	88 19 11	12 11 4	115 16 6	152 1 8	76 1 3	238 0 0	—	110 7 6	83 16 7	84 1 3	211 14 6	200 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	Do.	1,225 18 10	2½	3 7 2½	Do.	38	164 19 2½	46 9 4	20 10 4	122 17 3	100 18 7	65 8 8	—	205 3 3	37 1 6	195 12 5	47 13 7	191 17 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
Fermanagh,	Do.	317 4 10	1½	2 4 8½	Turf and Coal.	28	104 0 7	19 11 10½	9 5 4	42 18 9	49 2 5	4 10 2	15 4 10	7 15 0	2 16 6	4 0 8	8 8 4	11 2 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Galway County,	Do.	818 9 6	1½	2 0 6½	Turf.	12	77 7 11	51 18 4	6 15 9	18 3 8	125 14 0	4 12 9	114 3 4	—	—	199 6 7	—	73 13 6	133 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
„ Town,	Do.	375 10 5	1½	2 15 5½	Do.	11	29 2 2	3 6 4½	7 0 2½	1 9 0	12 0 6½	22 7 7	—	—	—	74 3 6	—	41 13 1½	37 18 6	27 13 10	—	50 0 0
Kerry,	Do.	1,266 12 8½	2	3 1 3½	Do.	23	51 6 4½	11 19 6	22 0 7½	27 2 1½	113 6 10½	25 6 6	2 3 6	4 11 5	68 18 4	627 9 7½	7 0 0	86 12 6	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	46 3 1
Kildare, Naas,	Do.	307 3 2½	2½	3 2 11½	Coal.	28	159 3 5	19 15 8	9 2 4	19 6 5	61 1 7½	21 15 9	70 0 4½	10 2 3	29 4 9½	67 7 2	54 7 9	47 12 3½	37 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
„ Athy,	Do.	279 9 5	3½	5 8 5½	Turf.	10	32 10 7	14 5 11	3 17 9	14 16 11	1 3 9	7 16 8	25 12 0	9 17 11	7 2 2	101 9 9	33 8 4	38 12 11	27 13 10	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
Kilkenny County,	Do.	785 16 0½	2½	3 2 6½	Turf and Coal.	21	101 9 7	22 7 8	13 2 1	60 18 5	75 9 4½	25 11 8	69 1 2	15 4 8	9 7 1	20 8 6	14 18 4	17 4 9	80 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
„ City,	Do.	175 14 6	2½	3 8 11	Do.	7	32 15 6	7 1 4	3 14 9	14 1 1	6 16 6	4 10 0	8 18 6	3 3 8	8 15 7	5 1 0	—	4 2 7	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
King's County,	Do.	655 9 7½	2	2 19 10½	Turf.	40	96 9 7½	23 0 11½	10 8 4	42 14 4	31 4 0	4 17 9½	157 1 4	53 8 3	99 13 4	22 16 7	1 5 6	55 4 1	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Leitrim,	Do.	238 11 10	1½	2 12 6½	Turf and Coal.	35	54 0 7½	19 2 2½	4 6 7½	10 7 0	44 3 3	27 10 2	12 2 6½	5 12 7	26 11 0	72 19 5½	13 15 10	37 13 4	136 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
Limerick County,	Do.	1,242 2 10	1½	2 13 1	Coal.	24	137 5 9	34 2 3½	7 17 0	62 10 9	133 0 11	27 6 5	103 2 10½	8 17 8	61 7 0	203 19 0	28 10 6	204 5 10	—	50 0 0	—	68 10 0
„ City,	Do.	891 7 8½	2½	3 13 3½	Do.	19	81 14 2	11 17 8	15 11 8	30 0 0	21 4 11	20 6 10½	17 8 0½	12 1 0	71 11 10	63 10 9	7 5 9	68 14 6	150 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Londonderry,	Do.	631 6 4	2½	3 17 5½	Do.	25	46 0 10	27 13 10	11 8 9	38 3 3	20 4 9	23 1 9	64 2 1	42 6 6	69 8 9	30 7 6	—	10 7 6	90 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1
Longford,	Do.	275 13 9	1½	2 12 6½	Turf.	27	68 0 0	7 14 9	3 14 10	25 0 0	13 15 6	11 14 0	—	1 0 8	—	9 9 2	8 18 0	44 8 4	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Louth,	Do.	481 0 6	3½	4 13 6½	Coal.	16	37 18 5	20 16 6	8 1 1	15 2 10	11 8 7	25 0 0	28 6 8	3 14 8	5 4 5	22 14 4	0 9 3	23 1 8	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Drogheda,	Do.	78 16 10	1½	2 9 3½	Do.	6	15 12 0	12 11 0	3 10 0	8 15 6	3 0 0	—	—	—	2 10 0	62 0 0	—	16 10 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
Mayo,	Do.	1,014 19 6½	2	3 0 4½	Turf and Coal.	30	72 3 10½	19 17 8½	11 1 2½	18 15 0	21 5 1½	32 11 11	6 4 0	2 6 4½	44 19 8	62 5 1½	37 17 3½	17 1 2½	100 0 0	37 10 0	27 13 10	37 10 0
Meath,	Do.	590 14 3½	2½	3 4 2½	Do.	38	64 8 7	21 14 8½	11 13 9	20 0 0	84 1 6½	17 4 8	88 8 5	10 11 1	57 11 8	140 4 5	25 15 3	27 7 6	25 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Monaghan,	Do.	367 14 0½	1½	2 17 0½	Coal.	16	42 4 9	5 18 6	13 6 10	28 11 9½	42 0 4½	9 10 7	39 17 6	6 0 0	20 6 2	50 0 0	—	0 14 9	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Queen's County,	Do.	569 11 0½	1½	2 13 2½	Turf and Coal.	20	73 2 1	16 9 2	9 9 2½	4 6 9	14 8 8	2										

SCHEDULE (D)—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1851—continued.

GAOLS.	SALARY OF										SALARY OF				OFFICERS'			Total Expense of Gaol.	Average Number of Prisoners per day dieted.	Total Cost of Prisoners per head per day.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per Annum.
	MALE DEPARTMENT.										FEMALE DEPARTMENT.				Rations, Total Cost of.	Clothing, Total Cost of.	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing.				
	Medical Officers.			Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors, or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		Schoolmasters.	Other Prison Officers.	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys.	Hospital Nursetenders.	Other Prison Officers.							
	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries.				No.	Total Amount of Salary.													
24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim,	—	74 0 0	—	300 0 0	50 0 0	—	13	430 0 0	30 0 0	87 5 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	32 16 0	51 4 5½	32 2 3	1,373 9 4½	3,157 8 5	308	0 6½	10 5 0½
Armagh,	—	—	20 0 0	144 0 0	—	—	8	215 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	—	15 5 10	39 2 2	681 6 4	1,520 0 2	139	0 7½	10 18 8½
Carlow,	—	—	—	200 0 0	20 0 0	48 3 5	5	128 2 6	—	—	50 0 0	—	10 8 0	—	98 11 6	11 16 0	687 1 5	1,452 3 10	144	0 6½	10 1 8½
Cavan,	—	—	—	200 0 0	—	—	6	230 15 4	30 0 0	—	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	65 17 8	—	762 13 0	1,356 13 10½	170	0 5½	7 19 7½
Clare,	54 0 0	—	20 0 0	300 0 0	30 0 0	—	12	345 8 3	30 0 0	26 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	24 0 0	—	—	25 14 3	1,017 8 6	2,549 0 1	522	0 3½	4 17 8
Cork County,	74 0 0	—	20 0 0	400 0 0	—	40 0 0	17	627 2 0	—	13 0 0	50 0 0	73 5 0	36 18 0	13 0 0	88 4 0	71 16 4	1,749 11 6	5,836 11 10	1,037	0 3½	5 12 6½
„ City,	—	55 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	—	50 0 0	12	294 14 0	—	—	35 2 0	23 8 0	24 18 4	5 0 0	57 15 10	56 6 11	979 11 1	2,344 2 2	233	0 6½	10 1 2½
Donegal,	—	—	20 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	6	153 16 0	20 0 0	—	30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	128 4 6	33 7 4	695 7 10	1,722 7 8	156½	0 7½	10 19 0
Down,	—	—	27 13 10	200 0 0	—	100 0 0	11	360 0 0	52 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	—	41 16 1	30 16 0	1,038 5 11	2,201 6 0½	158	0 9½	13 18 7½
Dublin County,	—	80 0 0	—	250 0 0	—	100 0 0	9	403 0 0	—	20 0 0	32 10 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—	38 19 4	18 0 0	1,243 12 4	2,773 2 9½	252	0 7½	11 0 1½
Richmond Bridewell,	150 0 0	150 0 0	—	300 0 0	130 0 0	80 0 0	18	823 4 0	112 0 0	360 0 0	—	—	—	—	311 1 1	96 0 0	2,895 11 9	6,059 11 8	476	0 8½	12 14 7½
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	150 0 0	150 0 0	—	200 0 0	90 0 0	—	—	—	—	272 0 0	200 0 0	645 13 6	55 0 0	24 0 0	259 6 7½	16 17 6	2,446 4 3½	4,870 14 3	365	0 8½	13 6 10½
Fermanagh,	—	—	—	150 0 0	—	—	7	209 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	31 10 0	—	18 10 0	—	31 19 6½	—	665 19 6½	1,262 0 10	142	0 5½	8 17 9
Galway County,	—	74 0 0	—	375 7 8	—	46 0 0	12	283 5 0	30 0 0	90 6 8	30 0 0	20 0 0	—	12 0 0	5 4 7	42 0 8	1,234 7 5	2,724 12 9	404	0 4½	6 14 10½
„ Town,	56 0 0	—	—	138 9 2	—	—	5	110 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	29 12 11½	—	479 14 5½	1,046 7 4½	135½	0 5½	7 14 5½
Kerry,	73 16 11	—	25 0 0	200 0 0	—	40 0 0	13	355 0 0	—	35 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	10 0 0	84 6 6	64 9 0	1,185 15 6	3,500 5 6½	413½	0 5½	8 9 5½
Kildare, Naas,	—	40 0 0	30 0 0	160 0 0	—	50 0 0	6	120 0 0	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	81 12 9	19 7 0	640 5 9	1,516 8 10	97½	0 10½	15 10 11½
„ Athy,	—	25 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	—	4	80 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	79 8 4	11 0 0	404 9 10	974 13 11	51½	1 0½	18 18 3
Kilkenny County,	65 0 0	—	—	240 0 0	—	—	8	231 0 0	28 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	806 6 0	2,037 5 4½	251½	0 5½	8 2 1½
„ City,	30 0 0	—	—	65 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	—	23 18 0	—	263 18 0	538 13 0	51	0 6½	10 11 2½
King's County,	45 0 0	—	20 0 0	184 12 2	—	60 0 0	8	215 0 0	25 0 0	6 10 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	36 13 5½	63 0 5	950 16 0½	2,204 9 9½	219	0 6½	10 1 3½
Leitrim,	—	45 0 0	20 0 0	170 0 0	36	—	9	257 10 0	—	—	30 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	—	31 5 10	15 12 2½	836 8 0½	1,403 4 6	90½	0 10½	15 9 0½
Limerick County,	44 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	300 0 0	70	—	11	395 0 0	—	—	40 0 0	20 0 0	112 12 0	—	41 8 3	—	1,201 10 3	3,455 19 1	468	0 4½	7 7 8½
„ City,	—	40 0 0	16 0 0	130 0 0	35 0 0	52 10 0	7	157 13 3	—	—	30 0 0	24 0 0	16 18 0	—	5 0 0	29 9 0	2,079 5 1½	243½	0 5½	8 10 10½	
Londonderry,	—	—	—	130 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	5	125 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	164 1 11	31 10 0	861 1 2	1,875 13 0	163	0 7½	11 10 1½
Longford,	—	—	25 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	—	8	260 0 0	—	—	40 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	—	27 10 0	783 5 6	1,252 14 6	105	0 7½	11 18 7½
Louth,	—	—	15 0 0	176 15 6	—	—	6	190 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	34 4 6	33 17 2	690 12 8	1,373 11 7	104	0 8½	13 4 1½
Drogheda,	—	—	—	80 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	—	—	—	32 10 0	—	228 10 0	431 15 4	32	0 8½	13 9 10½
Mayo,	50 0 0	—	30 0 0	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	10	315 0 0	—	10 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	80 4 8½	20 3 9	1,063 2 3½	2,424 10 4½	336½	0 4½	7 4 2½
Meath,	—	74 0 0	—	206 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	7	215 0 0	25 0 0	88 0 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	56 9 10	30 6 4½	969 16 2½	2,129 12 1	184	0 7½	11 11 5½
Monaghan,	73 16 10	—	—	138 9 2	—	—	7	200 0 0	—	—	24 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	39 10 6	40 0 0	715 6 8	1,341 11 11½	129	0 6½	10 8 0
Queen's County,	—	—	30 0 0	191 13 4	58 6 8	—	10	266 0 0	—	59 15 5	21 0 0	17 10 0	21 0 0	—	48 5 6½	—	833 10 11½	1,892 11 3	214	0 5½	8 16 10½
Roscommon,	—	74 0 0	—	200 0 0	50 0 0	—	9	242 10 0	—	7 0 0	32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	42 15 8½	30 4 4½	880 8 6½	1,780 3 6½	165½	0 7½	10 15 4½
Sligo,	65 0 0	—	21 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	75 0 0	9	200 0 0	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	129 18 9	41 1 8	994 6 7	1,726 5 10½	119½	0 9½	14 8 8½
Tipperary, Nenagh,	—	50 0 0	25 0 0	250 0 0	—	100 0 0	10	259 10 3	—	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	131 16 0	40 4 0	1,156 10 3	2,688 1 2	400½	0 4½	6 14 4½
„ Clonmel,	—	74 0 0	—	250 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	18	585 1 10	—	—	40 0 0	22 0 0	—	36 11 8	64 11 8	109 12 6	1,631 17 8	5,412 15 5	674	0 5½	8 0 7½
Tyrone,	—	—	20 0 0	200 0 0	37 10 0	—	9	185 10 0	18 0 0	—	35 0 0	—	24 0 0	—	111 11 10	91 9 2	913 1 0	2,318 5 9	197	0 7½	11 15 4½
Waterford County,	—	65 0 0	—	200 0 0	80 0 0	—	10	265 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	41 6 3	35 1 0	938 7 3	2,430 16 8	326	0 5	7 12 2½
„ City,	50 0 0	—	—	120 0 0	—	—	4	100 0 0	—	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	26 0 0	—	31 0 0	—	567 0 0	1,243 19 1	158	0 5½	7 17 5½
Westmeath,	—	—	35 0 0	150 0 0	—	60 0 0	8	235 0 0	—	39 0 0	24 5 6	14 5 6	14 5 6	—	41 5 0	29 3 0	732 4 6	1,606 12 6½	166	0 6½	9 13 6½
Wexford,	—																				

SCHEDULE (E)—RETURN of TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, and SCHOOLS, in the several GAOLS in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1851.

GAOLS.	MALES.															FEMALES.						AMOUNT.		AMOUNT		Profit on Work.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: — Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Trades taught.	Total No. taught to Read and Write during the Year.	SCHOOLS.			
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Picking Oakum.	Stone-breaking.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	of Cost of Work.		of Return of Work.									
																							Males.	Females.	Males.						Females.	Males.	Females.	
Antrim,	2	2	10	6	13	-	-	5	1	39	12	104	-	12	57	224	27	10	15	2	5	59	£ s. d. 1,243 15 0½	£ s. d. 152 12 9½	£ s. d. 1,558 4 9½	£ s. d. 352 3 1½	£ s. d. 514 0 1	37	-	57	104	1	1	
Armagh,	-	-	2	1	7	-	-	5	2	17	16	22	10	3	13	81	4	18	8	4	4	38	57 1 4½	0 3 10	141 5 8	52 6 7	136 7 0½	16	7,632	5	51	1	1	
Carlow,	-	1	5	2	7	-	2	2	-	19	7	11	20	6	31	94	22	7	9	3	11	52	74 4 2	6 6 2	136 10 11	42 10 1	98 10 8	50	12,774	5	-	-	-	
Cavan,	1	2	5	2	3	-	1	-	-	18	-	11	20	12	6	67	7	20	4	3	8	42	52 3 2½	27 3 5	426 5 8	78 10 2	425 9 2½	25	240	29	96	1	1	
Clare,	-	2	11	5	15	1	-	4	20	58	-	30	65	29	6	188	30	34	24	8	4	100	423 14 6	18 18 3½	885 10 7	143 2 10	586 0 7½	80	10,240	12	48	1	1	
Cork County,	-	1	3	11	20	2	1	3	10	51	345	9	104	68	32	609	25	52	112	64	12	265	1,731 5 9	782 7 8	3,339 3 3	986 18 7	1,812 8 5	160	15,400	15	79	1	1	
Cork City,	1	2	4	2	8	-	-	16	1	34	46	47	32	14	22	195	10	12	24	9	4	59	211 8 4	26 4 6	256 3 0	41 2 6	59 12 8	295	12,600	8	247	4	1	
Donegal,	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	60	-	17	24	106	7	4	6	2	2	21	187 17 7	11 10 6	253 10 0	96 12 3	150 14 2	2	-	2	20	5	1	
Down,	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	3	3	16	-	6	40	14	35	111	12	19	3	9	19	62	498 1 0½	66 13 7½	735 1 11½	123 12 10	294 0 1½	25	-	4	35	1	1	
Dublin County,	1	1	2	3	-	-	1	25	2	35	36	32	-	18	32	153	6	12	18	8	30	74	214 5 7	3 9 0	266 13 2	5 5 6	54 4 1	32	-	5	67	2	1	
Richmond Bridewell,	2	3	6	5	30	2	-	86	4	138	150	10	68	35	129	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,088 9 10	-	2,630 7 11	-	541 18 1	60	8,160	12	78	1	-	
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	50	59	91	188	424	-	411 0 5½	-	686 16 1½	-	275 15 8	-	-	-	275	-	1	
Fermanagh,	1	2	2	2	5	-	-	4	1	17	-	57	-	12	19	105	4	11	4	3	8	30	225 8 5	15 4 6	420 19 5	83 4 11	263 11 5	8	-	6	84	1	1	
Galway County,	-	1	-	5	5	-	-	21	3	35	-	-	30	50	24	139	2	26	6	18	33	85	8 4 9	1 18 1	122 10 11	29 18 2	142 6 3	38	-	5	57	1	-	
Galway Town,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	61	11	13	193	8	-	6	4	43	61	5 4 10	-	5 4 10	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kerry,	3	2	8	2	18	1	1	16	3	54	-	48	36	43	61	242	12	32	32	20	34	130	527 19 11	1 8 4	774 17 8	15 12 4½	261 1 9½	46	7,040	6	-	-	-	
Kildare, Naas,	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	24	3	33	-	-	-	9	17	50	8	4	8	3	4	27	18 13 4½	2 6 8	13 10 2	19 13 8	12 3 9½	32	-	4	-	1	1	
Kildare, Athy,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	11	-	4	-	23	6	7	5	2	-	20	28 10 3½	12 17 3	22 2 3	64 1 10	44 16 6½	7	5	47	1	1		
Kilkenny County,	1	1	2	3	5	-	-	15	2	29	-	20	55	15	26	145	7	19	14	7	12	59	143 16 8	107 16 9	201 13 8	198 2 8	148 2 11	11	73,752	11	65	1	1	
Kilkenny City,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	7	-	33	10	-	4	4	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
King's County,	1	2	5	4	12	-	4	-	4	32	-	50	-	14	7	103	9	29	5	6	7	56	9 11 0	13 1 9	303 16 9	75 6 7½	356 10 7½	36	-	4	68	1	1	
Leitrim,	1	1	2	1	5	-	-	6	4	20	-	3	19	13	7	62	8	5	6	2	3	24	103 1 2½	19 0 9½	142 10 10½	42 15 6	63 4 4½	12	7,640	6	114	1	1	
Limerick County,	7	8	2	6	23	2	1	26	15	90	10	96	-	26	7	229	53	23	10	6	8	100	849 19 8½	30 10 8	1,125 17 2	36 1 6	281 8 3½	-	7	-	1	-	-	
Limerick City,	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	43	54	12	12	28	155	18	32	10	10	27	97	67 7 4	51 10 2	94 12 6	73 11 10	49 6 10	9	7,040	1	57	-	1	
Londonderry,	2	4	4	3	-	-	2	3	-	18	20	32	-	7	10	87	17	10	6	4	6	43	330 10 6	30 3 8	407 0 9	38 8 2	84 14 9	-	-	-	-	2	1	
Longford,	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	12	9	16	47	13	-	4	4	13	34	20 0 0	-	40 0 0	-	20 0 0	15	9,600	5	48	1	1	
Louth,	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	9	-	12	5	12	12	5	1	47	2	7	12	2	9	32	75 4 1	6 15 0	135 16 1	97 3 6	151 0 6	10	11,520	2	16	1	1	
Drogheda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mayo,	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	60	37	42	75	218	5	3	11	18	24	61	10 16 4	-	67 6 4	-	56 10 0	3	8,640	2	79	1	1	
Meath,	-	1	4	5	5	1	-	1	1	18	-	11	39	15	23	106	15	4	4	4	18	45	44 17 5	4 5 1	88 7 1½	10 10 8½	49 15 4	16	11,520	3	24	1	1	
Monaghan,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	40	8	16	13	78	9	8	3	3	3	26	6 2 6	5 0 8	14 8 6	31 19 1	35 4 5	1	3,840	1	50	1	1	
Queen's County,	5	3	8	7	10	2	2	36	4	77	8	2	18	8	6	119	12	25	6	4	2	49	95 9 1½	25 10 6	252 7 3	53 16 8	185 4 3½	91	11,520	14	57	1	1	
Roscommon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	16	11	27	93	6	6	12	2	20	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sligo,	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	5	12	14	27	-	14	14	81	8	2	7	3	8	28	63 8 7	53 11 11½										

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.	
				s. d.					s. d.					s. d.					s. d.					s. d.
Ink-making, - - -	-	-	1	- 6	Wire-lattice making, - -	1	-	-	1 6	Coopering, - - -	2	-	-	1 6	Collar-making, - - -	3	-	-	1 6	Cabinet-maker, - - -	12	-	-	3 0
Blacking-making, - - -	-	-	1	1 0	Sack-cloth weaving, - -	1	-	-	1 6	Bellows-making, - - -	2	-	-	1 0	Tackling-making for Farmers, -	3	-	-	1 6	Carpenter, - - -	12	-	-	3 0
Lath-splitting, - - -	-	1	-	1 0	Nail-making, - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Horse-shoeing, - - -	3	-	-	1 6	Shoe-maker, - - -	3	-	-	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	Straddle-maker, - - -	2	-	-	1 0	White-smith, - - -	12	-	-	3 0
Putty-making for plastering, -	-	-	1	1 0	Glue-boiling, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Cap-making, - - -	-	-	-	-	Candle-maker, - - -	2	-	-	1 6	Harness-maker, (Coach), -	12	-	-	3 0
Pegwood for Shoe-makers, -	-	-	1	1 0	Varnish-making, - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Flesher of Hides, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Sailcloth-maker, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Tailoring, - - -	6	-	-	3 0
Fleshing Skins, - - -	-	1	-	1 0	Baking (Bread), - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Brush-maker, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Currier, - - -	2	-	-	1 6	Hatting, - - -	6	-	-	1 6
Basil Skin-straining, - - -	-	-	3	1 6	Flax-dresser, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Brogue-maker, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Comb-maker, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Cutler, - - -	3	-	-	2 0
Cord-making (Twine), - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Last-maker (Shoes), - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Grazier, - - -	-	3	-	1 6	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker,	3	-	-	1 6	Cart and Waggon-making, -	6	-	-	1 6
Size-making, - - -	-	1	-	1 0	Sieve-making, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Glue-boiler, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Brazier, - - -	3	-	-	1 0	Plough-making, - - -	3	-	-	1 6
Mop-making, - - -	-	-	1	0 6	Spinner of Cotton, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Pump-borer, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Whitesmith (House-smith), -	3	-	-	1 6	Block-making for Ships, -	2	-	-	1 0
Oakum-cording, - - -	-	1	-	0 6	Straw Plat for Bonnets, -	1	-	-	1 0	Reed-maker, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Glass-cutter, - - -	3	-	-	1 6	Engraving, - - -	12	-	-	3 0
Paint-grinding, - - -	-	1	-	1 6	Whip-making, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Sail-cloth maker, - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Harness-maker (Car), - - -	3	-	-	1 6	Printing, - - -	12	-	-	2 0
Paint-mixing, - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Toy-making, - - -	1	-	-	0 6	Stone-cutter, - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Saddler, - - -	3	-	-	1 6	Turning, - - -	2	-	-	1 6
Lime-burning, - - -	-	1	-	1 0	Bird-cage making, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Turner, - - -	2	-	-	1 0	Shuttle-maker, - - -	3	-	-	1 6	Waggon-wheel making, -	6	-	-	1 0
Wire-drawing, - - -	-	2	-	1 6	Blacking-making, for Shoes, -	1	-	-	1 0	Whip-maker, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Upholsterer, - - -	3	-	-	1 0	Wire-worker, - - -	6	-	-	1 6
Mat-weaving, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Paper-staining, - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Rope-maker, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Cloth, - - -	6	-	-	1 6	Hair-cloth maker, - - -	6	-	-	1 6
Wool-scouring, - - -	-	2	-	1 0	Lint-making, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Patten and Clog-maker, -	1	-	-	1 6	Weaver of Cord, - - -	3	-	-	1 0	Pocket-book maker, - - -	6	-	-	1 0
Painting in Oil, - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Starch-making from Bran or	-	-	-	-	Wheelwright, - - -	2	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Cotton, - - -	3	-	-	1 0	Saddle-tree maker, - - -	6	-	-	2 0
Hair-twisting (curled), - -	1	-	-	1 0	Potatoes, - - -	-	2	-	1 6	Block-maker for Ships, -	2	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Damask, - - -	6	-	-	1 0	Pin-maker, - - -	6	-	-	2 0
Flax-scutching, - - -	-	2	-	1 0	Sail-cloth making, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Dyer, - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Weaver of Linen, - - -	6	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Broad Cloth, -	6	-	-	1 6
Slate-squaring, - - -	-	1	-	0 6	Tape-weaving, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Stocking-hosier, - - -	2	-	-	1 6	Weaver of Muslin, - - -	4	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Cotton Cord, -	3	-	-	1 0
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas)	1	-	-	1 0	Cork-cutting, - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Racket-maker, - - -	-	2	-	1 0	Weaver of Flannel, - - -	2	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Calico, - - -	3	-	-	1 0
Tape-weaving, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Trunk-making, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Thread-maker, - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Serge or Stuff, -	3	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Damask, - - -	6	-	-	1 0
Wax-making (Shoe-makers), -	-	-	2	0 6	Wood-cutting, - - -	-	2	-	1 6	Cutler, - - -	2	-	-	1 6					Weaver of Linen, - - -	6	-	-	1 0	
Down-napping (Hatters), -	-	1	-	1 0						Wool-scourer, - - -	1	-	-	1 0					Weaver of Muslin, - - -	4	-	-	1 0	
Sack-making, - - -	-	1	-	1 0															Weaver of Flannel, - - -	2	-	-	1 0	
Basket-making, - - -	-	2	-	1 6															Weaver of Serge or Stuff, -	3	-	-	1 0	
Net-making, - - -	-	2	-	1 0																				
Besom-making, - - -	-	-	3	1 6																				
Bruising Oats, - - -	-	-	1	1 0																				
Cork-cutting, - - -	1	-	-	1 6																				
Wick-cutter (Chandlers), -	-	1	-	1 0																				
Box-making (for Hatters), -	-	2	-	1 0																				
Trunk-covering, - - -	-	2	-	1 6																				
Pulverizing Bones, - - -	-	1	-	1 6																				

SCHEDULE (G)—COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SCHEDULE (G.)
SALARIES of KEEPERS of BRIDEWELLS, within the Year 1851.

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and
Incidents, also
of Salaries of
Keepers of
Bridewells, in
the Year 1851.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
		Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Antrim, . . .	30 13 3	20 0 0	162 10 2
	Ballymena, . . .	41 15 7	20 0 0	
	Ballymoney, . . .	30 1 4	20 0 0	
		101 10 2	60 0 0	
Armagh,	Ballybot, . . .	28 13 3	12 0 0	127 8 7½
	Lurgan, . . .	24 4 3¼	18 0 0	
	Newtown-Hamilton, Markethill, . . .	13 15 0½ 10 16 0¾	10 0 0 10 0 0	
		77 8 7½	50 0 0	
Cavan, .	Bailieborough, . . .	20 14 6¾	30 0 0	120 3 0¾
	Ballyconnell, . . .	7 13 10	20 0 0	
	Cootehill, . . .	11 14 8	30 0 0	
		40 3 0¾	80 0 0	
Clare, .	Ennistymon, . . .	66 15 10½	20 0 0	323 2 7
	Killaloe, . . .	38 8 4½	20 0 0	
	Kilrush, . . .	47 12 2½	30 0 0	
	Sixmilebridge, . . .	14 2 9½	20 0 0	
	Tulla, . . .	46 3 4	20 0 0	
		213 2 7	110 0 0	
Cork, . .	Bandon, . . .	36 0 8	25 0 0	1,247 8 8
	Bantry, . . .	23 0 11½	25 0 0	
	Castletown, . . .	31 1 0½	15 0 0	
	Charleville, . . .	29 12 5	15 0 0	
	Clonakilty, . . .	17 5 11	25 0 0	
	Cork, . . .	154 11 3	84 0 0	
	Queenstown, . . .	36 4 10	15 0 0	
	Dunmanway, . . .	20 14 2	15 0 0	
	Fermoy, . . .	63 18 0	20 0 0	
	Kanturk, . . .	63 18 5½	25 0 0	
	Macroom, . . .	27 7 11	25 0 0	
	Mallow, . . .	85 15 11½	25 0 0	
	Midleton, . . .	50 5 6	20 0 0	
	Millstreet, . . .	22 6 7	15 0 0	
	Mitchelstown, . . .	34 10 11	15 0 0	
	Roscarberry, . . .	11 7 2	15 0 0	
	Skibbereen, . . .	45 9 7	25 0 0	
	Kinsale, . . .	16 16 10	15 0 0	
	Youghal, . . .	38 0 6	20 0 0	
		808 8 8	439 0 0	

SCHEDULE (G.) SCHEDULE (G)—COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, in the Year 1851.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
		Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
Donegal, .	Donegal, . . .	£ s. d. 21 4 5	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. 171 3 9½
	Buncrana, . . .	8 5 0	30 0 0	
	Letterkenny, . .	22 9 5	25 0 0	
	Glenties, . . .	9 4 11½	25 0 0	
		61 3 9½	110 0 0	
Down, . . .	Newry,	108 10 3½	50 0 0	201 10 1½
	Newtownards, .	17 19 10	25 0 0	
		126 10 1½	75 0 0	
Fermanagh, .	Newtown-Butler, .	7 8 8	20 0 0	27 8 8
Galway, . .	Ballinasloe, . .	65 1 3	18 9 0	712 12 5
	Clifden,	97 19 8	27 9 0	
	Eyre court, . . .	28 16 0	18 9 0	
	Gort,	66 1 10	26 9 0	
	Loughrea, . . .	91 13 2	27 9 0	
	Outerard, . . .	48 12 2	18 9 0	
	Portumna, . . .	48 15 9	18 9 0	
	Tuam,	51 15 7	18 9 0	
	Woodford, . . .	21 16 0	18 9 0	
		520 11 5	192 1 0	
Kerry, . . .	Caherciveen, . .	60 15 3	10 0 0	544 11 7¾
	Castleisland, . .	33 7 5	10 0 0	
	Dingle,	55 0 1¾	10 0 0	
	Kenmare,	48 0 0	10 0 0	
	Killarney, . . .	116 4 8	20 0 0	
	Listowel,	85 17 10¾	20 0 0	
	Milltown,	26 7 3	10 0 0	
	Tarbert,	18 19 0½	10 0 0	
Kilkenny, . .		444 11 7¾	100 0 0	103 12 10¼
	Callan,	32 11 6½	9 4 8	
	Thomastown, . .	16 3 5½	18 9 2	
	Urlingford, . . .	17 19 5	9 4 7	
King's Co., .		66 14 5½	36 18 5	152 16 0½
	Parsonstown, . .	112 16 0½	40 0 0	
Leitrim, . . .	Ballinamore, . .	8 13 9	30 0 0	81 15 7
	Manorhamilton, .	13 1 10	30 0 0	
		21 15 7	60 0 0	

SALARIES of KEEPERS of BRIDEWELLS, within the Year 1851—con.

SCHEDULE (G)

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
		Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
Limerick,	Bruff, . . .	£ s. d. 45 17 10	£ s. d. 22 10 0	£ s. d. 411 16 3½
	Croom, . . .	22 18 5½	15 0 0	
	Glin, . . .	14 2 5½	10 0 0	
	Kilfinan, . . .	71 15 5	10 0 0	
	Newcastle, . . .	37 17 1½	25 0 0	
	Rathkeale, . . .	109 5 0	27 10 0	
		301 16 3½	110 0 0	101 7 9
Londonderry,	Coleraine, . . .	21 6 9	20 0 0	
	Magherafelt, . . .	17 17 6	15 0 0	
	Newtown-Limavady, . . .	12 3 6	15 0 0	
		51 7 9	50 0 0	62 17 5
Louth, . . .	Ardee, . . .	12 17 5	50 0 0	
Mayo, . . .	Ballina, . . .	43 13 3½	10 0 0	163 9 4½
	Ballinrobe, . . .	32 6 0	10 0 0	
	Belmullet, . . .	12 17 3½	10 0 0	
	Swineford, . . .	16 3 6½	10 0 0	
	Westport, . . .	8 9 2½	10 0 0	
		113 9 4½	50 0 0	137 6 3½
Meath, . . .	Kells, . . .	30 4 5½	40 0 0	
	Navan, . . .	27 1 10	40 0 0	
		57 6 3½	80 0 0	156 3 7½
Monaghan, . . .	Carrickmacross, . . .	23 16 1½	35 0 0	
	Castleblayney, . . .	31 1 9¾	40 0 0	
	Clones, . . .	11 5 8	15 0 0	
		66 3 7½	90 0 0	
Queen's Co., . . .	Abbeyleix, . . .	24 2 1	25 0 0	123 2 5
	Borris-in-Ossory, . . .	18 2 9	22 10 0	
	Stradbally, . . .	10 17 7	22 10 0	
		53 2 5	70 0 0	
Roscommon, . . .	Athlone, . . .	29 8 0	10 0 0	174 8 10
	Boyle, . . .	23 8 4	40 0 0	
	Castlereagh, . . .	20 18 9	10 0 0	
	Strokestown, . . .	30 13 9	10 0 0	
		104 8 10	70 0 0	

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, in the Year 1851.

SCHEDULE (G). SCHEDULE (G)—COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS of BRIDEWELLS, within the Year 1851—*con.*

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incident, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells in the Year 1851.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
		Subsistence, Fuel, and Incident.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
Sligo, . .	Ballymote, . .	£ s. d. 9 15 8	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 49 15 8
Tipperary, .	Borrisokane, . .	35 16 5	20 0 0	837 11 2
	Cahir, . .	45 13 4	30 0 0	
	Carrick-on-Suir, . .	42 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 0 0	
	Cashel, . .	106 7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 0 0	
	Clogheen, . .	25 15 11	30 0 0	
	New Birmingham, . .	42 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	
	Newport, . .	23 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0 0	
	Roscrea, . .	49 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0 0	
	Templemore, . .	42 2 10	20 0 0	
	Thurles, . .	57 12 4	30 0 0	
	Tipperary, . .	72 13 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 0 0	
		542 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	295 0 0	
Tyrone, . .	Clogher, . .	20 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 0 0	338 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Strabane, . .	17 5 6	36 0 0	
	Dungannon, . .	125 16 3	103 0 0	
		163 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	175 0 0	
Waterford, .	Dungarvan, . .	81 2 4	50 0 0	195 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Lismore, . .	44 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0 0	
		125 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 0 0	
Westmeath, .	Moate, . .	34 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0 0	113 2 8
	Castletowndelvin, . .	13 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	
		48 2 8	65 0 0	
Wexford, . .	Enniscorthy, . .	41 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	176 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Gorey, . .	7 15 9	30 0 0	
	New Ross, . .	27 4 6	30 0 0	
		86 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 0 0	
Wicklow, . .	Baltinglass, . .	248 16 1	95 0 0	381 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tinahely, . .	22 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 0	
		271 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 0 0	

Total Expense of Bridewells for the Year 1851, £7,399 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE (G)—Comparative Statement of the Expenses of the Bridewells in Ireland for the Years 1850-1851.

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1850.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1851.	Decrease.	Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1850.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1851.	Increase.
Antrim,	£ s. d. 204 18 5	£ s. d. 162 10 2	£ s. d. 42 8 3	Fermanagh,	£ s. d. 26 3 6	£ s. d. 27 8 8	£ s. d. 1 5 2
Armagh,	154 17 4½	127 8 7¼	27 8 9¼	Galway,	702 0 7	712 12 5	10 11 10
Cavan,	151 17 2	120 3 0¾	31 14 1¼	Kilkenny,	97 12 3	103 12 10½	6 0 7¼
Clare,	392 1 1½	323 2 7	68 18 6½	Westmeath,	110 1 7	113 2 8	3 1 1
Cork,	1,301 16 1½	1,247 8 8	54 7 5½	Wicklow,	335 17 0	381 15 7½	45 18 7½
Donegal,	180 14 6½	171 3 9¼	9 10 9¼				
Down,	204 12 11½	201 10 1½	3 2 10				
Kerry,	645 16 2¾	544 11 7¾	101 4 7				
King's County,	202 2 6½	152 16 0½	49 6 6				
Leitrim,	84 7 2¼	81 15 7	2 11 7¼				
Limerick,	453 1 7	411 16 3½	41 5 3½				
Londonderry,	117 13 3	101 7 9	16 5 6				
Louth,	69 14 8½	62 17 5	6 17 3¼				
Mayo,	231 16 9½	163 9 4½	68 7 5				
Meath,	152 16 3	137 6 3½	15 9 11½				
Monaghan,	195 16 10	156 3 7¼	39 13 2¾				
Queen's County,	140 11 2¼	123 2 5	17 8 9½				
Roscommon,	218 8 10	174 8 10	44 0 0				
Sligo,	55 16 0	49 15 8	6 0 4				
Tipperary,	951 7 6½	837 11 2	113 16 4½				
Tyrone,	387 14 6½	338 13 0½	49 1 6¼				
Waterford,	202 4 3½	195 16 11½	6 7 4				
Wexford,	201 12 9¼	176 4 9½	25 7 11¾				
	Total Decrease, . . .	£840 14 4¾					
	Deduct Increase, . . .	66 17 3¾					
	Net Decrease, . . .	£773 17 1					

Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland

Expense of Bridewells for the Year	1850,	£8,173	13	1½
Do.	1851,	7,399	16	0¼
Decrease.		£773	17	1

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