

FORTIETH REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS-GENERAL  
ON THE  
GENERAL STATE OF  
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,  
1861;  
WITH APPENDICES.

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

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DUBLIN:  
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.  
1862.

FOR THE LONDON

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INSPECTORS-	{ NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT,	J. CORRY CONNELLAN.
GENERAL FOR	{ SOUTH DISTRICT,	JOHN LENTAIGNE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,  
DUBLIN CASTLE,  
*April, 1862.*

SIR,

We have the honour 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, 1861.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, { *Inspectors-General*  
JOHN LENTAIGNE,     } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

&c., &c.



# FORTIETH REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

ALTHOUGH a large amount of distress has prevailed during the past year among the class, from which the population of gaols is ordinarily derived, the anticipation that this pressure would lead to a considerable increase in delinquents of a minor degree has not been fulfilled, and we are happy to be enabled to report, as has been our pleasing duty in former periods, extending over twelve years, that no exception to a gradual reduction has occurred, and that in the year 1861, if we take *collectively* the whole number of committals and of individuals, a decline of no less than 625 in the first, and of 173 in the second, as contrasted with 1860, evidences the continuance of that improved social condition, which followed the termination of the famine, and the consequent restoration of order and industrial employment.

When we proceed to a closer examination of these numbers, a comparison of the following tables, to which respectively an analysis is attached, with those furnished for preceding years, will further establish that, while some fluctuations in the items under the several categories are observable, the total aggregate of offenders and offences has diminished. This diminution, however, will be found, in considering the sexes, to affect the females only, an increase having arisen in the number of male committals. Juvenile offenders, *i.e.*, prisoners not exceeding sixteen years of age, also exhibit a decrease as compared with 1860; but the decline is confined to males, female juveniles showing an advance of 6 beyond 1860, *viz.*, 341 against 335.

### No. 1.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS.

On 1st January, 1851, .	10,084	On 1st January, 1857, .	3,419
Do. do. 1852, .	8,803	Do. do. 1858, .	3,265
Do. do. 1853, .	7,604	Do. do. 1859, .	2,844
Do. do. 1854, .	5,755	Do. do. 1860, .	2,535
Do. do. 1855, .	5,080	Do. do. 1861, .	2,488
Do. do. 1856, .	3,561	Do. do. 1862, .	2,916

### No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBERS in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Month.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
January, .	8,803	7,604	5,755	5,080	3,561	3,419	3,265	2,844	2,535	2,488
February, .	9,187	8,154	6,186	5,273	3,866	3,559	3,323	2,928	2,610	2,636
March, .	9,971	8,141	6,423	4,788	4,022	3,477	3,193	2,847	2,623	2,709
April, .	8,944	7,510	5,978	4,768	3,665	3,298	2,908	2,799	2,532	2,508
May, .	8,890	7,681	5,886	4,560	3,595	3,252	2,932	2,502	2,550	2,705
June, .	9,527	7,924	5,977	4,837	3,686	3,432	3,047	2,606	2,736	2,905
July, .	8,854	7,084	5,816	4,582	3,492	3,373	2,867	2,740	2,742	3,058
August, .	7,621	6,243	5,686	4,285	3,599	3,354	2,910	2,699	2,686	2,899
September, .	7,589	6,039	5,487	4,148	3,495	3,272	2,933	2,621	2,474	2,714
October, .	7,403	5,823	5,230	3,753	3,337	3,224	2,779	2,534	2,439	2,789
November, .	7,104	5,471	4,930	3,747	3,454	3,323	2,787	2,666	2,498	2,835
December, .	7,592	5,781	5,100	3,844	3,516	3,295	2,760	2,585	2,508	2,843

## No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBERS CONFINED in, and the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	NUMBER OF COMMITTALS.								Number of Prisoners in Gaol at Lockings on 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Criminals.				Debtors.											
	1860.		1861.		1860.		1861.		1859.		1860.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	1,264	1,263	1,130	1,220	98	8	138	6	115	94	113	72	1,477	1,365	1,381	1,298
Armagh, . . .	326	262	369	277	14	1	35	2	37	23	22	19	377	286	426	298
Carlow, . . .	168	55	168	95	10	.	11	1	15	6	12	3	193	61	191	99
Cavan, . . .	250	153	273	117	16	.	28	1	41	19	33	22	307	172	334	140
Clare, . . .	188	133	269	147	6	.	12	.	15	10	18	13	209	143	299	160
Cork County, .	754	380	731	430	36	3	37	2	95	74	129	51	885	457	897	483
„ City, . . .	361	566	480	567	30	3	39	3	32	33	38	34	423	602	557	604
Donegal, . . .	314	108	388	109	7	.	8	2	41	16	61	11	362	124	457	122
Down, . . .	290	225	336	204	20	1	37	1	41	35	42	34	351	261	415	239
Dublin County, .	454	485	555	485	48	5	50	3	24	29	47	39	526	519	652	527
Dublin City :																
Richmond B. .	2,830	1	2,689	.	1	.	.	.	170	.	176	.	3,001	1	2,865	.
Grangegorman P.	.	4,725	.	4,063	.	.	.	.	.	191	.	231	.	4,916	.	4,294
Fermanagh, . .	183	97	203	92	18	3	31	2	25	16	27	9	226	116	261	103
Galway County, .	326	158	299	183	11	1	13	.	43	17	35	12	380	176	347	195
„ Town, . . .	343	351	267	262	13	2	12	.	25	15	13	8	381	368	292	270
Kerry, . . .	367	182	421	202	11	.	25	1	49	14	51	7	427	196	497	210
Kildare, . . .	290	414	303	365	3	.	10	1	48	15	51	18	341	429	364	384
Kilkenny County, .	162	60	171	86	4	1	11	2	31	3	20	4	197	64	202	92
„ City, . . .	174	235	128	255	8	1	17	2	8	9	7	8	190	245	152	265
King's, . . .	207	111	191	109	3	1	11	1	30	11	23	13	240	123	225	123
Leitrim, . . .	212	96	187	92	8	2	28	3	26	7	20	6	246	105	235	101
Limerick County, .	323	138	300	141	9	1	13	1	25	12	32	9	357	151	345	151
„ City, . . .	1,209	888	1,266	724	86	6	58	3	47	36	49	35	1,342	930	1,373	762
Londonderry, . .	464	403	418	384	16	.	19	.	44	13	40	19	524	416	477	403
Longford, . . .	235	102	268	107	5	.	9	.	23	8	21	4	263	110	298	111
Louth, Dundalk, .	227	236	226	201	15	1	9	.	18	12	24	14	260	249	259	215
„ Drogheda, . .	143	132	148	129	8	.	7	.	5	.	6	2	156	132	161	131
Mayo, . . .	545	199	560	242	10	1	11	.	73	24	42	29	628	224	613	271
Meath, . . .	166	106	189	90	1	.	9	.	19	4	20	5	186	110	218	95
Monaghan, . . .	225	94	265	115	12	1	15	.	40	20	29	15	277	115	309	130
Queen's, . . .	310	85	281	142	3	1	11	1	27	5	17	7	340	91	309	150
Roscommon, . .	201	109	210	119	5	.	12	1	26	13	36	10	232	122	258	130
Sligo, . . .	205	83	277	86	8	.	11	.	27	13	12	4	240	96	300	90
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	431	80	433	149	9	.	18	.	51	9	42	8	491	89	493	157
„ Clonmel, . . .	718	436	721	444	11	2	23	1	73	41	61	38	802	479	805	483
Tyrone, . . .	381	213	374	208	21	3	32	2	35	23	59	24	437	239	465	234
Waterford County, .	153	56	131	45	5	1	2	.	20	5	16	4	178	62	149	49
„ City, . . .	244	306	212	232	13	.	12	1	11	11	14	12	268	317	238	245
Westmeath, . . .	345	158	386	159	4	1	9	.	22	15	39	20	371	174	434	179
Wexford, . . .	339	158	291	152	12	1	18	1	56	27	62	20	407	186	371	173
Wicklow, . . .	249	94	262	82	10	2	7	1	18	14	10	19	277	110	279	102
Total Males, . .	16,576	.	16,776	.	628	.	858	.	1,571	.	1,569	.	18,775	.	19,203	.
Total Females, .	.	14,136	.	13,311	.	53	.	45	.	942	.	912	.	15,131	.	14,268
Total M. & F. .	30,712		30,087		681		903		2,513		2,481		33,906		33,471	

Number of Deaths in the County and Town Gaols of Ireland, in 1860 and 1861.

EXCLUSIVE OF DEBTORS.																		Deaths.			
Daily Average Number.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.									
1860.		1861.		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.				
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.				
105	73	102	71.5	232	224	138	126	144	129	98	107	74	78	51	39	2	1				
31.99	24.08	40.21	28.43	78	100	34	40	52	58	42	46	18	22	13	16	1	1				
7.03	4.03	9.45	7.89	23	24	4	11	16	16	9	14	1	5	1	2	.	.				
31	14	33	16	66	61	32	36	51	46	23	25	22	25	7	8	2	1				
19	12	28	12	62	61	19	28	36	42	21	21	11	15	7	7	.	2				
105	61	119	55	209	217	140	154	129	159	82	70	82	95	39	39	.	.				
36	42	45	40	94	125	51	64	46	67	58	67	17	29	26	24	.	.				
45	12.9	64.27	13	76	102	31	54	60	91	22	20	24	43	6	8	.	2				
41.33	31.5	47	32.17	92	99	59	58	53	60	42	41	33	31	24	24	1	2				
40.60	33.76	55.86	32.74	89	110	57	70	52	75	46	50	25	38	22	21	2	2				
198	.	223	.	246	286	165	173	246	286	1	.	165	173	1	.	3	2				
.	238	.	209	314	272	191	147	.	.	314	272	.	.	191	147	.	4				
23	12	18	11	50	47	19	21	30	31	22	19	14	9	5	7	1	1				
50	18	33	24	89	79	49	33	67	49	23	30	23	15	12	8	1	1				
13.72	12.48	14.88	10.58	52	43	11	13	28	30	33	22	3	10	2	3	1	1				
41.67	10.33	46.43	11.21	67	82	34	34	55	63	17	19	25	26	5	5	.	.				
45.17	21.8	43.89	17.69	99	84	42	42	61	55	38	27	27	52	10	10	1	4				
21	6	17.33	8.33	40	46	16	15	33	28	11	16	10	11	2	2	.	.				
7	9	7	8	28	22	9	9	19	12	14	15	6	4	2	3	1	.				
28	15	26	16	69	56	32	34	52	39	20	24	17	19	10	11	.	.				
18.5	7.66	21.67	9.15	57	45	17	16	47	36	12	13	8	13	4	3	.	1				
42	13	29	13	72	56	37	30	60	41	26	28	25	22	7	7	.	1				
37.5	34.25	41	35.5	103	114	50	60	52	58	53	63	26	32	20	24	.	.				
33.99	14.15	38.49	20.37	67	80	31	43	46	51	32	37	21	32	6	9	.	.				
18.55	8.63	21.85	5.66	46	44	14	14	30	37	18	12	8	9	3	1	.	.				
18.86	16.96	18.74	12.11	58	45	21	19	37	30	26	20	7	11	8	5	.	.				
4.8	11.27	5.06	8.54	27	26	8	5	12	11	18	17	2	2	6	1	.	.				
49.80	24.19	55.03	33.04	109	113	52	63	79	80	34	47	30	39	15	19	.	3				
17.93	8.45	21.59	9.41	39	46	19	21	26	36	17	19	13	16	2	4	1	1				
26	19	37	14	74	72	26	34	50	53	24	21	15	23	9	8	.	2				
23	11	24	12	51	52	20	23	33	40	19	14	16	19	4	3	1	.				
31.60	17.32	30.21	16.21	64	61	41	32	44	48	27	29	22	21	8	7	2	1				
19.19	8.08	26.08	9.44	57	57	12	17	46	44	16	20	6	12	2	3	2	.				
47.95	9.30	48.65	18.26	74	92	42	50	68	66	17	33	36	34	4	8	1	3				
61.30	40.54	79.24	41.34	139	144	76	94	81	103	70	58	45	61	23	25	6	1				
37	21.55	42.5	23.5	76	87	39	54	53	62	29	33	21	28	15	14	.	.				
23.07	6.26	17	4	34	48	14	6	25	47	9	6	12	2	2	3	.	.				
18	10	11	13	41	43	9	16	27	19	19	24	3	9	3	7	.	1				
28	15	34	15	70	69	27	26	45	48	26	23	16	16	9	7	.	2				
68.53	24.86	61.91	22.22	106	107	76	70	81	74	33	35	52	53	15	16	1	1				
17.57	18.80	18.95	14.68	50	53	27	21	28	34	24	21	10	10	12	8	.	.				
1532.65	991.15	1656.29	974.97	.	.	.	.	2,200	2,354	.	.	1,001	1,164	.	.	29	41				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,485	1,478	.	.	613	566	48	19				
2523.80	.	2631.26	.	3,479	3,588	1,791	1,876	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	61				



Fortieth  
Report.

## No. 4.—COMMITTALS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Eight Years.

Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1858, .	33,999	2,894·57
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1859, .	32,142	2,605·38
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1860, .	30,712	2,523·80
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1861, .	30,087	2,631·26

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1860 and 1861, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1860.			1861.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
Felons, . . . . .	699	541	1,240	896	542	1,438
Misdemeanants, } At Quarter Ses-	866	152	1,018	986	153	1,139
Criminal Lunatics, } sions & Assizes.	13	4	17	20	5	25
Offenders under Larceny Act	1,182	1,136	2,318	1,412	1,221	2,633
Misdemeanants, } Summary	5,704	5,287	10,991	5,460	4,857	10,317
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	394	250	644	409	244	653
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	106	31	137	134	42	176
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	135	189	324	213	309	522
By Courts Martial, . . . . .	68	.	68	110	.	110
Deserters, . . . . .	479	.	479	403	.	403
Under Vagrant Acts, . . . . .	458	828	1,286	545	817	1,362
Drunkards, . . . . .	3,521	4,111	7,632	3,060	3,610	6,670
TOTAL, . . . . .	13,625	12,529	26,154	13,648	11,800	25,448
NOT CONVICTED.						
Felons (Acquitted), . . . . .	239	129	368	219	122	341
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution), . . . . .	115	101	216	108	87	195
Misdemeanants (Acquitted), . . . . .	145	41	186	93	41	134
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution) . . . . .	107	47	154	152	47	199
For further Examination, . . . . .	2,099	1,154	3,253	2,172	1,050	3,222
For Trial, . . . . .	246	135	381	384	164	548
TOTAL, . . . . .	2,951	1,607	4,558	3,128	1,511	4,639
GENERAL TOTAL, . . . . .	16,576	14,136	30,712	16,776	13,311	30,087
Average daily number Confined, . . . . .	1,532·65	991·15	2,523·80	1,656·29	974·97	2,631·26
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	98·91	55·83	154·74	108·85	54·09	162·94
Debtors committed, . . . . .	628	53	681	858	45	903
1860. 1861.						
Highest aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time, . . . . .	3,479			3,588		
Lowest ditto ditto, . . . . .	1,791			1,876		
Highest Number of Males in Gaol at any one time, . . . . .	2,200			2,354		
Lowest ditto ditto, . . . . .	1,001			1,164		
Highest Number of Females in Gaol at any one time, . . . . .	1,485			1,478		
Lowest ditto ditto, . . . . .	613			566		

Table 1 exhibits the progressive decrease in the number of prisoners of all classes in custody on the 1st day of January in every year from 1851 to 1861; but on the 1st of January, 1862, the number in custody exceeded by 428 that in the previous year, and also stood higher than either in 1859 or 1860.

By Table 2 it will be seen that the aggregates in charge on the



1st of each month in 1861, except in January and April, were higher than on the corresponding days in the previous year.

Table 3 shows the total confined in each prison during the years 1860 and 1861, and also the daily average, together with the number of deaths.

The greatest increase, irrespective of sexes, occurred in Cork City Gaol (136), the County of Dublin Prison at Kilmainham (134), and in the gaols of the counties of Clare (107), Donegal (93), Kerry (84), Nenagh (North Tipperary, 70), Westmeath (68), and Armagh (61). The greatest decrease in the total confined was found in the City of Dublin Gaols, viz., 759—137\* in Richmond Bridewell, and 622 in Grangegorman Penitentiary. The reduction was also important in Antrim, Galway Town, Limerick, and Waterford City Gaols.

The aggregate of males confined exceeded that of 1860 in no less than twenty-four gaols; the greatest increase occurring in Cork City and Dublin County Gaols; while the most remarkable decrease in this sex appears at Richmond Bridewell (136\*) and Belfast Gaol (96). The number of females confined was, during 1861, in excess of 1860 in eighteen gaols, among which Nenagh exhibited the largest increase, viz., 68, and at Maryborough there was an excess of 59. The gaols, in which females declined most considerably, were those of the City of Dublin, at Grangegorman, where the diminution amounted to 622; of Limerick City, 168; and of Galway Town, 98.

Table 4 shows the number of committals in each of the years from 1854 to 1861, exclusive of debtors, and the daily average number of prisoners confined.

The committals in 1861 were 2 per cent. below those in 1860, but in the daily average number of prisoners a striking increase is observable, a result produced by the greater length of the sentences awarded; the tendency of judicial policy being at present opposed to the infliction of such brief terms of imprisonment, as formerly. In 1860, as compared with 1859, the reduction in the number of committals was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and 3 per cent. on the daily average.

Table 5 classifies the committals during 1860 and 1861 by crimes and sexes. From it we find that those of males, in 1861, exceeded by 200, or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., those in the previous year; while females exhibit a falling off of 825 or  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Between 1859 and 1860 the decline in male committals was 7 per cent., and that of females 1 per cent. During 1860 the female committals were 46 per cent. of the whole; in 1861 they amounted to 44 per cent.; in 1859 they stood also at 44 per cent.; and in 1858, at 43 per cent. of the committals.

It further appears from Table 5, that the number of males and females convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in 1861, both as felons and misdemeanants, was in excess of the previous year, viz., 2,602 (1,902 males and 700 females) against 2,275, comprising 1,578 males, and 697 females. Summary convictions for offences against the Larceny Acts also included a greater number of both sexes, viz., 1,412 males, and 1,221 females, as compared with 1,182 males and 1,136 females in 1860.

There was a small increase in the number of dangerous lunatics

\* The apparent discrepancy between these two numbers arises from the committal, for contempt, to Richmond Bridewell of a female prisoner, who was subsequently transferred to Grangegorman Female Penitentiary.

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committed, viz., 653 (409 males and 244 females), against 644 (394 males and 250 females). Convictions under Revenue Laws also increased from 137 (106 males and 31 females) to 176, viz., 134 males and 42 females. For breaches of the Poor Law Acts the committals reached 522 (213 males and 309 females) against 324 (135 males and 189 females) in 1860. Courts Martial furnished 110 prisoners against 68 in the previous year; and under the Vagrant Acts the committals increased from 1,286 (458 males and 828 females), in 1860, to 1,362 (545 males and 817 females).

The committals for the following crimes were below those of the same classes in 1860:—Misdemeanants summarily convicted, 10,317 (5,460 males and 4,857 females) against 10,991 (5,704 males and 5,287 females) in the previous year; deserters numbered 403 against 479; the committals for drunkenness during 1861 were but 6,670 (3,060 males and 3,610 females), against 7,632 (3,521 males and 4,111 females) in 1860.

Table 6 furnishes a return showing the number of *individuals* committed in 1861, and the number of imprisonments undergone by each of them in the course of that year. From it we find that the 30,087 committals in 1861 included only 24,466 individuals, 1,654 persons having been *twice*, 622 *thrice*, 258 *four times*, and 312 persons committed *five times and upwards*, during 1861. Females are much oftener recurrent to gaol than males; thus, out of the 9,200 prisoners of that sex committed in 1861, 1,818, or nearly 20 per cent., were committed more than once during that period, while only 1,028, being less than 7 per cent. of the males fell within this category. During 1860, 1,006 males and 2,018 females suffered re-committal; in 1859, 1,156 males and 2,139 females were committed more than once.

Compared with 1860, the re-committals of females twice, thrice, four times, and five times and upwards, show a reduction in 1861; those of males exhibit an increase under thrice, four times, and five times and upwards, numbering in these three classes 299 in 1861 against 270 in 1860.

The total number of *individuals* committed in 1861 were 173 less than in 1860; the females showing a decline of 318, and the males an increase of 145.

The number of those committed for the *first* time, in 1861, numbered 620 above the same class in 1860, viz., 16,320 against 15,700; and in reference to sexes, the returns for 1861 include under this heading 559 males and 61 females more than in the previous year.

In the following table, on page xiv, compiled from a special return extracted from the several gaol registries and other sources, is set forth, as far as could be ascertained, the number of imprisonments undergone by the several persons committed in 1861, from their first committal in *any* year, and inclusive of those suffered in 1861. From this we learn that the 24,466 persons committed during 1861 had undergone no less than 60,943 imprisonments, or nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  on the average; but the females in this, as in the previous table, show a much higher proportion than the males, as it appears they have incurred, on an average, four imprisonments, while the other sex averages one and a-half only. Nearly similar proportions prevailed in the returns for 1860.

No. 6.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED to the several County and Town Gaols during the year ; and the Number of Times each of them was Committed during the year, by Sexes and Offences so far as could be ascertained.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.	Convicted (exclusive of following Classes.)		Military Prisoners.	Lunatics.		Drunkards.		Not convicted, untried, &c.		TOTAL.			TOTAL, 1860.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Committed <i>Once within</i> the year, . . . . .	3,427	4,334	490	379	227	2,190	1,043	2,752	1,178	14,238	7,382	21,620	14,115	7,500	21,615
„ <i>Twice</i> „ . . . . .	404	572	7	16	9	197	252	105	92	729	925	1,654	736	1,031	1,767
„ <i>Thrice</i> „ . . . . .	84	238	2	2	1	76	159	34	26	198	424	622	174	429	603
„ <i>Four times</i> „ . . . . .	28	104	.	1	.	27	73	11	14	67	191	258	64	210	274
„ <i>Five times and upwards,</i> . . . . .	9	115	.	.	.	24	163	1	.	34	278	312	32	348	380
Total number of Individuals committed,	Males, . . . . .		499	398	.	2,514	.	2,903	.	15,266	.	.	15,121	.	.
	Females, . . . . .		5,963	.	237	1,690	.	1,310	.	9,200	.	.	9,518	.	.
	M. & F., . . . . .		499	635	.	4,204	.	4,213	.	24,466	.	.	24,639	.	.
Total number of Committals in 1861, and their results, . . . . .	Males, . . . . .		513	421	.	3,060	.	3,128	.	16,776	.	.	16,576	.	.
	Females, . . . . .		7,942	.	248	3,610	.	1,511	.	13,311	.	.	14,136	.	.
	M. & F., . . . . .		513	669	.	6,670	.	4,639	.	30,087	.	.	30,712	.	.
Number of the above Individuals who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1861, . . . . .	Males, . . . . .		453	310	.	1,665	.	2,203	.	11,454	.	.	10,895	.	.
	Females, . . . . .		3,119	188	.	665	.	894	.	4,866	.	.	4,805	.	.
	M. & F., . . . . .		453	498	.	2,330	.	3,097	.	16,320	.	.	15,700	.	.

TABLE, showing how many of the Individuals committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861 had been Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in any Gaol, from their first committal in any year to the present time, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaol, or other sources.

COMMITTED.	No. of Individuals.						Number in 1860.		
	Not exceeding 16 years.		Above 16 years.		Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
Once, only, . . . . .	796	226	11,208	5,307	17,537	11,806	5,425	17,231	
Twice, . . . . .	104	35	1,500	1,023	2,662	1,612	1,310	2,922	
Thrice, . . . . .	22	10	565	567	1,164	616	642	1,258	
Four times, . . . . .	10	6	319	369	704	311	444	755	
Five times, . . . . .	4	2	177	295	478	220	339	559	
Six times, . . . . .	2	2	123	230	357	152	219	371	
Seven to eleven times, . . . . .	5	5	254	457	716	239	451	690	
Twelve to sixteen times, . . . . .	1	1	93	210	305	88	239	327	
Seventeen to twenty times, . . . . .	1	1	24	135	161	30	113	143	
Twenty-one to twenty-six times and upwards, . . . . .	.	.	58	324	382	47	336	383	
Total No. of Individuals committed in 1861, . . . . .	945	283	14,321	8,917	24,466	15,121	9,518	24,639	
	1,228		23,238		.	.	.	.	
Total No. of Committals represented in above, . . . . .	1,215	403	23,606	35,719	.	25,283	36,895	.	
	1,618		59,325		60,943	.	.	62,178	

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This greater proneness to recurrence among females is, doubtless, to be attributed chiefly to the condition of their sex, but partly to the inferior means of accommodation, and consequently of corrective administration, which are provided for them in our prisons. Among males, a large portion of our criminals is derived from offences arising out of political and sectarian feuds, faction fights, and quarrels at fairs and markets, under the excitement of intoxication. Such offences do not argue any very low degree of moral depravity; nor are the perpetrators, when discharged from gaol, debarred from restoration to their ordinary station in the community, and from the resumption of their usual occupations. But females, who have once fallen into habits of drunkenness or unchastity, are driven to desperation, by finding the almost insuperable difficulties, which prevent their retrieving their former position, and thus sink lower and lower in the social scale, till they become thoroughly unsexed and brutalized, and callous to the imperfect machinery of deterrent and reformatory discipline, which is brought to bear upon them.

By Table 7 we ascertain that during 1861 but 1 person received sentence of death, and was executed; in 1860, 5 males and 2 females were so sentenced, but only 2 of them (males) were executed, the others having had their sentences commuted. In 1861 the sentences to penal servitude for life were 2 against 1 in 1860. Sentences for above fifteen years were 4 in 1861 and *nil* in 1860; for fifteen years and above ten, 1 in 1861 against 2 in the previous year; for ten years and above six, they increased from 55 in 1860 to 72 in

1861. Sentences of penal servitude for six years and above four give a return of 58 against 24 in 1860; those for four years also increased from 105 in 1860 to 124 in 1861; while those for three years and under show a reduction of 1 only. On the whole, it appears that there were 31 males and 35 females sentenced to the various terms of penal servitude in excess of the numbers in 1860.

Table 8, which includes prisoners detained for non-payment of fines, those sentenced for unlimited or undefined periods, and those whose sentences were respited and not passed, gives a smaller total than in 1860.

No. 7.—SENTENCES of DEATH and PENAL SERVITUDE of Prisoners of all Ages in 1861.

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total, 1860.
Death,		1	—	1	7
Penal Servitude for Life,		2	—	2	1
„	above 15 years,	4	—	4	—
„	15 years and above 10 years,	1	—	1	2
„	10 „ „ 6 „	53	19	72	55
„	6 „ „ 4 „	35	23	58	24
„	4 years,	83	41	124	105
„	3 years and under,	50	41	91	92
	Total in 1861, . . .	229	124	353	.
	Total in 1860, . . .	197	89	.	286

No. 8.—SENTENCES of FINE only, Unlimited or Indefinite Periods, and Sentences respited and not passed in 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total, 1860.
Fine only, . . . . .	61	10	71	70
Unlimited,* . . . . .	808	257	1,065	1,183
Sentences respited and not passed,	102	25	127	138
	Total in 1861, . . .	971	292	1,263
	Total in 1860, . . .	1,086	305	.
				1,391

No. 9.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1861.

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1860.
3 years	2 years, . . .	—	—	—	41
2 „	18 months, . .	54	24	78	51
18 months	12 „ „ . . .	48	7	55	36
12 „	9 „ „ . . .	296	80	376	298
9 „	6 „ „ . . .	82	15	97	94
6 „	3 „ „ . . .	580	327	907	903
3 „	2 „ „ . . .	773	689	1,462	1,319
2 „	1 month, . . .	1,291	706	1,997	1,969
1 month	14 days, . . .	2,691	1,664	4,355	4,241
14 days	7 „ „ . . .	1,884	2,213	4,097	3,921
7 „	48 hours, . . .	1,653	2,242	3,895	4,340
48 hours,	. . . . .	1,767	1,654	3,421	3,568
24 „	. . . . .	1,486	1,857	3,343	3,965
	Total in 1861, . . .	12,605	11,478	24,083	.
	Total in 1860, . . .	12,516	12,230	.	24,746

\* Including 429 male and 249 female lunatics, and 354 military offenders.



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## No. 10.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Number of days of 24 hours represented.	
1 month and above 14 days,	2,691	1,664	=	75,348 and 46,592
14 days        "      7       "	1,884	2,213	=	26,376 and 30,982
7       "      "      48 hours,	1,653	2,242	=	11,571 and 15,694
48 hours,       "      "      "	1,767	1,654	=	3,534 and 3,308
24       "      "      "      "	1,486	1,857	=	1,486 and 1,857
Total in 1861,	9,481	9,630	=	118,315 and 98,433
	19,111			216,748
Total in 1860,	9,646	10,389	=	113,893 and 101,230
	20,035			215,123

Average in 1861: 11 days, 8 hours.

According to Table 9, 12,605 males and 11,478 females were in 1861, sentenced to defined terms of imprisonment, varying from two years to twenty-four hours. In 1860 this class comprised 12,516 males and 12,230 females; so that an increase of 89 such sentences on males in 1861, and a reduction of 752 on females, is observable. In 1861 the sentences to terms longer than one month embraced 254 males and 7 females more than similar sentences in 1861; but it is to be noted that in 1861 there was no prisoner sentenced to an imprisonment for three years and above two, while in 1860, 41 persons were so sentenced.

Table 10 shows the number of prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding a month, from which we gather that this class includes more than three-fourths of those sentenced to imprisonment in the County and Town Gaols, and gives but an average term of *eleven days and eight hours* to each; in 1860 the average was *ten days seventeen hours*.

## No. 11.—SUMMARY of AGES, EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the PRISONERS committed in 1861.

AGES.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1860.
10 years and under,	70	43	113	75
Above 10 to 16 years,	934	298	1,232	1,354
"  16 to 21       "	3,787	2,297	6,084	5,703
"  21 to 31       "	6,673	6,122	12,795	13,579
"  31 to 41       "	2,627	2,460	5,087	5,514
"  41               "	2,533	2,034	4,567	4,341
Not ascertained,	152	57	209	146
Total, 1861, . . .	16,776	13,311	30,087	.
Total, 1860, . . .	16,576	14,136	.	30,712

## EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1860.
Read and Wrote,	6,362	1,988	8,350	8,151
Read imperfectly,	2,993	3,215	6,208	5,768
Knew Spelling, .	866	523	1,389	1,453
Knew Alphabet,	701	464	1,165	1,107
Wholly illiterate,	5,658	7,040	12,698	13,970
Not ascertained, .	196	81	277	263
Total, . . . . .	16,776	13,311	30,087	30,712

SCHOOLS—January 1st to 31st December, 1861.

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	Males.	Females.
No. of individual prisoners who attended School during the year,	4,934	2,280
Average daily number of Pupils,	533·17	222·73
No. of Teachers,	51	30

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1860.
Protestant, . . . .	1,709	1,418	3,127	3,233
Presbyterian, . . . .	494	271	765	697
Roman Catholic, . . . .	14,390	11,577	25,967	26,587
Not ascertained, . . . .	183	45	228	195
Total, 1861, . . . .	16,776	13,311	30,087	
Total, 1860, . . . .	16,576	14,136		30,712

On comparing the age-periods set forth in Table 11, we find an increase in the committals in 1861, as compared with the previous year, of prisoners ten years old and under, of those above sixteen and not exceeding twenty-one years, and of those exceeding forty-one years; the other periods exhibit a considerable decrease. The increase in those at ten and under extends to both males and females; the first-named having risen from 58 to 70, and the latter from 17 to 43. Males are in excess over 1860 in those of an age above sixteen and not exceeding twenty-one, in those between thirty-one and forty-one, and in the prisoners exceeding forty-one years of age. Females also increased somewhat in the age-period ranging from sixteen to twenty-one, and in those exceeding forty-one years of age. Between 1859 and 1860, the only age-period, in which females showed an advance, was between twenty-one and thirty-one; and in 1858 and 1859 the increase of females was confined to prisoners beyond ten and under twenty years of age.

“Education on committal” in 1861, as compared with the returns of 1860, evinces no noteworthy alteration; the number of male prisoners who on committal could read and write increased from 36 per cent. in 1860 to 38 per cent. in 1861, and the proportion of those wholly illiterate fell from 37 per cent. in 1860 to 33 per cent. in 1861.

The proportion of females who could read and write remains as in 1859 and 1860, viz., 15 per cent.; and also tallies with those years in the per centage, viz., 53, of those who were wholly illiterate on their committal.

The religious professions of the prisoners in 1861, as set forth by Table 11, gives 3,127 Protestants of the Established Church, or 10·39 per cent. of the whole; the Presbyterians as 765, or 2·54 per cent; the Roman Catholics as 25,967, or 86 per cent. of the committals. These proportions are similar to those of the two years immediately preceding.

Offenders of all ages and classes are included in the foregoing returns; but as juvenile delinquency is a subject which requires special consideration, the following Tables have been carefully drawn up, in order to afford the fullest information on the various matters connected with the social condition of juveniles committed to our gaols, their number, ages, offences, parentage, state of education, &c. From these returns it appears that not only has the number of committals been less in 1861, than in any previous year, but the decrease has been altogether among the older offenders, whose ages ranged between 10 and 16 years; while on the other hand a great increase is observed in the number of young criminal children, especially females, of ten years of age and under, and also of those committed for vagrancy, and workhouse offences. The decrease of upwards of 100 in the number of committals of boys, of the more advanced age, at which the greatest amount of juvenile delinquency had hitherto been found to prevail, is remarkable in a year of extraordinary pressure, in which the number of adult male committals has increased nearly 2 per cent.; and it seems to point out that the class, from which the trained adult male offender is ordinarily recruited, has diminished. Nearly one-half of the female juveniles committed to our gaols during 1861 were destitute of the first rudiments of education; and the great increase in the number of very young criminals, more especially females, during that year, a large portion of whom are orphans, tends to prove that a link is wanting in the social chain of improvement in the country, and that many children, deprived of their natural guardians, enter on a career of vice from the circumstances in which they are placed at a period of life when a special duty devolves on the State to intervene, and supply the want of parental supervision.

Forty-three girls, whose ages did not exceed ten years, were committed to our gaols during 1861. Of these but 12 had both parents living, and only 2 could read and write; 2 were sent to a Reformatory, and the remainder were discharged, having undergone various terms of imprisonment. During 1860 but 16 females of the above age were committed; and the increase in 1861 is more striking, when contrasted with the diminution of crime in the class of adult females, among whom committals were less by 831 or 6 per cent. on the entire number.

Notwithstanding that vagrancy has increased within the past year, still 83 per cent. of our criminal children were natives of the localities, from which they were committed; 58 per cent. were orphans, having lost one or both parents; and but 30 per cent. could read and write. The girls constituted by far the most neglected class; nearly one-half being wholly illiterate, while but one in eight could read and write. As the great majority were set at liberty from the gaol at the end of their sentences of imprisonment, it is to be feared that they will continue to grow up in vice, and swell the criminal population hereafter.

During 1861 the committals of juveniles, *i.e.*, persons not exceeding 16 years of age, were 1,345, viz., 1,004 males, and 341



females. Seventy males and 43 females were 10 years old and under; and 934 males and 298 females above 10 and not exceeding 16 years of age. As compared with 1860, the male committals in 1861 were 90 less, but those of females were 6 in excess.

The committals of juveniles in 1861, whose ages did not exceed 10 years, were 70 males and 43 females, and only 58 males and 17 females in 1860. Between 1859 and 1860 there was also an increase, their number in the first mentioned year being but 45 males and 29 females.

No. 12.—OFFENCES OF JUVENILES, 1861.

Classes of Offences.	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total.			Total in 1860.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								
Felons, . . . . .	1	.	54	19	55	19	74	95
Misdemeanants, . . . .	2	.	40	14	42	14	56	37
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								
Misdemeanants, . . . .	32	14	632	189	664	203	867	975
Vagrants, . . . . .	21	25	41	36	62	61	123	84
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	1
Total, . . . . .	56	39	769	258	825	297	1,122	1,192
ACQUITTED AND UNTRIED.								
Felons, . . . . .	2	1	23	2	25	3	28	25
Misdemeanants, . . . .	.	1	15	7	15	8	23	13
For further Examination, and Untried, . . . . .	12	2	127	31	139	33	172	199
Totals, . . . . .	70	.	934	.	1,004	.	.	.
{ Males, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ Females, . . . . .	.	43	.	298	.	341	.	.
{ M. & F. . . . .	113	.	1,232	.	.	.	1,345	1,429

WORKHOUSE OFFENDERS, included in above.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total.			Total in 1860.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
Workhouse Offenders, . .	5	3	45	5	50	8	58	46
On leaving Workhouse, .	4	.	27	.	31	.	31	36
Totals, . . . . .	9	.	72	.	81	.	.	.
{ Males, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
{ Females, . . . . .	.	3	.	5	.	8	.	.
{ M. & F. . . . .	12	.	77	.	.	.	89	82

In 1861 the committals of adult males increased 290, or nearly 2 per cent., over 1860; while those of female adults decreased by 831, or 6 per cent. The committals of juveniles within the same period exhibit a reduction of more than 8 per cent. in males, and an increase of nearly 2 per cent. in females. Juveniles, between the years 1859 and 1860, declined 13 per cent. in the males, and 11 per cent. in the females; adult males,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and females nearly 1 per cent. Of the 1,345 juvenile committals in 1861, those

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of females reckoned 341, or 25 per cent., being one girl to every three boys. In 1860 and 1859 they amounted to 23 per cent.

In Table 12 the several offences of juveniles are detailed, and from it we learn that the numbers found guilty at Assizes and Sessions were almost identical in 1860 and 1861—132 belonging to this category in the former, and 130 in the latter year.

The numbers convicted of misdemeanours by Magistrates show a considerable reduction, as compared with 1860, viz., 867 against 975; but in convictions for vagrancy an increase of 39 is to be noted, 84 having been committed as vagrants in 1860 and 123 in 1861. The general tables establish that the convictions of adults for this offence were likewise considerably more numerous in 1861 than in the preceding year.

The number of juveniles not found guilty was in 1861 less than in 1860, viz., 223 (179 males and 44 females), against 237 (173 males and 64 females), in 1860.

Workhouse offenders in 1861 included 89 juveniles, viz., 81 males and 8 females, and were more numerous than in 1860, when they numbered 82—73 males and 9 females. In 1859 the number included under this heading was but 69, of whom 61 were males and 8 females.

#### No. 13.—COMMITTALS OF INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES in 1861.

Ages.		Committed during 1861.										Total, 1861.		Total, 1860.	
		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and up- wards.					
10 years and under, . . .		M. 64	F. 43	M. 1	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 1	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 66	F. 43	M. 53	F. 16
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, . . .		832	198	43	31	1	7	2	3	1	1	879	240	952	263
Total, 1861,	{ Males, . . .	896	44	1	3	1	945								
	{ Females, . . .	241	31	7	3	1	283								
	{ M. & F., . . .	1,137	75	8	6	2	1,228								
Total, 1860,	{ Males, . . .	930	61	14	7	3	2							1,005	279
	{ Females, . . .	247	20	7	3	2									
	{ M. & F., . . .	1,177	81	21	3	2								1,284	
Total Committals, . . .											1,004	341	1,094	335	
											1,345		1,429		

Tables 13 and 14 contain the recommittals during 1861 of juvenile offenders. It appears that although there were 1,345 committals of persons not exceeding 16 years of age during 1861, there were but 1,228 individuals included therein. Seventy-five persons (44 males and 31 females) having been once recommitted in the course of

that year; 8, twice, viz., 1 male and 7 females; 6, thrice (3 males and 3 females); and 2, four times and upwards (1 male and 1 female). Compared with 1860 the recommitments appear to have declined, as in that year 107 juveniles were recommitment, and but 91 in 1861; the only class not showing a reduction in 1861 being those *thrice* recommitment, which reached 6. They were 3 in 1860. A comparison of the number of *individual* juveniles committed in 1861 with 1860, exhibits a diminution of 60 males, and an increase of 4 females.

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No. 14.—RE-COMMITTALS of JUVENILES in 1861.

Re-committed during 1861.	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total.		Total in 1860.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
Once, . . . . .	1	.	43	31	44	31	75	81
Twice, . . . . .	.	.	1	7	1	7	8	21
Thrice, . . . . .	1	.	2	3	3	3	6	3
Four times and upwards, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total, . . . . .	Males, . . . . .		47		49		.	
	Females, . . . . .		42		42		.	
	M. and F. . . . .		89		.		91	
Total No. of individuals committed in 1861, . . . . .	66		879		945		.	
	43		240		283		.	
	109		1,119		.		1,228	
No. of committals of Juveniles in 1861, . . . . .	70		934		1,004		.	
	43		298		341		.	
	113		1,232		.		1,345	

No. 15.—SENTENCES of Penal Servitude of Juveniles in 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total 1860.
For 6 years and above 4, . . . . .	—	1	1	—
„ 4 years, . . . . .	2	—	2	2
„ 3 years and under, . . . . .	3	—	3	2
Total in 1861, . . . . .	5	1	6	—
Total in 1860, . . . . .	4	—	—	4

No. 16.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES to Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment in 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total 1860.
Unlimited, . . . . .	6	3	9	12
Fine only, . . . . .	1	—	1	5
Sentence respited and not passed, . . . . .	—	—	—	2
Total, 1861, . . . . .	7	3	10	—
Total, 1860, . . . . .	15	4	—	19

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## No. 17.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1861.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1861.		Total, 1860.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12 Months and above 9, . . .	.	.	4	1	4	1	3	.
9 Months and above 6, . . .	.	.	1	1	1	1	3	.
6 Months and above 3, . . .	1	.	13	2	14	2	29	16
3 Months and above 2, . . .	1	.	43	16	44	16	53	19
2 Months and above 1, . . .	2	.	60	19	62	19	54	7
1 Month and above 14 days, .	12	5	197	60	209	65	264	69
14 Days and above 7, . . .	22	20	226	94	248	114	256	87
7 Days and above 48 hours, .	13	14	138	45	151	59	149	45
48 Hours, . . . . .	2	.	39	13	41	13	46	21
24 Hours, . . . . .	3	.	36	3	39	3	45	3
Total, 1861, . . .	Males, . . . . . 56		757		813		902	
	Females, . . . . . 39		254		293		267	
	M. & F., . . . . . 95		1,011		1,106			
Total, 1860, . . . . .	45   16		857   251					
	61		1,108				1,169	

## No. 18.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days, .	209	65	274	7,672
14 Days and above 7, . . .	248	114	362	5,068
7 Days and above 48 hours, .	151	59	210	1,470
48 Hours, . . . . .	41	13	54	108
24 Hours, . . . . .	39	3	42	42
Total, 1861, . . . . .	688	254	942	14,360
Total, 1860, . . . . .	760	225	985	15,666

From Table 15 we find that during the year 1861, 1 female and 5 male juveniles were sentenced to penal servitude for terms of six, four, and three years, respectively. In 1860 but 4 males were so dealt with. In 1859, 13 males and 2 females were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

The number of juveniles sentenced in 1861 to unlimited terms of imprisonment, and committed for non-payment of fines, were but 10, against 19 in each of the previous two years.

All sentences of juveniles to definite terms of imprisonment numbered in 1861, 63 less than in 1860, and 236 less than in 1859. As to sexes, the returns of 1861 show a decline of 89 males, and an increase of 26 females, compared with those of 1860, included in this class of sentences.

More than 85 per cent. of the sentences of juveniles for defined terms of imprisonment were for one month and under, yielding an

average length of confinement of 15 days and 6 hours. In 1860 the average was 15 days, 22 hours, and in 1859, 15 days, 9 hours.

The sentences included in the foregoing remarks embrace the legal preliminary imprisonments of 147 males and 54 females directed to be detained in Reformatory Schools, established under the 21st & 22nd Victoria, cap. 103. Tables showing the ages, terms of gaol imprisonment, periods for detention in Reformatories, religion, &c., &c., of these parties, have been prepared, and will be found in the Appendix attached to this Report.

No. 19.—PARENTAGE of JUVENILES in 1861.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1861.		Total, 1860.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living, . . .	36	12	410	91	446	103	451	99
Having both parents dead, . . .	3	8	211	77	214	85	215	70
Having father dead, . . .	24	18	198	82	222	100	261	98
Having mother dead, . . .	6	5	110	47	116	52	152	63
Not ascertained, . . .	1	.	5	1	6	1	15	5
Total Males, . . .	70	.	934	.	1,004	.	1,094	.
Total Females, . . .	.	43	.	298	.	341	.	335
Total Males and Females, . . .	113		1,232		1,345		1,429	

SUB-CLASSIFICATION.

	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather, . . .	.	.	1	43	13	43	14	34	10	10	34	10
Having stepmother, . . .	1	1	31	14	32	15	41	23	23	41	23	23
Abandoned by parents, . . .	2	.	32	2	34	2	41	2	2	41	2	2
Abandoned from parents, . . .	1	.	24	18	25	18	46	22	22	46	22	22
Illegitimate, . . .	2	1	11	3	13	4	16	2	2	16	2	2

No. 20.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of JUVENILES in 1861.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1861.		Total, 1860.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs, . . .	60	27	783	241	843	268	953	234
Other localities, . . .	10	16	148	57	158	73	186	99
Not ascertained, . . .	.	.	3	.	3	.	5	2
Total Males, . . .	70	.	934	.	1,004	.	1,094	.
Total Females, . . .	.	43	.	298	.	341	.	335
Total Males and Females, . . .	113		1,232		1,345		1,429	

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## No. 21.—STATE OF EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL OF JUVENILES IN 1861.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1861.		Total, 1860.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote, . . . .	4	2	354	40	358	42	352	43
Read imperfectly, . . . .	7	4	192	78	199	82	239	65
Knew spelling, . . . .	8	6	99	25	107	31	102	21
Knew alphabet, . . . .	11	6	86	24	97	30	109	28
Wholly illiterate, . . . .	40	25	203	131	243	156	292	178
Total Males, . . . .	70	.	934	.	1,004	.	1,094	.
Total Females, . . . .	.	43	.	298	.	341	.	335
Total Males and Females, .	113		1,232		1,345		1,429	

## No. 22.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF JUVENILES IN 1861.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1861.		Total, 1860.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Protestant, . . . .	2	2	111	20	113	22	82	19
Presbyterian, . . . .	2	2	16	2	18	4	30	1
Roman Catholic, . . . .	66	39	805	276	871	315	982	315
Not ascertained, . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Total Males, . . . .	70	.	934	.	1,004	.	1,094	.
Total Females, . . . .	.	43	.	298	.	341	.	335
Total Males and Females, .	113		1,232		1,345		1,429	

Table 19, setting forth the parentage of Juveniles committed in 1861, shows that no less than 299, or 22 per cent., had lost both parents; 322, or 24 per cent., had lost their fathers, and 168, or nearly 12 per cent., their mothers. In 1860 these proportions were respectively 20, 25, and 15 per cent.

By Table 20 it appears that during 1861, 231 juveniles, or 17 per cent., were natives of other localities than those lying within the jurisdiction of the gaol to which they were committed. This class in 1860 amounted to 16 per cent., and in 1859 to 19 per cent. on the committals.

Table 21 affords a summary view of the state of education on committal of the juveniles committed during the year 1861; and by it we learn that 400, or 30 per cent., had been taught to read and write; 281, or 21 per cent., could read imperfectly; whilst 399, or very nearly 30 per cent., were wholly illiterate.

Comparing the sexes we find that nearly *one-third* of the males were able to read and write, while only *one-eighth* of the females could be so classed; one-fourth of the males were wholly illiterate, but almost one-half of the females were without the first rudiments of education.



From Table 22 it will be seen that with reference to religious professions there has been a comparatively large increase in the number of Protestants, especially amongst the males, the numbers having risen from 82 males and 19 females in 1860, to 113 males and 22 females in 1861. The proportions in 1861 were—Protestants, 10 per cent.; Presbyterians,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; Roman Catholics, 88 per cent. In 1860 the Protestants were 7 per cent.; Presbyterians, 2 per cent.; and Roman Catholics, 91 per cent. of the total.

We find that 9 boys were rejected by Managers of Reformatory Schools during 1861, principally from want of room in these institutions. As there are but two Reformatories for Roman Catholic boys in Ireland, another seems desirable, and a Ship Reformatory, on the plan of the Akbar at Liverpool, has been suggested.

As has been observed in former Reports mistakes on the part of officials, from an imperfect knowledge of the Act 21 & 22 Vict., ch. 103, sometimes occur in carrying out its provisions. Hence juveniles sentenced to periods of imprisonment of *less than fourteen days* as a punishment, previously to being sent to a Reformatory, were necessarily set at liberty by the Executive, the sentences being illegal; and also some others in whose cases the Reformatory was not named prior to the termination of their sentences of imprisonment, to obviate which latter difficulty, the Governors of some prisons ascertain before trial in what Reformatory the offender can be received if convicted. As it is always desirable that the preliminary punishment of the juvenile sentenced to a Reformatory should be as deterrent as possible during imprisonment, *strict separation*, in the terms of the Act, should be rigidly enforced, in order that when removed to association in the Reformatory the child may retain as distasteful a recollection as possible of the prison.

In his lately published Report, the Inspector of Reformatory Schools has proposed, "that Juveniles guilty of insubordination in these establishments whom the Managers consider fit subjects for penal treatment, may be removed to the Convict Depot at Mountjoy, until their conduct should justify their return to the Reformatory." In this suggestion we perfectly agree, and believe that if acted on, it would obviate many difficulties in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The Treasury has reduced the payment for juveniles sentenced to Reformatories after the 1st April, 1862, to 6*s.* a week, in addition to which an allowance is made in some counties of 2*s.* for such juveniles as belong to the locality, but such presentments are perfectly optional with the Grand Jury, and cannot be enforced.

The fact that hitherto nearly one-half of the cost of Reformatories has been derived from voluntary subscriptions, and likewise the power to withdraw their licences from these institutions in case of misconduct, afford considerable guarantees against abuses. Parental responsibility also furnishes an additional safeguard if enforced, which we understand is the case in Dublin; but it is much to be regretted that payment on the part of parents, through whose vicious example or suggestion their children had fallen into vice, is not sufficiently insisted on in other parts of Ireland.

In some cases advantage has been taken of the power given by

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the Act for discharge of juveniles on licence after half the terms of their sentences have expired; this is likewise of importance as tending to produce self-control, and prevent relapse into habits of vice.

### DIETARY FOR ALL THE GAOLS.

*Prison Dietary.*—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

*Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.*—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast 7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

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. meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

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.

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.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner, . . . .	4 lbs.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

### HEALTH.

The gaols have generally been healthy and free from epidemic disease; the deaths in 1861 numbered 61, or 1 in 549; in 1860 they were 48, or 1 in 706; in 1859 they amounted to 65, or 1 in 549; in 1858 they were 38, or 1 in 1,000.

We find, however, that, of the 61 prisoners who died in 1861, 39 were lunatics.



DEATHS.

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Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average.	No. of Deaths.
1850, . . .	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851, . . .	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852, . . .	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853, . . .	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854, . . .	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855, . . .	54,531	4,418·3	98, or 1 in 556
1856, . . .	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788
1857, . . .	43,838	3,273·4	61, or 1 in 719
1858, . . .	37,997	2,894·57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859, . . .	35,695	2,605·38	65, or 1 in 549
1860, . . .	33,906	2,523·80	48, or 1 in 706
1861, . . .	33,471	2,631·26	61, or 1 in 549

NO. OF PERSONS CONFINED IN BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850 . . .	88,899	1856 . . .	33,534
1851 . . .	85,080	1857 . . .	31,504
1852 . . .	69,860	1858 . . .	27,424
1853 . . .	58,563	1859 . . .	25,298
1854 . . .	48,356	1860 . . .	22,421
1855 . . .	38,002	1861 . . .	20,166

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	£	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
1852 . . .	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852 . . .	810	9 6
1853 . . .	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1853 . . .	479	16 7½
1854 . . .	6,133	7	1½	increase,	1854 . . .	23	17 2¾
1855 . . .	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855 . . .	488	16 1¼
1856 . . .	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856 . . .	697	16 4¾
1857 . . .	6,165	12	10¾	decrease,	1857 . . .	176	14 5¾
1858 . . .	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858 . . .	195	5 3¾
1859 . . .	5,681	18	6¼	decrease,	1859 . . .	288	9 0¾
1860 . . .	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860 . . .	336	3 5¼
1861 . . .	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861 . . .	179	19 10½

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS.

Years.	£	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
1852 . . .	86,898	6	5	decrease,	1852 . . .	8,614	7 9
1853 . . .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1853 . . .	202	5 10
1854 . . .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1854 . . .	3,325	18 7
1855 . . .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1855 . . .	7,255	17 11
1856 . . .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1856 . . .	2,567	13 5
1857 . . .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1857 . . .	3,112	1 6
1858 . . .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1858 . . .	3,222	1 5
1859 . . .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1859 . . .	1,667	6 5
1860 . . .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1860 . . .	3,339	17 2
1861 . . .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1861 . . .	2,207	19 9

Net expenditure in 1860, deducting profit on works,	73,208	4	8½
Do. do. in 1861, . . . . .	75,104	3	5½
Increase in 1861, . . . . .	1,895	18	9½
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1860, . . . . .	29	3	7·29
Do. do. 1861, . . . . .	27	3	1·11
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1860, . . . . .	4	6	6
Do. do. 1861, . . . . .	4	13	7·23

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In this respect there has not been much change. The expenses of gaols have increased, during the past year, by £1,895 18s. 9½d.; of bridewells, by £179 19s. 10½d.

The total cost of each prisoner, in 1861, was less than that of 1860 by £2 0s. 6d.; caused by the increase in the aggregate number confined, (viz., 2,631 against 2,523 in the previous year,) which naturally decreases the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is less in proportion as the numbers in gaols are larger.

TABLE, showing the Amounts repaid by the Government to the Treasurers of the Counties and Boroughs in Ireland, for the Maintenance of Prisoners, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1861.

Counties and Boroughs.					Amount.		
					£	s.	d.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	457	13	10
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	232	0	10
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	45	3	4
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	162	1	6
Clare,	.	.	.	.	166	14	6
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	486	15	10
" City,	.	.	.	.	254	7	9
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	185	5	10
Down,	.	.	.	.	204	5	3
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	278	9	2
" City, Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	796	6	6
" Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	506	15	1
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	133	6	11
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	126	12	4
" Town,	.	.	.	.	51	13	4
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	240	14	2
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	205	9	6
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	98	16	1
" City,	.	.	.	.	62	15	2
King's,	.	.	.	.	160	6	10
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	99	8	6
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	158	14	2
" City,	.	.	.	.	318	10	4
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	205	8	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	99	10	8
Louth County,	.	.	.	.	93	19	11
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	28	0	5
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	302	7	10
Meath,	.	.	.	.	82	11	7
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	161	2	4
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	140	12	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	170	4	10
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	88	10	10
Tipperary, N.R.,	.	.	.	.	254	0	2
" S.R.,	.	.	.	.	394	19	2
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	237	11	0
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	72	11	0
" City,	.	.	.	.	70	16	3
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	113	3	10
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	198	11	5
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	62	10	11
Total, 1861,					8,208	19	2
Total repaid, 1860,					7,315	13	11
Increase, 1861,					893	5	3

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS.

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	<i>Rather small.</i>	Adequate.
Armagh, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	<i>Inconveniently situated, and defective in baths and water-closets.</i>	Good: but not partitioned.
Carlow, . . .	Sufficient: but no reception ward.	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Sufficient.	<i>Very limited.</i>	<i>Very defective.</i>	<i>Small.</i>
Clare, . . .	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate, but no baths.	Sufficient: but requiring partitions.
Cork County, . .	Generally sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	<i>Defective.</i>	<i>Defective.</i>
„ City, . . .	Improved.	Improved.	Adequate.	<i>Defective.</i>
Donegal, . . .	Bad for debtors.	<i>No reception room.</i>	Adequate: but no baths.	Requiring partitions.
Down, . . .	Ample.	Ample: except for female lunatics.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Dublin County, .	Adequate.	<i>Defective as yet.</i>	Adequate.	Tolerable.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw. Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Fermanagh, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate: but undivided.
Galway County, .	Generally sufficient.	<i>Inadequate.</i>	Sufficient: but without a water-closet.	<i>Defective.</i>
„ Town, . . .	<i>Insufficient.</i>	<i>Defective.</i>	<i>Inconveniently placed and defective.</i>	<i>Very defective.</i>
Kerry, . . .	Adequate.	<i>Defective.</i>	<i>Limited.</i>	None.
Kildare, . . .	Adequate.	Generally Adequate.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Kilkenny County } and City, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
King's, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Partitioned.
Leitrim, . . .	Ample.	<i>Defective.</i>	Adequate: but no water-closets.	Small.
Limerick County, .	Adequate.	Adequate.	<i>Very limited: inconvenient.</i>	Small and unpartitioned.
„ City, . . .	<i>Barely adequate.</i>	<i>Inadequate.</i>	Fair.	Small and unpartitioned.
Londonderry, . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Requiring partitions.
Longford, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Indifferent.
Louth: Dundalk, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Drogheda, . . .	<i>Inadequate as to debtors.</i>	<i>Inadequate as to debtors.</i>	Adequate: but no baths.	Fair.
Mayo, . . .	Ample.	<i>Adequate: no reception room, nor debtors' quarter.</i>	Adequate.	Partitioned.
Meath, . . .	Ample.	<i>Adequate.</i>	<i>Adequate: but defective in the separation of the sexes.</i>	<i>Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.</i>
Monaghan, . . .	Adequate.	<i>Inadequate.</i>	<i>Adequate in size: but without water-closets or baths.</i>	<i>Small.</i>
Queen's, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Commodious.
Roscommon, . . .	Ample.	<i>Inadequate.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Small and unpartitioned.</i>
Sligo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate: but not partitioned.
Tipperary: Nenagh, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Sufficient: but without water-closets.	Commodious: but not divided.
Clonmel, . . .	Sufficient.	<i>Barely sufficient.</i>	<i>Good: but without water-closets.</i>	Sufficient: but not divided.
Tyrone, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	<i>Defective.</i>	<i>Inadequate.</i>
Waterford County and City, }	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Limited.	Adequate.
Wexford, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient: but without baths or water-closets.	Good: but undivided.
Wicklow, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient: but without water-closets.	Good.

TABLE SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—continued.

Gaols.	Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1861.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.
Antrim, . . .	<i>Barely adequate.</i>	Water-tank completed.	—	Effective.
Armagh, . . .	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.
Carlow, . . .	No separate room	None.	None.	Effective.
Cavan, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Clare, . . .	<i>Ineffective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Cork County, . .	<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
„ City, . . .	<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Donegal . . .	Small.	None.	None.	<i>Defective.</i>
Down, . . .	Sufficient.	Artificial heating for all the classes completed.	None.	Generally effective.
Dublin County, .	Tolerable.	Cells for males are completed.	None.	Effective.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	None.	Cells to be fitted for separation.	Effective.
Fermanagh, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Galway County, .	<i>Very defective.</i>	The male side prepared for "separation."	—	Effective.
„ Town, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Good.
Kerry, . . .	<i>Ineffective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Kildare, . . .	Adequate.	None.	None.	Improved.
Kilkenny County } and City, . . .	<i>None.</i>	{ A room fitted up for } { master debtors. }	None.	Effective.
King's . . .	<i>None in female prison.</i>	None.	None.	Improved.
Leitrim, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Limerick County, .	<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Improved.
„ City, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Londonderry, . .	Adequate.	—	None.	Now effective.
Longford, . . .	<i>Inadequate.</i>	For details, see Schedule of "Improvements," &c.	None.	Improved.
Louth:				
Dundalk, . . .	<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.
Drogheda, . . .	<i>None.</i>	Prison for "separation" completed.	—	Improved.
Mayo, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	<i>Improved.</i>
Meath, . . .	<i>Bad.</i>	None.	None.	Generally effective.
Monaghan, . . .	<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	<i>Indifferent.</i>
Queen's, . . .	Sufficient.	One wing completed for separation.	—	Effective.
Roscommon, . .	<i>Wretched.</i>	Gas introduced.	None.	Tolerable.
Sligo, . . .	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, . . .	Good.	One male section adapted to "separation."	—	Sufficient.
Clonmel, . . .	Sufficient.	None.	None.	Effective.
Tyrone, . . .	<i>Very defective.</i>	None.	Plan for male separation.	Improved.
Waterford County } and City, . . .	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	Adequate.	A section fitted up for male separation.	None.	Effective.
Wexford, . . .	Sufficient.	None.	None.	Improved.
Wicklow, . . .	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—continued.

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing, &c.
Antrim, . . .	Now effective.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Armagh, . . .	Excellent.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient, <i>except in shoes for females.</i>
Carlow, . . .	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient: <i>but some blankets thin.</i>	Sufficient.
Cavan, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Good.	Adequate.
Clare, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Cork County, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
„ City, . . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Down, . . .	Improved.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County, .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Improved.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good generally.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	<i>Insufficient.</i>	<i>Defective.</i>
Galway County, .	Good.	Ample.	<i>Defective.</i>	<i>Adequate.</i>
„ Town, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kerry, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kildare, . . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kilkenny County } and City, . . . }	Fair.	{ Good, <i>but not</i> <i>abundant.</i> }	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
King's, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	In good condition.
Leitrim, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Limerick County, .	Good.	Sufficient.	Ample.	In good condition.
„ City, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Londonderry, . .	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Longford, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	<i>Scanty.</i>
Louth:				
Dundalk, . . .	Improved.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Drogheda, . . .	Improved.	Sufficient.	<i>Defective.</i>	<i>Defective.</i>
Mayo, . . .	Improved.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	<i>Scanty for females.</i>
Meath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	<i>Defective.</i>	Adequate.
Monaghan, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient: <i>but some blankets worn.</i>	Sufficient.
Roscommon, . . .	Good.	Generally abundant.	Adequate.	<i>Defective.</i>
Sligo, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . . .	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	<i>Insufficient for females.</i>
Waterford County } and City, . . . }	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Wexford, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	<i>Some blankets required.</i>	Sufficient.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—continued.

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prisons Act.
Antrim, . . .	With all criminal classes.	With all criminal classes.	—	—
Armagh, . . .	With all criminal classes.	With all criminal classes.	—	—
Carlow, . . .	None.	Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing. [ing.]	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Clare, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter.	<i>Imperfect.</i>
Cork County, . .	None.	None.	Carried out with all.	Correct as to both sexes, and extended.
„ City, . . .	None.	None.	At night and at meals.	Correct.
Donegal, . . .	None.	None.	Males work in separate sheds.	<i>Imperfect as to females.</i>
Down, . . .	Now carried out.	For females.	—	—
Dublin County, .	About to be established for males.	—	—	<i>Very defective as to females as yet.</i>
Dublin City: Richmond Bw. Grangegorman P.	Nearly complete. None.	None.	Carried out to a considerable extent.	Observed.
Fermanagh, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Galway County, .	None.	None.	For males.	Correct as to males: <i>very defective as to females.</i>
„ Town, . . .	None.	None.	—	<i>Imperfect as to males: wholly inadequate as to females.</i>
Kerry, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent.	<i>Imperfectly carried out.</i>
Kildare, . . .	With both sexes.	es, except lunatics.	—	—
Kilkenny County and City, }	With all criminal classes.	With all criminal classes.	—	—
King's, . . .	None.	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	All sleep and take meals in single cells.	<i>Imperfect as to females.</i>
Leitrim, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent.	Correct as to males: <i>inadequate as to females.</i>
Limerick County, .	None.	Carried out in 17 cells for juveniles.	Carried out at night with both sexes.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
„ City, . . .	None.	None.	None.	<i>Very imperfect.</i>
Londonderry, . .	For females, except in laundry and school, and about to be extended to males. [males.]	None.	Carried out to a considerable extent with males.	Correct as to males.
Longford, . . .	None.	About to be applied to females.	Males sleep singly.	Correct with males: <i>very defective with females as yet.</i>
Louth: Dundalk, . . .	With all criminal classes.	With all criminal classes.	—	—
Drogheda, . . .	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	None.	None.	Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly.	<i>Defective as to females.</i>
Meath, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Nearly correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Monaghan, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals, and at night with all males and a portion of the females.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Queen's, . . .	None.	Carried out strictly with all the females.	Carried out with regard to the males, at night and meals.	—
Roscommon, . . .	None.	Carried out imperfectly in 16 cells for females. [females.]	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Sligo, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night in the malesheds.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Tipperary: Nenagh, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night.	Correct as to both sexes.
Clonmel, . . .	None.	None.	Carried out with regard to the males.	Correct as to males.
Tyrone, . . .	None.	For females.	For males.	Correct as to males.
Waterford Co. and City, }	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	None.	Carried out for females and some males.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males.
Wexford, . . .	With both sexes.	es. —	—	—
Wicklow, . . .	None.	With both sexes.	—	—

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-pump, now rarely used.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None, except by breaking and carrying the heavier stones.	Actively maintained.
Carlow, . . .	None.	Tread-wheel	Limited from paucity of hands.
Cavan, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	<i>Very limited for both sexes.</i>
Clare, . . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Reduced from paucity of hands.
Cork County, . .	Satisfactory for both sexes, but limited.	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
„ City, . . .	Fair for both sexes.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Well maintained.
Donegal, . . .	Fair.	None, properly so called.	<i>Insufficient for males.</i>
Down, . . .	Satisfactory for males.	Shot-drill and stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County, .	Limited.	Shot-drill and pumping.	Partially resumed.
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bridw.	Limited.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Suspended.	—	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh, . . .	Fair.	Crank-pump.	Limited.
Galway County, .	Insufficient as to males: <i>as to females none.</i>	Tread-wheel.	Limited.
„ Town, . . .	Imperfect as to males: <i>as to females none.</i>	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	<i>Very little for males: sewing and knitting for females.</i>
Kerry, . . .	Limited.	Tread-wheel and capstan.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare, . . .	Limited.	Shot-drill and crank-pump.	Now resumed.
Kilkenny County } and City, . . . }	Tolerable.	{ Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and }	Almost a nullity.
King's, . . .	Limited.	{ force-wheel pump. }	Fairly maintained.
Leitrim, . . .	Fair.	Crank-mill and stone-breaking.	
Limerick County, .	Defective as to females.	Tread-wheel and pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
„ City, . . .	Limited.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Londonderry, . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Extra stone-breaking.	Limited.
Longford, . . .	Fair for males: <i>none for females.</i>	Fairly maintained.	
Louth:			
Dundalk, . . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and crank-mill.	Fairly maintained.
Drogheda, . . .	None for females.	Crank-pump: breaking stone.	Fairly maintained.
Mayo, . . .	Fair.	None.	<i>None.</i>
Meath, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>bad for females.</i>	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	<i>Very limited.</i>
Monaghan, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and hand-pump.	Limited.
Queen's, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	Limited.
Roscommon, . . .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Sligo, . . .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking.	<i>Very limited</i>
Tipperary:			
Nenagh, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Reduced from paucity of hands, but active.
Clonmel, . . .	Fair.	Grinding corn, force-pump, tread-wheel, and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone, . . .	Limited.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County } and City, . . . }	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Westmeath, . . .	—	—	—
Wexford, . . .	Satisfactorily conducted.	Shot-drill, crank, &c.	Actively maintained.
Wicklow, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-mill.	Fairly maintained.
	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Fairly maintained.



Fortieth  
Report.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOMMODATION AND DISCIPLINE DURING THE YEAR 1861.

*Cork County.*—Pipes have been laid for heating five wings, containing seventy-five cells.

*Down.*—Artificial heating, by means of hot-water pipes, has been introduced into the cells, which have been altered and adapted for the "separate" confinement of both sexes.

*Dublin County.*—The alterations and additions, referred to in former Reports, embracing cells for carrying out "separation" among the males, solitary cells, and a male hospital, have been completed and given up by the contractor.

*Kilkenny (County and City).*—One of the work-rooms in the old prison has been fitted up as an apartment for master debtors.

*Londonderry.*—Two drunkard's cells in the female prison have been converted into solitaires, and a house to contain the prison van has been completed. The artificial heating of one half of the male prison is in progress, as well as other requirements for adaptation to the "separate system."

*Longford.*—The gate-lodge completed, chimneys repaired and re-built, a new guard-room fitted up, a female hospital (the former one being converted into a reception ward for males), staircases and connecting bridges erected, sewerage largely improved, and artificial heating introduced into the female prison.

*Mayo.*—A cupola has been erected on the clock-tower, and the accommodation for turnkeys has been improved.

*Queen's County.*—The adaptation of one wing to the "separate system" has been completed.

*Roscommon.*—Gas has been introduced into the prison.

*Tipperary (North Riding), Nenagh.*—Two sheds have been erected in the yards attached to two of the sections. A section of the male prison has been fitted up with the requisites for enforcing "separation."

*Tyrone.*—Plans and specifications for adapting the male prison to "separation" have been prepared, but are not sanctioned.

*Waterford (County and City).*—A new joint prison (for both jurisdictions), on the separate principle, is in course of erection.

*Westmeath.*—A section of the male prison has been fitted up for "separation."

### MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES.

*Armagh.*—The hospital is limited and defective as to baths and water-closets; the laundry is unpartitioned, as is also the front seat in the chapel, which is used for schooling. Additional stone-sheds required, and a tramway for the conveyance of heavy stones.

*Carlow.*—No reception-ward, nor regular drying-room.



*Cavan.*—The tread-wheel unpartitioned; the hospital and laundry very defective. A drying-room, baths for general use, covered lavatories and a reception-room for females, required.

*Clare.*—The laundry, the tread-wheel, and the stone-sheds are unpartitioned, the drying-room is not heated, and there are no baths in the hospital.

*Cork County.*—The laundry is imperfect; the hospitals are inconveniently placed, and unprovided with fixed baths; and there is no water-closet on the female side.

*Cork City.*—A female work-room unpartitioned, as is also the laundry, which is inconveniently placed; and the drying-room is small and defective.

*Donegal.*—The sewerage is ineffective; the accommodation for the Governor is very limited; the laundry is small and unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; and there are no covered lavatories, nor a bath in the male hospital. A reception-room for females, and proper quarters for debtors of both sexes are further required.

*Down.*—Solitaries not artificially heated; the accommodation for female lunatics defective; hospitals limited, and not furnished with water-closets or fixed baths.

*Dublin County.*—Artificial heating imperfect; no regular reception-cells or store-rooms; the wall dividing the debtor's yard is insecure.

*Dublin City (Grangegorman).*—Water-closets and lavatories required for the extension of the separate system, as well as partitions in the laundry, ironing-room, and school-room.

*Fermanagh.*—No chapel; laundry and drying-room defective; no baths for general use.

*Galway County.*—Partitions for the tread-wheel are required; reception-rooms, a laundry, a drying-room, and a proper kitchen are all wanting, as well as baths and water-closets in the hospital.

*Galway Town.*—This gaol is wanting in so many of the ordinary statutable requirements specified in the Prisons Act as to be unfit to be classed with similar institutions elsewhere.

*Kerry.*—There are no reception wards, no bath for females, nor marshalsea for debtors of this sex; the drying-room is almost useless.

*Kilkenny County and City.*—Some of the pans and lavatories which are placed in the cells still leak; gas has not been introduced into the cells; and the Governor's garden affords facilities for escape.

*King's County.*—Reception-rooms, a proper laundry and drying-room, and covered lavatories are required.

*Leitrim.*—No drying-room, no partitions in the laundry, no female school-room, and no yard for debtors and prisoners in contempt, belonging to the latter sex.

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*Limerick County.*—The hospital is limited and inconveniently placed; the laundry and drying-room are defective; there is no bath in the female section; and the appliances for carrying out "separation" in the juvenile quarter are imperfect.

*Limerick City.*—The whole structure is most inconvenient, and ill-adapted for classification and supervision; the female accommodation is very defective; there are no reception-rooms, no covered lavatories, and no drying-room; the laundry is inadequate and unpartitioned; and there is no proper division of the marshalsea.

*Londonderry.*—No proper provision for female debtors; partitions required in the male lavatories, and in the school-rooms for both sexes, and also the substitution of glass louvers for wooden ones in the windows of the cells now partially darkened by the latter.

*Longford.*—The laundry small and unpartitioned, and the drying-room useless; no due provision for debtors; a bath required for the female reception-room.

*Louth, Dundalk.*—The heating of the punishment cells is imperfect; the drying-room requires to be fitted up, the windows of the hospital to be furnished with glass louvers, and a wall to be erected between the male stone-sheds and the female exercising yard.

*Drogheda.*—The chief structural defects are the want of proper debtor accommodation, and the position of the solitary cells for both sexes, which nearly adjoin each other.

*Mayo.*—Ventilation and sewerage imperfect; a drying-room, a reception-room for females, with a bath attached, quarters for debtors of this sex, baths in the hospital, and partitions in the school-rooms, are required.

*Meath.*—The laundry unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; no due provision for debtors; no covered lavatories nor baths attached to the reception-rooms; the hospital inconvenient, and the water-closets somewhat out of repair.

*Monaghan.*—The whole is about to undergo so extensive a structural alteration, that it is not necessary to enter into a detail of existing defects.

*Roscommon.*—The sewerage is indifferent; there is an inadequate provision for male debtors, and none for females; the chapel is badly constructed; there are no reception-rooms for either sex; the laundry is small and unpartitioned; the drying-room is nearly useless; there are no covered lavatories, except in the new female prison; there are no water-closets in the hospitals; and in the quarter assigned to the females there is no bath.

*Sligo.*—The tread-wheel and laundry require to be partitioned; there are no reception-wards with baths attached; no drunkards' cells, no covered lavatories, no baths on the male side, and no water-closets in the hospitals.

*Tipperary, Nenagh.*—The laundry is unpartitioned, and the hospitals are unprovided with fixed baths and water-closets.

*Tipperary, Clonmel.*—There are no water-closets in the hospitals.

*Tyrone*.—No due provision for debtors of either sex; no solitaires for females; no fumigating-room; the tread-wheel and laundry are unpartitioned.

*Waterford County and City*.—A joint new prison, in the course of erection, will obviate the defects of the former separate buildings.

*Wexford*.—The hospital has but one staircase in common to both sexes, and is unprovided with baths and water-closets.

*Wicklow*.—The hospital is limited and defective, and without baths.

# ADMINISTRATIVE DEFICIENCIES.

*Armagh*.—No tell-tale clock; "Inspection of Provisions" Book not always consecutively filled; no books for recording general visitors to the gaol or to prisoners.

*Carlrow*.—No school for either sex; and no night patrol.

*Cavan*.—Female classification imperfect.

*Cork County*.—None of the turnkeys are trained handicraftsmen.

*Donegal*.—Female classification is imperfect. Both sexes take their meals in association; and the male industrial labour is limited almost solely to stone-breaking.

*Dublin County*.—Female classification and schooling imperfect, and male industrial labour limited in character.

*Dublin City, Richmond Bridewell*.—No bye-laws; handicraftsmen not selected as turnkeys; schooling limited.

*Dublin City, Grangegorman*.—No bye laws; schooling a nullity. In both prisons the administration has been very irregular.

*Fermanagh*.—Male industrial labour limited in character; no tell-tale clock; the books not free from error.

*Galway County*.—Female classification imperfect; no female school; male school limited, as well as industrial employment; no tell-tale clock.

*Galway Town*.—Classification imperfect; industrial labour and male education almost a nullity; no female school; the staff inadequate and ill-paid.

*Kerry*.—Female supervision inadequate; schooling limited; turnkeys not competent to instruct in trades.

*Kilkenny County and City*.—Industrial labour limited.

*King's County*.—Schooling limited.

*Leitrim*.—Female classification imperfect.

*Limerick County*.—The females in their work-rooms are in almost unrestricted association; and their educational instruction is unsatisfactory.

*Limerick City*.—Classification very unsatisfactory; industrial labour limited; and attendance at the schools scanty.

*Longford*.—The meals taken in association; no female school.

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*Louth, Dundalk.*—No tell-tale clock; a want of trained handicraftsmen among the turnkeys.

*Louth, Drogheda.*—No distinctive hard-labour; no schooling for females.

*Mayo.*—Female classification inadequate; female school registry imperfect; some of the approved forms of gaol books still wanting.

*Meath.*—Female classification inadequate; tell-tale clock ineffective; female school a nullity.

*Monaghan.*—No tell-tale clock; female classification at present inadequate.

*Queen's County.*—Schooling imperfect.

*Roscommon.*—Males associated at school and at industrial labour; females not adequately supervised, and imperfectly schooled.

*Sligo.*—Female classification imperfect; no tell-tale clock.

*Tipperary, Nenagh.*—A very lax state of discipline has been brought to light here by recent investigations.

*Tipperary, Clonmel.*—Female classification imperfect; schooling limited.

*Tyrone.*—Females associated in the laundry; some of the approved forms of gaol books still wanting.

*Wexford.*—No tell-tale clock; female industrial employment limited.

*Wicklow.*—Industrial employment scanty.

### *Conditions of Gaols, &c.*

A comparison of the deficiencies, both material and administrative, detailed in the above tables, with the comparatively trifling amount of improvement which has been completed during the past year, demonstrates how tardy and reluctant is the voluntary action of the local authorities.

In some districts—and we have not failed to record the fact with due praise—a strong sense of responsibility and a provident spirit of liberality, in dealing with the criminal classes, are found to influence the proprietary and magistracy, but in the great majority supineness and obstructiveness prevail, although the large reimbursement derived from the sum contributed by the Consolidated Fund towards the maintenance of certain categories of offenders; amounting to 11 per cent. on the net expenditure, renders the financial position of the ratepayers more favourable than formerly; so that without compulsory or stimulative legislation, we entertain little hope of placing our prisons upon a satisfactory basis.

For instance, although all those who are conversant with gaol administration throughout the civilized world are agreed that the "cellular system," or that of "individual separation," can alone render contamination impossible, either in communicating or receiving it, and reformation probable, in *ten only of the thirty-nine criminal gaols* under our inspection is this indispensable form of discipline

already in operation, or about to be established in its integrity; the modifications of it, which we describe under the headings of "partial" and "approximative," being mere makeshifts.

An examination of our separate reports on each gaol will further disclose instances of great laxity of internal management, and a culpable want of care in the selection of officers for carrying out discipline, education, and industrial instruction.

These evils are moreover enhanced by the intrusion of two classes of occupants, viz., debtors and lunatics, who are manifestly unsuited to institutions primarily designed exclusively for the detention of *criminals*, or those labouring under the suspicion of *crime*.

With regard to the first, to consign to a *criminal* gaol those, who have fallen into pecuniary difficulties by the default of others, by external casualties, over which they had no control, or by miscalculation, appears a hardship and an anomaly; for no distinction exists, either in point of accommodation or treatment, between simple contract debtors and those, who have wilfully defrauded their creditors, and for whom alone this form of incarceration, partaking as it does of a penal nature, ought, we submit, to be reserved.

We confine ourselves, however, to the injurious effects, which their presence produces upon the government of our gaols. A large proportion consists of master debtors, who, in consequence of unfavourable seasons, in the last year especially, have increased to very inconvenient numbers, viz., from 398, in 1860, to 547, in 1861; for, as debtors of this class supply themselves with food, are exempt from all prison labour and duties, and are permitted to receive visitors during a considerable portion of each day, the exercise of these privileges not only exacts the constant attention, and taxes the time of the officers, thus withdrawing them from their more proper functions, but offers great facilities for the introduction of spirits, tobacco, playing-cards, money, &c., despite the vigilance of the gate-porter, not to speak of the inducements held out to the latter to avoid the too strict enforcement of a search and supervision in relation to those, who, not being convicted or accused of any *criminal* offence, are viewed with indulgence, as being merely unfortunate.

Nor does the danger to discipline end here, inasmuch as in many of our gaols no provision is made for observing the distinctions prescribed by the "Prisons Act," the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, between the quarters assigned to this class and to that of the pauper debtors, who are amenable to precisely the same discipline as other untried "poor prisoners," and receive the same diet; for there is frequently to be found but one exercising-yard common to *both* denominations, besides other means of access and intercourse. Thus the "paupers" encounter no difficulty in procuring from the "masters" various articles subversive of order and security; and, as they are not unusually employed in ordinary prison duties, such as cleaning, whitewashing, &c., opportunities *may be*, and too often *are* afforded of enabling them to elude the vigilance of the officer in attendance upon prisoners moving in large bodies from one part of the building to another, and to surreptitiously convey to the latter a share of their own irregular acquisitions. Many other modes of intercom-



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munication also exist, such as the throwing of parcels containing exceptionable and forbidden articles from the windows of the debtors' quarters, or over the walls of their enclosure, into the yards occupied by criminals; and lastly, in the hospital *the sick of all classes are indiscriminately brought into uninterrupted association with each other*—a contact which on the one hand is painful and degrading to the *civil* prisoners, and which, on the other, not only aggravates the evils which we have just described, but further tends to the establishment, through *their* medium and aid, of a clandestine correspondence on the part of the *criminals* with the friends and accomplices of the latter outside. Under all these circumstances, we earnestly desire that this detrimental and anomalous intermixture should no longer be suffered to nullify the application of stringent discipline; and we trust that, if it be the policy of the Legislature to retain the laws of imprisonment for debt, such laws may be enforced in receptacles exclusively appointed for the safe custody temporarily of the indebted, whose incarceration should be considered to be but the means of obliging them to yield up their property, and to render it available for the discharge of their just obligations.

Next with regard to the second class of intrusive occupants, referred to above, we would again urgently beg to call attention to the total destruction of discipline, to the injurious effects on sane and insane prisoners, and to the excessive mortality among the latter class, resulting from the committals by Magistrates, to the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, of Lunatics alleged to be dangerous—a subject in vain commented on in the Report of last year, as well as in many others which preceded it. It was there shown how completely the intentions of the Legislature are frustrated by such committals, as a large proportion of those so committed does not fall within the category of “dangerous;” and an instance is given of one, “an aged man, stone-blind, feeble in health, and of a quiet temperament, confined in Wexford Gaol as a dangerous Lunatic.” We believe that a serious responsibility is incurred by permitting this evil to continue, and we, therefore, feel it our duty now to bring the facts still more forcibly under the notice of Parliament, and to suggest the necessity of some remedial measure being passed.

As far back as 1807, the principle was laid down by a select Committee of the House of Commons, “*that to confine Lunatics in common gaols is destructive of all possibility of the recovery of the insane, and of the security and comfort of the other prisoners.*” In consequence, however, of the murder of a distinguished citizen of Dublin, by an insane person, the Act 1 Vict. ch. 27, authorizing Magistrates to commit dangerous Lunatics to gaols, was passed in 1838; but even as early as 1843, abuses had arisen, which elicited a circular from the then Lord Chancellor addressed to the Magistrates of Ireland; and in the same year a select Committee of the Lords reported, “*that the Act, objectionable as it is, has been rendered still more so by the practices it has produced;*” and concluded their report by observing, “*that they are desirous of impressing on the House, as the result of their inquiries, the following propositions*



on which they have formed the strongest opinion; 1. *The necessity of discontinuing, as soon as practicable, the committals of Lunatics to gaols and bridewells*; 2. *The necessity of amending the Act 1 Vic. ch. 27, which appears, on the authority of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to have led to the most serious abuses.*" The Act was soon after amended by the 8 & 9 Vict. ch. 107; but the abuses still continue, and are equally patent now, as when the Committee reported in 1843, notwithstanding the facts disclosed in the evidence taken before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Lunatic Asylums in 1858, and the strong opinion expressed by the Commissioners on the subject. At page 38 in their Report, they lay down without reservation, "*That being satisfied, as well from personal observations as from the evidence given of the injury to the good order of the prison, and the bad effects which confinement in a gaol must have on the Lunatic, the provisions of the law allowing the committals of dangerous Lunatics to gaols, should be at once repealed.*"

The Commissioners propose that the Irish law should be assimilated to that in England, which gives power to Magistrates, under the 68th and subsequent sections of the 16 & 17 Vict. ch. 97, to commit Lunatics direct to an asylum, or to an hospital registered, or house licensed under the Act, so that, if the asylum be full, dangerous Lunatics remain in safe custody and are cared for in a suitable place of detention, until they can be received into the asylum of the district. In this suggestion we fully agree, and we believe that, if it were carried out, it would meet the more pressing requirements of the case.

The circular above referred to was addressed to Magistrates by Lord Chancellor Sugden, principally in order to correct two abuses, which had arisen from the working of the Act 1 Vict. ch. 27; one, that Lunatics already in safe custody in work-houses and hospitals, were transferred to gaols with the view of relieving the former establishments from the inconvenience of their presence; the other, that Lunatics not properly admissible to a pauper asylum, or chargeable on the rates, were committed to the gaol, and thence transferred, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, to the asylum, without those checks upon improper admission, which are enforced in other cases. Both these abuses are now as frequent in 1862, as they were in 1843. There are, at present, twenty-six Lunatics confined in the City prisons, who have been committed as "dangerous" by the Magistrates from the Dublin Union Workhouses to the gaol, the majority of whom are old and have been imbecile for years, three having been so committed since the 25th of February just past. By reference to the Appendix, No. II., to this Report, it will also be seen that, on the 31st of December, 1861, a patient in a Dublin hospital, labouring solely under puerperal mania, who had during the excitement incident to her condition, inflicted some severe injuries upon herself, was, although reduced to the extremity of weakness, taken from that institution, placed in the hands of the police, conveyed to the station at the Head Police Office, and thence committed to the City prison, as a dangerous lunatic, where, according to the entry of the medical

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officer in his journal, she arrived "*in a fearful state of mania and debility, so much so that it was feared that she would not reach the hospital alive. She never rallied, and died at 8 a.m. on the morning but one following.*" The Coroner's jury found "that her death was accelerated by her removal from the hospital;" but the removal to a gaol was strictly according to the statute.

We find in the reports of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, frequent references to these abuses; they show that "*as a general rule, Lunatics, on becoming troublesome or insubordinate in Workhouses, are sent to prison, probably by two ex-officio Guardians, to remain in gaol until regularly transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to the district Asylum;*" and as the 6th sec. of the Act requires that they should be sent to the asylum of the district in which the prison lies, a wrong is frequently done to the ratepayers of that district, who thus become liable for the maintenance of Lunatics belonging to other localities, and having no claim on their charity. The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums refer to a circular, dated as far back as 1848, addressed by the Executive, at their suggestion, to Justices at Petty Sessions, for the purpose of checking the evil, but without effect; and they state, that "*applicants who have been refused admission by the Local Boards, are frequently sent to gaol as dangerously insane, and in this manner ultimately forced on the institutions.*" They instance the case of a Lunatic, a native of the west of Ireland, but resident for some years in Scotland, who was transmitted from Perth to Dublin in charge of keepers, handcuffed, leg-chained, and with his arms pinioned behind. This man was refused admittance into the Dublin Workhouse, but was subsequently committed to the City Prison, as a dangerous Lunatic; and thence transferred to the Dublin Lunatic Asylum. He has we understand been since discharged cured, and has returned to Scotland, from which country he would never have been sent, but for the facility afforded by the law in Ireland to commit Lunatics to gaols, a facility which is given in no other part of the United Kingdom. The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums also state, as the result of their experience, that "*families, in order to get rid of the care and support of their insane relations, do not even think it worth their while to apply for admission into an asylum in the ordinary way, but depose to the existence of violent tendencies, the result too often of premeditated irritation; the interference of the police is all that is then necessary, as under their escort the Lunatics are brought to the county or city prison;*" and consequently they find that "*the great majority, so committed, exhibit no dangerous tendencies, are tranquil, and amenable to discipline;*" and, as might be expected, many are discharged on the certificate of the Medical Officer as being quiet, although not perhaps cured.

Amongst the various classes of the insane committed by Magistrates to gaols, are many labouring under delirium, the effects of drink, or moral or physical causes of irritation temporary in their nature. In such cases, the delirium usually passes away with the causes, which produced it, and after a certain period the patient is discharged, not unfrequently without having required curative treatment; but even in these cases the irritation and excitement

caused by the means adopted for the apprehension, committal, and transmission of the lunatic to gaol, often retard his recovery, and under any circumstance, a gaol, where grave offenders are suffering punishment, should not be converted into an hospital for the treatment of this, or any other disease. With another class, however, the results are quite different. Persons suffering under acute mania often require prompt and active remedies as in fever, with other appliances suitable to their cases. With them, after a few weeks of neglect or improper treatment, the disease becomes fixed, or at least recovery becomes protracted and doubtful, so that besides the injury to the unfortunate individual, the rates are heavily taxed for his continued maintenance, unless indeed he falls a victim to some of the maladies incident to his condition. These persons, left without proper diet or curative appliances and in charge of prisoners, are frequently subjected to the most extreme means of coercion: they are kept tied with ropes, strapped down, or otherwise restrained, and we have occasionally found them handcuffed with their hands behind their backs, to prevent them from injuring the other inmates of the prison. The instruments of restraint are generally in charge of the Hospital Nurse, and it appears, from the evidence adduced before the Commissioners, that they are sometimes used on the slightest grounds, and continued for long periods. By reference to the Appendix, No. II., to this Report, it will be seen that at one gaol on the day of inspection (21st September last), a Lunatic was strapped to the iron railing, which divides the day-room of the old building, in which the insane are kept, and in the County Book a minute of the Grand Jury at the previous Assizes animadverts strongly on this man's case, showing the length of time during which he had been subjected to the treatment. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that a Manager of a district asylum should observe in his evidence before the Royal Commissioners, "*that some of the worst cases come from 'gaols,'*" and another, "*that he finds great difficulty in managing cases which come from gaols, but not much difference between those that come from workhouses and those ordinarily admitted,*" and again, "*the worst lunatic asylum is better for the treatment of the insane than the best gaol.*" We regret to say that our own experience confirms the correctness of these observations, and that such evils must arise is evident, when it is remembered that, where penal discipline is enforced, it is impossible that lunatics can remain in the body of the prison, and they are necessarily transferred to some outlying building where, being less under the immediate eye of the higher authorities of the gaol, they are more exposed to ill-treatment and neglect; indeed, instances have transpired of Lunatics, who, when they felt the attack coming on, have committed suicide under fear of being taken up by the police and committed to gaol; while, on the other hand, it is not unfrequent for insane persons, who have been formerly cured in an asylum, to offer themselves for re-admission when they are conscious of the recurrence of the disease.

As has already been remarked, much unnecessary excitement and violence are caused by the apprehension and committal of Lunatics to gaols; they are very frequently brought by the police

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tied with ropes on a car to the gaol, or to the residence of a second Magistrate for committal, and if he is absent or hesitates to act, they are lodged in the bridewells, where they sometimes remain for weeks, while under medical examination, or while awaiting the Petty Sessions, or the indispensable signature of a second Magistrate to the committal. In these cases, injury to the Bridewell Keeper or to the patient sometimes results; and in the Appendix, No. II., to this Report is mentioned an instance of a Lunatic who, in July last, cut his throat in a bridewell, and when removed to the County gaol, committed suicide by hanging himself with the bandages taken from the wound. It is useless to multiply examples of individual suffering, as the mortality among the insane confined in the County prisons of Ireland demonstrates beyond doubt the grave responsibility incurred by delay in at once remedying the evil.

By reference to the tables for 1861, of deaths in the Irish gaols, it will be seen that 61 prisoners died during the year: of these 39 were Lunatics; 3 died of epilepsy, a disease verging on insanity; and 2 of disease of the brain. The average number of Lunatics in custody during 1861 was 302, showing a mortality of about *thirteen* per cent. belonging to that class alone for the year, while the mortality among all other prisoners was under *one* per cent. From the last published Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics we learn that, during the two preceding years, the deaths in the Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics, at Dundrum, were under 3 per cent.; in private asylums,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and in the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Asylum at Dundrum contains the same class of Lunatics which, in the contemplation of the law, is committable to County Gaols as "*dangerous*," yet a comparison shows as the result of treatment in the Asylum, a mortality of *three* per cent. in contrast to that in the gaols, which amounts to *thirteen* per cent. In other years a similar mortality has prevailed, and the records of the Irish prisons show year after year a destruction of life resulting from the operation of a law originally framed as a benefit to the community.

Besides the evil consequences to the individual imprisoned on the charge of insanity, and the injury to discipline caused by the presence of irresponsible beings, many other abuses have arisen from the committal of Lunatics to gaols, but one especially, by which the administration of justice is frustrated, and criminals guilty of grave offences, and sentenced to long imprisonments with "*hard labour*," escape the full measure of the punishment included in the sentence of the Judge. Almost in every gaol the attendants on the insane are prisoners, and as the local authorities have no power to enforce this duty, they are compelled to accept such as *volunteer* their services, and to bribe them by extra diet and a total relaxation of penal discipline in their regard. Indeed, in mercy to the Lunatics, this is necessary, as otherwise the food intended for the patients might be consumed by the attendants. It will thus be seen that the responsible office of Lunatic-Keeper, for which elsewhere special training is considered indispensable, and which requires strong powers of self-control, tact, and temper, is handed



over to criminals under sentence often for crimes caused by impulsive and ungovernable passions; who barter for immunity from punishment the performance of a duty which, under the circumstances, is generally both disgusting and dangerous. The result is, as appears from the evidence, that "*the Lunatic is very often brutally treated,*" and his moral status becomes still more debased; he is dirty, treacherous, and violent, and, as might be expected, officers and prisoners are sometimes severely wounded in his attacks.

One of the Turnkeys in Maryborough Gaol has been permanently maimed by a Lunatic; and in a former Report instances are recorded where Lunatics in the Dublin prisons very seriously wounded their sane fellow-prisoners who were in attendance on them.

The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums are acquainted with the case of a convict, who so correctly simulated all the symptoms of insanity while under sentence of penal servitude, that he successfully baffled the skill of the most experienced medical officers of the prison, and was removed from the Convict Dépôt to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, where, exempted from penal discipline, he escaped the punishment awarded by the sentence of the Judge. After his discharge, this man confessed that he had acquired the perfect knowledge he possessed of the peculiar symptoms of insanity *while in charge of lunatics*, during the many years which he had spent in the county prisons, under sentence for his crimes.

It is considered by persons, who are most conversant with the treatment of the insane, that attention to diet, which should be nutritive and suitable, is of the utmost importance for their recovery; for that reason, in the District Asylums, they are supplied with meat sometimes on six days, and never less than four days in the week, besides tea, coffee, &c., and occasionally with beer and porter. In the prison, although their food is generally better than that of the prisoners under punishment, and includes larger rations of white bread and milk, it is in most not sufficiently nutritive for their state; indeed a proper diet could not be intrusted to their prison attendants, as even that which is allocated to them is not always faithfully administered; for we find that the verdict of a Coroner's jury on a Lunatic, who died from mania and debility, records that the milk given to the deceased was skimmed, although contrary to the regulations of the gaol.

In the District Asylums, as appears from the lately published Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics, the insane are industriously and usefully employed, principally in the open air in the gardens and pleasure-grounds of the institutions. They are engaged in the various occupations suited for their state, and their comforts and amusements are not neglected. In these institutions "there are regularly trained bands of music, with apartments specially allocated for recreation. They are instructed by competent teachers in literature, singing, &c.," and are surrounded by every appliance which can, to use the words of the Report, "prove beneficial by giving a fixity to their thoughts, and divert them from the subject

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of their delusions." In the gaol, on the other hand, they are, for the most part, placed in the gloomy buildings belonging to the old portion of the prison if a new one has been built, so as to interfere as little as possible with discipline, and men whose minds have partially given way under the adversities and misfortunes of life, are shut up in the cold flagged cells and day-rooms, and compelled to walk in the dreary yards or exercising rings of the prison, their employment being limited to picking oakum or cocoa fibre. Under such treatment the result cannot be favourable, and the intellect, already shaken, must sink under the influences which surround and oppress it. Such cases are far from rare. In a visit of inspection during this year, we were particularly struck by the appearance of an old woman, a widow, without friends, but obviously belonging to a better class, who was visibly and rapidly pining away under the consciousness that she was in a prison. The epileptics likewise suffer much in these places, so unsuited to their condition. In one gaol a patient of this class, who had fallen in a fit on the pavement of the prison yard on the day previous to our inspection, was severely cut in the face, and his eye was swollen and inflamed from the fall. We would wish to add that the very penal character of the institution must have a pernicious effect on the minds of such of the insane as are yet capable of thought, and instances have occurred in which it caused the relapse of those who were partially convalescent.

The preceding observations are intended merely to recapitulate some of the leading objections to the committal to prison, among felons, of persons not criminal, but the irresponsible victims of disease and misfortune. The facts were long since proved before the Committee of the Lords when they reported to the House that "*they had formed the strongest opinion of the necessity of discontinuing, as soon as possible, the committals of Lunatics to Gaols and Bridewells.*" Seventeen years have since elapsed, and four years since the Royal Commissioners recommended "*the immediate removal from Magistrates of the power of committing dangerous Lunatics to Gaols, and the assimilation of the Irish to the English law in this regard,*" nevertheless the evil has not abated, and there are more Lunatics confined in the Irish Gaols now than at either of the above periods. We believe that the numbers will not diminish without legislation on the subject, as some years must elapse before sufficient accommodation can be provided in asylums.

The District Asylums are for the most part full, and until the six new ones, ordered to be built, and the Auxiliary at Clonmel are completed, the gaols cannot be relieved from the presence of Lunatics. It would, therefore, entail much human suffering to postpone remedying the defects in the law until these institutions are rendered capable of containing all the insane who should be placed in them. We believe that the suggestions of the Royal Commissioners in 1858, that "*the provisions of the 16th & 17th Vict., ch. 97 (England), which enables Magistrates to commit Lunatics direct to asylums, or to registered hospitals or houses licensed under the Act, should be extended to Ireland,*" would at once remove the evils of the present system, so far as the committal



of dangerous Lunatics to gaols, but something more would be required to provide accommodation for the insane now confined in them and others of the same class, for whom there is at present no room in the District Asylums. The large and well-situated Convict Dépôt at Philipstown, which is already provided with suitable appliances for the treatment of the insane, padded cells, &c., became vacant on the 31st March, and we would submit for the consideration of the authorities that the occupation of the building for the purpose temporarily, pending the completion of the new asylums, would enable the provisions of the English law to be brought without delay into force in Ireland. This would be attended with the best results, as the building has sufficient capacity to contain all the Lunatics at present confined in the Irish Gaols, and is thoroughly adapted, furnished, and ready for immediate reception. Legal provision should, however, be made for the transfer of Lunatics from their own counties to Philipstown, additional powers being given to the Lord Lieutenant or Inspectors of Lunatics, for the selection of the cases most suitable for removal.

With these observations and suggestions, we dismiss this most vital branch of prison administration, in the confident hope that in our next Annual Report it will be our pleasing duty to record that the Gaols of this kingdom have been relieved from the obstruction, cruelty, and injustice hitherto caused by the presence of these unfit inmates.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN.

JOHN LENTAIGNE.



# APPENDIX.

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COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED.																								
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Courts Martial.		Deserters.		Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.		
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misde-meanants.		Dan-gerous Lunatics.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
Antrim, . . .	21	6	23	7	.	.	105	93	589	761	17	9	14	.	19	1	3	39	27	21	158	266	.	.	
Armagh, . . .	13	13	72	.	.	.	32	40	150	97	11	6	.	.	3	4	.	5	5	5	43	70	.	.	
Carlow, . . .	4	10	3	1	1	.	13	12	27	26	2	2	.	1	2	7	.	6	5	2	75	17	.	.	
Cavan, . . .	5	10	14	.	2	.	9	8	93	23	7	5	2	1	.	9	1	.	5	2	75	40	.	.	
Clare, . . .	18	2	28	14	.	.	17	22	76	24	13	6	2	.	8	2	4	3	23	15	16	33	.	.	
Cork County, . .	89	14	48	19	1	1	83	71	266	208	16	12	5	.	26	16	33	3	23	16	42	33	.	.	
" City, . . .	65	76	17	3	.	.	36	25	208	348	.	1	.	.	.	.	25	79	103	.	.	.	.	.	
Donegal, . . .	23	4	59	3	.	.	8	7	142	30	38	15	45	13	1	2	.	4	2	4	4	28	.	.	
Down, . . .	31	24	30	7	.	.	25	20	97	66	30	9	2	.	4	4	.	5	11	8	45	42	.	.	
Dublin County, .	28	8	20	5	.	2	46	41	193	254	19	12	.	1	.	.	1	27	79	56	51	90	.	.	
Dublin City :																									
Richmond B., .	134	.	105	.	2	.	411	.	881	.	42	.	13	.	8	.	9	58	117	.	521	.	1,506	.	.
Grangegorman P	.	95	.	27	.	1	.	287	.	1,489	.	42	.	2	.	75	.	.	287	.	.	40	23	.	.
Fermanagh, . .	14	11	24	4	.	.	6	11	55	20	10	7	.	1	3	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Galway County, .	17	13	14	2	1	.	28	30	135	71	16	5	5	.	7	11	.	1	18	12	17	22	.	.	
" Town, . . .	10	3	14	.	.	.	20	13	68	74	2	1	3	1	3	2	.	5	9	24	93	124	.	.	
Kerry, . . .	29	14	19	2	1	.	23	19	203	52	3	.	.	2	17	6	.	7	6	7	67	72	.	.	
Kildare, . . .	27	21	12	2	1	.	28	23	90	114	7	5	.	.	1	4	2	36	4	27	36	120	.	.	
Kilkenny County, .	19	11	22	2	.	.	16	22	47	15	5	4	.	.	.	.	2	5	7	13	3	.	.		
" City, . . .	4	2	5	1	.	.	11	14	14	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	49	205	.	.		
King's, . . .	13	13	5	2	8	1	16	16	65	24	10	5	1	.	2	1	5	.	.	7	38	25	.	.	
Leitrim, . . .	6	6	25	2	1	.	12	2	69	25	2	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	32	38	.	.		
Limerick County, .	.	.	31	11	.	.	39	32	83	25	7	2	5	2	15	36	4	5	8	3	31	3	.	.	
" City, . . .	13	3	12	4	1	.	79	70	265	233	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	17	40	206	70	.	.		
Londonderry, . .	18	14	26	2	1	.	34	28	102	34	14	4	2	3	4	1	1	4	1	2	89	222	.	.	
Longford, . . .	10	3	49	.	.	.	7	7	70	20	5	1	1	.	9	12	7	4	1	11	52	25	.	.	
Louth, Dundalk, .	14	7	4	2	.	.	20	14	65	40	9	10	.	.	6	1	.	14	.	1	63	114	.	.	
" Drogheda, .	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	3	17	54	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	6	2	3	89	47	.	.	
Mayo, . . .	27	30	86	10	.	.	2	4	199	74	23	22	4	4	1	6	.	4	14	53	20	.	.		
Meath, . . .	16	8	3	1	.	.	19	7	49	39	12	1	.	.	1	11	.	16	2	2	41	10	.	.	
Monaghan, . . .	10	4	23	1	.	.	18	29	70	23	12	6	8	2	3	1	16	3	.	.	68	40	.	.	
Queen's, . . .	24	6	25	4	1	.	22	29	66	35	5	4	.	.	3	25	.	9	1	2	71	17	.	.	
Roscommon, . .	12	13	29	2	.	.	6	6	102	46	10	10	.	.	2	12	1	.	2	1	12	16	.	.	
Sligo, . . .	17	9	9	.	1	.	3	6	118	13	3	2	6	5	17	4	2	1	12	16	38	12	.	.	
Tip., Nenagh, . .	24	3	35	1	.	.	34	39	90	44	8	10	5	1	8	8	1	2	7	8	166	15	.	.	
" Clonmel, . .	39	37	31	1	.	.	44	63	179	158	15	4	2	.	7	7	.	4	15	27	240	54	.	.	
Tyrone, . . .	24	10	12	3	.	.	23	19	176	72	.	1	3	.	1	5	3	17	10	37	59	34	.	.	
Waterford County, .	14	7	2	.	.	.	29	6	42	19	5	3	.	.	3	1	.	9	8	3	7	7	.	.	
" City, . . .	16	5	3	4	.	.	34	30	58	110	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	71	39	.	.	
Westmeath, . . .	15	7	15	2	.	.	13	16	123	28	6	2	1	.	15	5	.	12	6	28	132	56	.	.	
Wexford, . . .	21	12	13	2	3	.	25	34	58	27	14	4	2	3	5	13	.	16	15	10	80	21	.	.	
Wicklow, . . .	11	7	19	.	.	.	12	3	60	32	7	9	1	.	8	16	17	11	6	2	77	.	.	.	
Total Males, . .	896	.	986	.	20	.	1,412	.	5,460	.	409	.	134	.	213	.	110	403	545	.	3,060	.	.	.	
Total Females, .	.	542	.	153	.	5	.	1,221	.	4,857	.	244	.	42	.	309	.	.	.	817	.	3,610	.	.	
Total M. and F. .	1,438		1,139		25		2,633		10,317		653		176		522		513		1,362		6,670				

Gaols during the year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

NOT CONVICTED.																		Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1861.		TOTAL.		
TOTAL.		Felon.				Misdemeanants.				For further Examination.		TOTAL.										
		Acquit- ted.		No Bill or no Prosecu- tion.		Acquit- ted.		No Bill or no Prosecu- tion.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.				
1,015	1,164	5	1	3	4	2	2	3	.	66	39	79	46	36	10	1,130	1,220	2,350				
384	235	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	23	31	25	34	10	8	369	277	646				
138	78	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	20	9	24	11	6	6	168	95	263				
213	98	1	3	8	1	2	.	8	1	35	13	54	18	6	1	273	117	390				
208	118	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	52	27	58	29	3	.	269	147	416				
635	390	13	1	9	2	3	4	3	4	37	12	65	24	31	16	731	430	1,161				
430	556	18	6	2	3	7	.	.	.	12	.	39	9	11	2	480	567	1,047				
326	101	6	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	44	2	51	6	11	2	388	109	497				
280	180	1	2	5	1	1	.	1	2	38	14	46	19	10	5	336	204	540				
464	469	12	1	5	.	6	.	3	.	64	13	90	14	1	2	555	485	1,040				
2,301	.	42	.	21	.	19	.	11	.	269	.	362	.	26	.	2,689	.	2,689				
.	3,811	.	35	.	19	.	13	.	3	.	164	.	234	.	18	.	4,063	4,063				
158	78	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	37	8	40	9	5	5	203	92	295				
259	166	10	3	2	2	1	.	.	1	15	5	28	11	12	6	299	183	482				
227	242	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	20	37	20	3	.	267	262	529				
375	174	4	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	30	13	37	21	9	7	421	202	623				
244	316	6	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	44	40	51	45	8	4	303	365	668				
129	64	7	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	30	13	38	20	4	2	171	86	257				
92	237	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	16	36	18	.	.	128	255	383				
163	94	1	.	2	2	1	.	3	.	23	10	30	12	3	3	191	109	300				
156	73	8	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	13	9	21	15	10	4	187	92	279				
238	114	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	44	20	56	23	16	4	300	141	441				
614	420	1	1	2	1	.	4	.	4	633	297	640	299	12	5	1,266	724	1,990				
296	310	2	.	4	3	.	1	.	.	112	70	118	74	4	.	418	384	802				
215	79	2	.	2	4	1	.	1	.	42	23	48	27	5	1	268	107	375				
195	189	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	24	8	26	9	5	3	226	201	427				
121	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	18	25	18	2	1	148	129	277				
399	184	15	10	13	10	19	5	75	26	25	3	147	54	14	4	560	242	802				
169	79	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	14	9	16	2	189	90	279				
231	106	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	23	6	26	7	8	2	265	115	380				
227	122	7	2	1	1	9	.	7	1	25	12	49	16	5	4	281	142	423				
176	106	4	3	3	3	2	1	3	.	16	4	28	11	6	2	210	119	329				
227	67	4	3	2	1	1	1	.	.	33	7	40	12	10	7	277	86	363				
380	129	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	34	16	37	19	16	1	433	149	582				
576	351	10	4	4	6	.	.	1	.	115	76	130	86	15	7	721	444	1,165				
328	181	6	2	5	7	2	1	2	1	16	10	31	21	15	6	374	208	582				
119	42	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	7	2	5	1	131	45	176				
196	228	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	2	11	2	5	2	212	232	444				
333	144	2	1	2	6	.	.	.	.	36	6	40	13	8	2	386	159	545				
252	126	4	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	26	10	34	21	5	5	291	152	443				
229	69	2	1	2	2	2	3	20	3	.	.	26	9	7	4	262	82	344				
13,648	.	219	.	108	.	93	.	152	.	2,172	.	2,744	.	384	.	16,776	.	.				
.	11,800	.	122	.	87	.	41	.	47	.	1,050	.	1,347	.	164	.	13,311	.				
23,448	.	341	.	195	.	134	.	199	.	3,222	.	4,091	.	548	.	.	.	30,087				

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Town year, and also the Number of these Individuals who had *not* been in any

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS,	CONVICTED (EXCLUSIVE OF MILITARY PRISONERS, LUNATICS AND DRUNKARDS.)																
	Committed in 1861.										Number of				No. of the foregoing Individuals who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1861.		
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Individuals.		Committals.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Antrim, . . . . .	661	377	42	85	9	49	3	15	2	20	717	546	798	889	501	156	
Armagh, . . . . .	244	103	11	12	3	4	4	5	1	1	258	124	275	159	174	67	
Carlow, . . . . .	52	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	54	54	59	52	47	
Cavan, . . . . .	130	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	130	50	130	53	122	36	
Clare, . . . . .	157	70	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	163	74	172	79	123	54	
Cork County, . . . . .	518	230	10	32	1	9	1	1	1	4	529	276	541	345	456	158	
"  City, . . . . .	366	457	13	22	3	6	1	3	1	4	383	492	405	555	252	178	
Donegal, . . . . .	257	55	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	267	59	280	63	241	44	
Down, . . . . .	182	110	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	191	118	200	129	162	76	
Dublin County, . . . . .	320	225	15	20	1	12	1	4	1	8	338	269	366	365	245	154	
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B., . . . . .	1,275	134	26	10	2	1,447	1,671	804	588								
Grangegorman P. . . . .	1,102	201	83	32	58	1,476	2,262	508									
Fermanagh, . . . . .	77	44	13	2	1	90	46	103	48	76	26						
Galway County, . . . . .	209	105	8	14	2	217	121	225	139	97	99						
"  Town, . . . . .	113	78	3	8	1	5	2	1	1	118	93	127	117	84	24	24	
Kerry, . . . . .	260	69	14	5	3	1	2	277	77	297	102	218	56				
Kildare, . . . . .	137	128	9	10	1	6	3	1	2	148	149	163	191	105	83	83	
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	107	52	1	1	1	1	1	108	54	109	57	83	31				
"  City, . . . . .	40	29	1	1	1	1	1	41	30	42	31	30	20				
King's, . . . . .	98	53	2	5	1	1	1	100	58	102	63	98	53				
Leitrim, . . . . .	102	23	3	1	2	2	1	107	27	114	35	76	21				
Limerick County, . . . . .	171	73	2	8	2	4	2	175	87	181	109	163	57				
"  City, . . . . .	327	288	12	14	9	6	2	350	312	386	350	241	208				
Londonderry, . . . . .	161	65	3	8	4	1	2	170	74	187	84	125	46				
Longford, . . . . .	132	24	6	7	1	2	1	139	35	147	53	90	17				
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	94	39	3	5	1	4	1	99	49	109	65	81	26				
"  Drogheda, . . . . .	23	17	1	2	1	4	4	24	29	25	61	14	11				
Mayo, . . . . .	313	122	5	2	1	1	4	318	128	323	142	302	106				
Meath, . . . . .	82	37	2	3	1	5	1	85	47	90	68	77	24				
Monaghan, . . . . .	123	56	2	3	1	1	1	126	58	132	60	120	53				
Queen's, . . . . .	130	82	6	4	1	2	2	136	89	142	101	126	66				
Roscommon, . . . . .	145	50	4	8	2	2	2	149	62	153	80	139	59				
Sligo, . . . . .	158	39	12	5	1	1	1	170	45	182	53	130	23				
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	197	73	3	11	3	1	1	200	87	203	104	173	58				
"  Clonmel, . . . . .	270	185	17	25	3	8	1	291	225	317	293	266	89				
Tyrone, . . . . .	195	68	15	10	2	6	3	2	1	5	216	91	249	146	178	61	
Waterford County, . . . . .	91	36	2	1	1	1	1	94	36	88	36	77	22				
"  City, . . . . .	95	78	3	5	1	4	2	11	1	101	99	112	149	42	47		
Westmeath, . . . . .	170	70	4	5	2	2	1	177	77	188	86	166	66				
Wexford, . . . . .	132	70	2	11	1	3	1	135	84	139	101	111	56				
Wicklow, . . . . .	113	52	2	4	1	1	1	115	56	117	60	103	42				
Total Males, . . . . .	8,427	404	84	28	9	8,952	9,654	6,823									
Total Females, . . . . .	4,934	572	238	104	115	5,963	7,942	3,119									
Total M. and F., . . . . .	13,361	976	322	132	124	14,915	17,596	9,942									



Gaols in 1861, and the number of times each of them was committed within the Gaol previous to 1861, by Sexes, Offences, &c., so far as could be ascertained.

MILITARY PRISONERS.							LUNATICS.														COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Committed in 1861.			Number of		No. of the foregoing Individuals who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1861.	Committed in 1861.							Number of		No. of the foregoing Individuals who had <i>not</i> been in any Gaol previous to 1861.							
Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	In- dividuals.	Com- mittals.		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Fourtimes	Indi- viduals.	Com- mittals.											
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
39	.	.	39	42	33	15	9	1	.	.	.	16	9	17	9	11	5	Antrim.				
5	.	.	5	5	5	11	6	.	.	.	.	11	6	11	6	9	5	Armagh.				
6	.	.	6	6	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	2	3	2	Carlow.				
1	.	.	1	1	1	5	5	1	.	.	.	6	5	7	5	4	5	Cavan.				
7	.	.	7	7	7	11	4	1	1	.	.	12	5	13	6	9	5	Clare.				
34	1	.	35	36	34	14	12	1	.	.	.	15	12	16	12	14	12	Cork County.				
25	.	.	25	25	22	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	" City.				
4	.	.	4	4	3	30	15	4	.	.	.	34	15	38	15	23	8	Donegal.				
5	.	.	5	5	5	30	9	.	.	.	.	30	9	30	9	26	9	Down.				
26	1	.	27	28	25	16	12	.	1	1	.	17	13	19	14	13	13	Dublin County.				
67	.	.	67	67	66	37	.	1	.	1	.	39	.	42	.	31	.	Dublin City :				
.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	5	.	.	.	.	38	.	43	.	22	Richmond B.				
5	.	.	5	5	5	6	7	2	.	.	.	8	7	10	7	4	5	Grangegorman P.				
1	.	.	1	1	1	16	5	.	.	.	.	16	5	16	5	14	5	Fermanagh.				
5	.	.	5	5	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	1	Galway County.				
7	.	.	7	7	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	3	.	" Town.				
35	.	1	36	38	36	7	5	.	.	.	.	7	5	7	5	4	1	Kerry.				
2	.	.	2	2	2	5	4	.	.	.	.	5	4	5	4	5	4	Kildare.				
5	.	.	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kilkenny County.				
7	.	.	7	7	7	13	6	.	.	.	.	13	6	13	6	13	6	" City.				
7	.	.	7	7	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	King's.				
9	.	.	9	9	9	7	2	.	.	.	.	7	2	7	2	6	2	Leitrim.				
21	.	.	21	21	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	Limerick County.				
5	.	.	5	5	5	15	4	.	.	.	.	15	4	15	4	13	3	" City.				
11	.	.	11	11	7	3	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	5	1	1	1	3	Londonderry.			
14	.	.	14	14	13	5	7	.	.	.	1	1	6	8	9	10	5	6	Longford.			
6	.	.	6	6	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	Louth, Dundalk.			
14	1	.	15	16	14	10	1	1	.	.	.	20	22	23	22	12	20	" Drogheda.				
19	.	.	19	19	18	12	6	.	.	.	.	11	1	12	1	9	1	Mayo.				
9	.	.	9	9	9	5	4	.	.	.	.	12	6	12	6	12	5	Meath.				
1	.	.	1	1	1	10	8	.	1	.	.	5	4	5	4	5	4	Monaghan.				
3	.	.	3	3	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	10	9	10	10	9	8	Queen's.				
3	.	.	3	3	3	8	10	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	2	2	2	Roscommon.				
4	.	.	4	4	4	15	4	.	.	.	.	8	10	8	10	2	7	Sligo.				
15	1	1	17	20	15	.	1	.	.	.	.	15	4	15	4	12	3	Tipperary, Nenagh.				
9	.	.	9	9	9	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	" Clonmel.				
11	.	.	11	11	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	5	3	5	3	Tyrone.				
12	.	.	12	12	12	6	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	Waterford County.				
16	.	.	16	16	11	17	4	.	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	6	2	" City.				
22	3	.	25	28	12	7	7	.	1	.	.	17	4	17	4	13	3	Westmeath.				
490	7	2	499	513	453	379	.	16	.	2	.	1	398	.	421	.	310	.	Wexford.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	227	.	9	.	1	.	1	.	237	.	248	.	4	Wicklow.			
499	.	.	499	513	453	606	25	3	.	1	.	.	635	.	669	.	498	.	Total Males.			
																			Total Females.			
																			Total M. and F.			

[continued.]

TABLE II. *continued.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and the year, by

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DRUNKARDS.															
	Committed in 1861.										Number of				No. of the foregoing Individuals who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1861.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Individuals.		Committals.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . .	144	142	5	15	.	4	1	4	.	8	150	173	158	266	120	106
Armagh, . . . .	33	28	3	6	.	4	1	2	.	2	37	42	43	70	29	6
Carlow, . . . .	51	9	3	1	1	2	1	.	2	.	58	12	75	17	49	7
Cavan, . . . .	62	23	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	1	65	28	75	40	52	14
Clare, . . . .	9	5	2	.	1	.	.	2	.	4	12	11	16	33	7	1
Cork County, . .	29	17	4	5	.	2	.	.	1	.	34	24	42	33	33	21
"  City, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . . .	4	8	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	12	4	23	2	2
Down, . . . .	33	17	3	4	2	4	.	.	.	1	38	26	45	42	30	15
Dublin County, .	46	50	1	5	1	4	.	1	.	2	48	62	51	90	33	27
Dublin City:																
Richmond B., .	438	.	25	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	473	.	521	.	256	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	269	.	117	.	73	.	35	.	73	.	567	.	1,506	.	147
Fermanagh, . . .	11	9	5	2	5	2	1	1	.	.	22	14	40	23	10	5
Galway County, .	11	5	3	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	14	11	17	22	8	3
"  Town, . . . .	52	21	4	3	4	4	1	2	2	9	63	39	93	124	27	11
Kerry, . . . .	50	26	4	2	3	.	.	.	.	6	57	34	67	72	25	2
Kildare, . . . .	33	35	.	12	1	6	.	2	.	5	34	60	36	120	28	15
Kilkenny County, .	11	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	13	3	8	1
"  City, . . . .	37	61	6	12	.	8	.	6	.	4	43	91	49	205	35	25
King's, . . . .	31	20	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	34	21	38	25	31	20
Leitrim, . . . .	27	12	1	1	1	.	.	2	.	4	29	19	32	38	16	6
Limerick County, .	25	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	3	31	3	18	3
"  City, . . . .	124	24	17	8	12	6	3	3	.	.	156	41	206	70	93	19
Londonderry, . .	67	50	6	11	2	11	1	4	.	15	76	91	89	222	49	32
Longford, . . . .	28	13	4	3	2	2	1	.	1	.	36	18	52	25	23	5
Louth, Dundalk, .	40	14	3	2	1	3	1	.	1	11	46	30	63	114	22	10
"  Drogheda, . .	42	14	11	6	4	2	2	.	1	2	60	24	89	47	29	9
Mayo, . . . .	51	18	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	19	53	20	49	16
Meath, . . . .	33	2	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	37	5	41	10	24	.
Monaghan, . . . .	37	18	3	3	2	2	1	.	3	2	46	25	68	49	35	16
Queen's, . . . .	59	3	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	64	7	71	17	44	7
Roscommon, . . .	10	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	7	12	16	7	9
Sligo, . . . .	24	5	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	30	8	38	12	14	2
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	141	10	3	1	2	1	.	.	2	.	148	12	166	15	128	7
"  Clonmel, . . .	158	28	15	5	4	1	5	2	4	1	186	37	240	54	116	12
Tyrone, . . . .	49	22	2	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	53	26	59	34	46	19
Waterford County, .	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	7	3	5	2
"  City, . . . .	2	20	17	10	10	4	3	1	3	3	30	40	71	79	27	39
Westmeath, . . .	89	28	2	.	2	3	2	1	5	3	100	35	132	56	78	23
Wexford, . . . .	46	5	10	3	2	1	2	.	.	1	60	10	80	21	32	2
Wicklow, . . . .	49	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	77	.	27	.
Total Males, . .	2,190	.	197	.	76	.	27	.	24	.	2,514	.	3,060	.	1,665	.
Total Females, .	.	1,043	.	252	.	159	.	73	.	163	.	1,690	.	3,610	.	665
Total M. and F. .	3,233		449		235		100		187		4,204		6,670		2,330	

Town Gaols in 1861, and the number of times each of them was committed within  
Sexes, Offences, &c.

NOT CONVICTED, UNTRIED, &c.																COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Committed in 1861.										Number of				No. of the foregoing Individuals who had <i>not</i> been in any Gaol previous to 1861.			
										Individuals.	Committals.						
Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times and upwards													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
100	39	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	40	115	56	84	28	Antrim.	
33	40	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	34	41	35	42	17	15	Armagh.	
30	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	17	30	17	25	15	Carlow.	
58	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	19	60	19	53	16	Cavan.	
34	17	7	6	3	.	1	.	.	.	45	23	61	29	25	8	Clare.	
88	32	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	92	36	96	40	48	26	Cork County.	
50	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	11	50	11	36	8	" City.	
62	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	8	62	8	50	7	Donegal.	
56	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	24	56	24	53	20	Down.	
91	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	16	91	16	82	12	Dublin County.	
378	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	383	.	388	.	288	.	Dublin City :	
.	202	.	22	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	226	.	252	.	146	Richmond B.	
25	10	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	12	45	14	27	5	Grangegorman P.	
40	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	17	40	17	33	11	Fermanagh.	
38	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	20	40	20	24	14	Galway County.	
44	19	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	45	23	46	28	35	15	" Town.	
59	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	49	59	49	49	30	Kerry.	
42	20	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	21	42	22	28	11	Kildare.	
28	10	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	14	36	18	26	10	Kilkenny County.	
33	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	15	33	15	33	15	" City.	
31	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	19	31	19	31	19	King's.	
66	23	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	25	72	27	61	23	Leitrim.	
476	174	36	19	24	16	8	11	.	.	544	220	652	304	332	118	Limerick County.	
98	48	6	5	1	4	1	1	1	.	107	58	122	74	64	38	" City.	
46	21	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	49	24	53	28	32	17	Londonderry.	
31	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	11	31	12	23	7	Longford.	
21	17	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	18	27	19	20	17	Louth, Dundalk.	
150	54	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	160	56	161	58	157	55	" Drogheda.	
30	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	30	9	30	11	29	6	Mayo.	
34	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	9	34	9	32	9	Meath.	
54	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	20	54	20	52	17	Monaghan.	
34	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	13	34	13	28	12	Queen's.	
50	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	17	50	19	47	13	Roscommon.	
45	16	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	18	53	20	37	11	Sligo.	
123	68	8	7	2	1	.	2	.	.	133	78	145	93	112	67	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
35	23	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	40	25	46	27	19	11	" Clonmel.	
12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	12	3	12	3	Tyrone.	
7	4	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	10	4	16	4	3	1	Waterford County.	
48	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	15	48	15	48	15	" City.	
35	20	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	23	39	26	28	17	Westmeath.	
28	13	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	30	13	33	13	20	6	Wexford.	
2,752	.	105	.	34	.	11	.	1	.	2,903	.	3,128	.	2,203	.	Wicklow.	
.	1,178	.	92	.	26	.	14	.	.	.	1,310	.	1,511	.	894	.	Total Males.
3,930	197	60	25	1						4,213		4,639		3,097		Total Females.	
																Total M. and F.	

[continued.]

TABLE II. *continued.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in 1861, and the number of times each of them was committed within the year, &c.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.															
	Committed in 1861.										Number of				No. of the foregoing Individuals who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1861.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Individuals.		Committals.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . .	959	567	48	101	9	53	4	19	2	28	1,022	768	1,130	1,220	749	294
Armagh, . . . .	326	177	15	19	3	8	1	7	.	2	345	213	369	277	234	93
Carlow, . . . .	142	80	4	1	1	3	1	1	2	.	150	85	168	95	135	71
Cavan, . . . .	256	95	3	3	1	2	.	1	1	1	261	102	273	117	232	71
Clare, . . . .	218	96	13	10	7	1	1	2	.	4	239	113	269	147	171	68
Cork County, . .	683	291	20	41	1	11	.	1	1	4	705	348	731	430	585	217
" City, . . . .	441	469	13	22	3	6	1	3	.	4	458	504	480	567	310	187
Donegal, . . . .	357	86	12	5	1	1	1	.	.	2	371	94	388	109	319	61
Down, . . . .	306	160	12	10	2	5	.	1	.	1	320	177	336	204	276	119
Dublin County, .	499	303	17	26	3	16	1	5	1	10	621	360	555	485	398	206
Dublin City, Richmond B. Grangegorman P. .	2,195 . 1,606	. . 1,606	165 . 345	. . 345	34 . 158	. . 158	13 . 67	. . 67	2 . 131	. . 131	2,409 . 2,307	. . 2,307	2,689 . 4,063	. . 4,063	1,445 . .	. . 913
Fermanagh, . . .	124	70	30	6	5	2	1	1	.	.	160	79	203	92	122	41
Galway County, .	277	132	11	16	.	5	.	1	.	.	288	154	299	183	253	118
" Town, . . . .	210	120	8	11	5	9	1	4	3	9	227	133	267	262	140	50
Kerry, . . . .	365	114	19	10	6	1	.	1	.	8	390	134	421	202	284	76
Kildare, . . . .	271	217	9	22	3	12	.	5	1	7	284	263	303	365	222	131
Kilkenny County, .	167	79	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	169	82	171	86	126	47
" City, . . . .	106	101	11	17	.	8	.	6	.	4	117	136	128	255	92	56
King's, . . . .	180	94	4	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	185	100	191	109	180	94
Leitrim, . . . .	170	54	4	2	3	2	.	3	.	4	177	65	187	92	133	46
Limerick County, .	278	101	8	10	2	4	.	2	.	.	288	117	300	141	257	85
" City, . . . .	949	486	65	41	45	28	13	18	.	.	1,072	573	1,266	724	688	340
Londonderry, . .	346	167	15	24	7	16	4	5	1	15	373	227	418	384	256	119
Longford, . . . .	220	59	13	12	4	5	1	1	1	1	239	78	268	107	153	40
Louth, Dundalk, .	184	70	6	8	2	8	2	1	2	11	196	98	226	201	144	49
" Drogheda, . .	93	50	15	9	4	6	2	4	1	4	115	73	148	129	70	39
Mayo, . . . .	540	216	10	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	550	225	560	242	520	197
Meath, . . . .	169	48	8	4	.	8	1	.	.	2	178	62	189	90	153	31
Monaghan, . . .	225	89	3	5	5	2	1	.	3	2	237	98	265	115	217	83
Queen's, . . . .	257	109	10	6	.	1	1	2	.	2	268	120	281	142	236	94
Roscommon, . . .	200	74	5	12	.	2	.	2	.	1	205	91	210	119	184	88
Sligo, . . . .	239	61	16	9	2	1	.	1	.	.	257	72	277	86	195	42
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	394	109	10	14	2	4	.	.	2	.	408	127	433	149	343	83
" Clonmel, . . .	570	285	40	37	9	10	6	5	4	7	629	344	721	444	510	171
Tyrone, . . . .	294	114	22	13	6	8	3	3	1	5	326	143	374	208	258	92
Waterford County, .	121	45	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	125	45	131	45	108	30
" City, . . . .	117	102	21	15	12	8	3	14	1	4	154	143	212	232	85	87
Westmeath, . . .	325	115	6	5	4	5	3	1	5	3	343	129	386	159	310	106
Wexford, . . . .	246	99	14	17	3	4	2	.	.	1	265	121	291	152	195	78
Wicklow, . . . .	219	72	20	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	240	77	262	82	166	53
Total Males, . .	14,238	.	720	.	198	.	67	.	34	.	15,266	.	16,776	.	114,54	.
Total Females, .	.	7,382	.	925	.	424	.	191	.	278	.	9,200	.	13,311	.	4,866
Total M. and F. .	21,620		1,654		622		258		312		24,466		30,087		16,320	

SUMMARY OF TABLE II.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS committed to the several COUNTY and TOWN GAOLS in 1861; and the number of times each of them was committed within the year, and also the Number of these Individuals who had *not* been in any Gaol previous to 1861, by Sexes, Offences, &c., so far as could be ascertained.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.	Convicted (exclusive of following Classes.)		Military Prisoners	Lunatics.		Drunkards.		Not convicted, untried, &c.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Committed Once within the year, . . . . .	8,427	4,934	490	379	227	2,190	1,043	2,752	1,178	14,238	7,382	21,620
" Twice " . . . . .	404	572	7	16	9	197	252	105	92	729	925	1,654
" Thrice " . . . . .	84	238	2	2	1	76	159	34	26	198	424	622
" Four times " . . . . .	28	104	.	1	.	27	73	11	14	67	191	258
" Five times and upwards, . . . . .	9	115	.	.	.	24	163	1	.	34	278	312
Total number of Individuals committed, .	8,952	.	499	398	.	2,514	.	2,903	.	15,266	.	.
	Females, 5,963		.	.	237	.	1,690	.	1,310	.	9,200	.
	M. & F., 14,915		499	635		4,204		4,213		.	.	24,466
Total number of committals in 1861, and their results, .	9,654	.	513	421	.	3,060	.	3,128	.	16,776	.	.
	Females, 7,942		.	.	248	.	3,610	.	1,511	.	13,311	.
	M. & F., 17,596		513	669		6,670		4,639		.	.	30,087
Number of the above Individuals who had <i>not</i> been in any Gaol previous to 1861, . . . . .	6,823	.	453	310	.	1,665	.	2,203	.	11,454	.	.
	Females, 3,119		.	.	188	.	665	.	894	.	4,866	.
	M. & F., 9,942		453	498		2,330		3,097		.	.	16,320

TABLE III.—SPECIAL RETURN, showing how many of the Individuals Committed to the Gaol, from their *first* Committal in any year,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	37	5	708	349	.	1	120	93	5	1	36	42	2	.	24	42
Armagh, . . .	17	8	271	135	4	.	26	14	.	.	7	13	.	.	9	6
Carlow, . . .	7	4	127	67	.	.	5	7	.	.	1	4	.	.	2	.
Cavan, . . .	5	.	242	93	.	.	6	1	.	.	3	4	.	.	1	3
Clare, . . .	17	3	175	80	2	.	21	7	1	.	10	3	.	.	4	3
Cork County, . .	60	16	533	212	6	1	56	39	.	.	18	14	.	.	15	12
" City, . . .	16	19	399	413	6	1	9	29	4	.	6	18	2	.	3	12
Donegal, . . .	15	.	298	61	.	.	44	10	.	.	10	4	.	.	2	7
Down, . . .	20	3	256	116	.	.	23	14	.	.	10	11	.	.	4	.
Dublin County, .	51	8	328	216	6	2	79	59	.	.	22	11	.	.	8	7
Dublin City :																
Richmond B., .	191	.	1,254	.	51	.	388	.	8	.	148	.	5	.	90	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	49	.	898	.	21	.	351	.	9	.	202	.	5	.	126
Fermanagh, . . .	8	.	114	41	.	2	16	5	.	.	4	6	.	.	4	3
Galway County, .	6	4	258	118	.	.	16	22	.	.	2	7	.	.	3	2
" Town, . . .	19	1	175	120	1	.	8	8	.	.	5	1	.	.	4	1
Kerry, . . .	48	7	242	72	1	1	54	12	.	.	17	11	.	.	17	2
Kildare, . . .	14	10	217	160	3	.	27	29	.	.	12	19	.	.	2	7
Kilkenny County, .	14	10	111	37	1	.	21	15	.	.	10	9	.	.	6	3
" City, . . .	6	1	86	55	.	.	8	2	.	.	9	6	.	.	3	8
King's, . . .	6	2	168	83	1	.	6	4	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	4
Leitrim, . . .	11	1	143	52	.	.	18	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1
Limerick County, .	17	7	237	82	.	.	21	13	.	.	7	9	.	.	5	3
" City, . . .	15	7	905	459	.	.	87	56	.	.	28	21	.	.	18	15
Londonderry, . .	9	2	247	117	4	1	44	28	1	.	25	18	.	1	20	12
Longford, . . .	8	1	157	39	2	.	32	11	.	.	19	5	.	.	5	7
Louth, Dundalk, .	9	2	135	47	.	.	27	23	.	.	9	4	.	.	5	2
" Drogheda, . .	7	2	60	34	.	.	16	5	.	.	10	4	.	.	3	3
Mayo, . . .	12	11	508	186	1	.	21	7	.	.	6	9	.	.	4	.
Meath, . . .	6	1	147	30	.	.	13	6	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	2
Monaghan, . . .	5	3	212	80	.	.	3	5	.	.	5	2	.	.	3	2
Queen's, . . .	5	1	234	95	2	.	7	6	.	.	3	4	1	.	5	4
Roscommon, . . .	12	3	167	57	1	.	16	4	.	.	5	7	.	.	7	3
Sligo, . . .	18	3	170	41	1	1	37	11	.	.	13	4	.	.	7	1
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	15	6	348	85	2	.	25	11	.	.	12	13	.	.	3	4
" Clonmel, . . .	21	3	489	168	2	2	65	40	3	.	25	35	.	.	7	15
Tyrone, . . .	19	8	239	84	4	.	41	17	.	.	9	7	.	.	4	7
Waterford County, .	2	.	99	28	.	.	12	3	.	.	1	4	.	.	10	7
" City, . . .	6	.	111	102	.	.	21	15	.	.	12	8	.	.	3	14
Westmeath, . . .	8	5	302	101	2	.	13	4	.	.	6	7	.	.	3	5
Wexford, . . .	18	4	152	40	1	2	33	27	.	.	17	9	.	.	10	8
Wicklow, . . .	16	6	184	54	.	.	15	8	.	.	13	2	.	.	3	2
Total Males, . .	796	.	11,208	.	104	.	1,500	.	22	.	565	.	10	.	319	.
Total Females, .	.	226	.	5,307	.	35	.	1,023	.	10	.	567	.	6	.	369
Total M. and F.,	1,022		16,515		139		2,523		32		1,132		16		688	
	17,537				2,662				1,164				704			



several County and Town Gaols, in 1861, had been Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in any to the 31st of December, 1861, so far as could be ascertained.

FIVE TIMES.				SIX TIMES.				SEVEN TO ELEVEN TIMES.				TWELVE TO SIXTEEN TIMES.				COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	.	17	33	.	.	11	33	1	.	33	64	.	.	13	43	Antrim.
.	.	3	6	.	.	1	3	.	.	4	10	.	.	1	5	Armagh.
.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	2	5	.	.	3	3	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	3	Clare.
1	.	9	10	.	.	3	9	.	.	4	14	.	.	.	13	Cork County.
1	.	3	5	1	.	2	2	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	" City.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	Donegal.
.	.	1	8	.	.	3	6	.	.	1	12	.	.	.	4	Down.
.	.	6	3	.	.	4	6	.	.	10	9	.	.	2	3	Dublin County.
1	.	48	.	1	.	33	.	2	.	105	.	.	.	48	.	Dublin City :
.	2	.	106	.	1	.	90	.	.	.	188	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
.	.	3	4	.	.	5	3	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	70	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	Fermanagh.
.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	4	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	3	3	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	5	Kerry.
.	.	2	3	.	.	3	4	.	.	4	20	.	.	.	5	Kildare.
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	5	12	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	" City.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	Leitrim.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	7	8	.	.	5	4	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	" City.
.	.	8	16	.	1	6	6	1	.	5	8	.	1	2	4	Londonderry.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	9	1	.	.	3	4	Longford.
.	.	4	3	.	.	4	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	2	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	8	6	.	.	2	4	" Drogheda.
.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	Mayo.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	3	Meath.
.	.	3	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	Monaghan.
.	.	6	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	4	Queen's.
.	.	1	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	7	.	.	.	2	Roscommon.
.	.	3	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	2	Sligo.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	6	22	.	.	7	18	.	.	2	26	.	.	2	15	" Clonmel.
.	.	1	2	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	10	.	.	1	2	Tyrone.
.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	4	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	11	6	.	.	5	3	.	.	10	17	.	.	8	2	Wexford.
.	.	4	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
4	.	177	.	2	.	123	.	5	.	254	.	1	.	93	.	Total Males.
.	2	.	295	.	2	.	230	.	.	.	457	.	1	.	210	Total Females.
6		472		4		353		5		711		2		303		Total M. and F.
478				357				716				305				

[continued.]

TABLE III. *continued.*—SPECIAL RETURN, showing how many of the Individuals Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in 1861, had been Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in any Gaol, from their *first* Committal in any year, to the 31st of December, 1861, so far as could be ascertained.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY TIMES.				TWENTY-ONE TO TWENTY-SIX TIMES AND UPWARDS.				NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.				NUMBER OF COMMITTALS REPRESENTED IN FOREGOING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .			6	24			9	38	45	7	977	761	67	10	2,187	4,041
Armagh, . . . . .				3			1	10	22	8	323	205	30	8	483	742
Carlow, . . . . .							1		7	4	143	81	7	4	213	138
Cavan, . . . . .							4	4	5		256	102	5		371	298
Clare, . . . . .									20	3	219	110	24	3	319	236
Cork County, . . . . .				4				4	67	17	638	331	77	18	865	981
„ City, . . . . .			1	1			1	2	32	20	426	484	83	21	530	739
Donegal, . . . . .								3	15		356	94	15		436	349
Down, . . . . .			2	1				2	20	3	300	174	20	3	412	471
Dublin County, . . . . .				2			5	34	57	10	464	350	63	12	847	2,651
Dublin City :																
Richmond B., . . . . .	1		9				26		260		2,149		379		5,282	
Grangegorman P., . . . . .		1	45				143		88		2,219		172		13,364	
Fermanagh, . . . . .			1					1	8	2	152	77	8	4	295	198
Galway County, . . . . .									6	4	282	150	6	4	330	197
„ Town, . . . . .				2			1	14	20	1	207	152	21	1	291	801
Kerry, . . . . .				2				9	49	8	341	126	50	9	538	634
Kildare, . . . . .				2				4	17	10	267	253	20	10	374	744
Kilkenny County, . . . . .									15	10	154	72	16	10	264	152
„ City, . . . . .				30				6	6	1	111	135	6	1	166	941
King's, . . . . .								1	7	2	178	98	8	2	192	153
Leitrim, . . . . .				2				2	11	1	166	64	11	1	199	183
Limerick County, . . . . .									17	7	271	110	17	7	325	163
„ City, . . . . .			2						15	7	1,057	566	15	7	1,379	784
Londonderry, . . . . .							1	12	15	6	358	221	31	27	683	775
Longford, . . . . .				5			1	4	10	1	229	77	12	1	508	444
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .				3				7	9	2	187	96	9	2	312	604
„ Drogheda, . . . . .			1	1			3	12	7	2	108	71	7	2	292	666
Mayo, . . . . .									13	11	537	214	14	11	580	299
Meath, . . . . .			1	2			1	4	6	1	172	61	6	1	276	367
Monaghan, . . . . .			1						5	3	232	95	5	3	321	141
Queen's, . . . . .				1					8	1	260	119	13	1	341	230
Roscommon, . . . . .				2				1	13	3	192	88	14	3	222	286
Sligo, . . . . .								2	19	4	238	68	20	5	213	172
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .				1			2	1	17	6	391	121	19	6	539	240
„ Clonmel, . . . . .									26	5	603	339	34	7	832	993
Tyrone, . . . . .							2	2	23	8	303	135	27	8	480	377
Waterford County, . . . . .									2		123	45	2		171	89
„ City, . . . . .									6		148	143	6		206	232
Westmeath, . . . . .								1	10	5	333	124	12	5	423	198
Wexford, . . . . .				2				1	19	6	246	115	20	8	591	440
Wicklow, . . . . .									16	6	224	71	16	6	318	116
Total Males, . . . . .	1		24				58		945		14,321		1,215		23,606	
Total Females, . . . . .		1		135				324		283		8,917		403		35,719
Total M. and F. . . . .	2		159				382		1,228		23,238		1,618		59,325	
	161				382				24,466				60,943			

SUMMARY OF TABLE III.—SPECIAL RETURN, showing HOW MANY of the INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1861, had been Once, Twice, Thrice, &c., &c., in any Gaol, from their first committal in any year to the 31st of December, 1861, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COMMITTED.	NO. OF INDIVIDUALS.				TOTAL.		
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only, . . . . .	796	226	11,208	5,307	12,004	5,533	17,537
Twice, . . . . .	104	35	1,500	1,023	1,604	1,058	2,662
Thrice, . . . . .	22	10	565	567	587	577	1,164
Four times, . . . . .	10	6	319	369	329	375	704
Five times, . . . . .	4	2	177	295	181	297	478
Six times, . . . . .	2	2	123	230	125	232	357
Seven to Eleven times, . . . . .	5	.	254	457	259	457	716
Twelve to Sixteen times, . . . . .	1	1	93	210	94	211	305
Seventeen to Twenty times, . . . . .	1	1	24	135	25	136	161
Twenty-one to Twenty-six times and upwards, . . . . . }	.	.	58	324	58	324	382
Total Number of Individuals Com- mitted in 1861, . . . . . }	945	283	14,321	8,917	15,266	9,200	24,466
	1,228		23,238				
Total Number of Committals re- presented in above, . . . . . }	1,215	403	23,606	35,719	24,821	36,122	60,943
	1,618		59,325				

TABLE IV.—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &amp;c., of the Prisoners

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES																							
	FELONS.																							
	Death.	Penal Servitude for												Imprisonment for										
		Life.	Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	6	2			
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2			
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	8	1	2	.	1	1	6	.	24	2			
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	4	2	.	3	1	.	2	1	7	4			
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.		
Down, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	4			
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	.			
Dublin City:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Richmond B., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	.	16	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	27	.	.		
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	.	8	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	17	.		
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	2			
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	4	2			
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	1	.	1	.	.	3	2	3	.	.		
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	2	4	.	2	.	.	1	.	9	1			
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	2	5	.	.	4	.	.		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1			
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.		
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.		
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.		
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	1			
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	1	2	1	.	1	.	5	7			
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	1			
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.		
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.		
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.		
Sligo, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	.		
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	3	.	.		
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	2	1	.	2	.	6	3			
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	1	1			
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.		
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	2			
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	5			
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.		
Total Males, . . . . .	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	42	.	33	.	72	.	41	.	28	.	25	.	162	.	.		
Total Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	20	.	31	.	26	.	14	.	6	.	58	.	.		
Total M. and F., . . . . .	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	54	.	53	.	103	.	67	.	42	.	31	.	220	.	.		
	283																							

Committed and Convicted in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

FELONS—continued.

Imprisonment for

COUNTY AND TOWN  
GAOLS.

9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Sen- tence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
3	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	6	Antrim.	
1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	Armagh.	
1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	10	Carlow.	
6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	Cavan.	
1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	2	Clare.	
7	1	20	6	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89	14	Cork County.	
4	1	11	27	5	8	17	14	7	9	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	76	" City.	
1	1	4	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	4	Donegal.	
1	1	5	4	6	1	5	1	3	8	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	31	24	Down.	
1	1	5	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	8	Dublin County.	
1	1	24	1	28	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	134	1	Dublin City :	
1	1	22	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	95	1	Richmond B.	
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	11	Grangegorman P.	
1	1	7	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	13	Fermanagh.	
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	Galway County.	
1	1	4	3	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	14	" Town.	
1	1	2	6	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	21	Kerry.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	21	Kildare.	
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	Kilkenny County.	
1	1	3	9	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	" City.	
1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	King's.	
1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	Leitrim.	
1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	3	Limerick County.	
1	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	14	" City.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	Londonberry.	
3	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	7	Longford.	
1	1	4	6	2	3	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	Louth, Dundalk.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	30	" Drogheda.	
1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	8	Mayo.	
1	1	9	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	Meath.	
1	1	1	4	4	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	6	Monaghan.	
1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	13	Queen's.	
2	1	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	9	Roscommon.	
5	1	14	16	2	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	3	Sligo.	
2	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	37	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
2	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	10	" Clonmel.	
2	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	7	Tyrone.	
1	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	5	Waterford County.	
1	1	9	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	7	" City.	
1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	12	Westmeath.	
44	10	191	152	104	79	54	44	55	53	18	13	10	13	2	4	9	14	5	896	542	Wexford.		
																						Total Males.	
																						Total Females.	
																						Total M. and F.	

1,140

[continued.]

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES															
	MISDEMEANANTS.															
	Penal Servitude for								Imprisonment for							
	10 Years and above 6.	6 Years and above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years and under.	3 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 18 Months.	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	9	2
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	12	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Clare, . . . . .	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	1	.	4	.	6
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	.	5	4	3	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	1
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	1	18	.	.	7	.	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	2	.	.	1	.	.
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	2	1	.
Dublin City:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond B., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	23	.	2	.	20	.	12	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	7	.	1	.	7	.	.	5
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	3	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	.	5	.	.	1	.	.
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	2
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	7	1	3	1
Limerick County, . . . . .	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	4	1	2	2
" City, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	2	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	12	.	2	.	11	1	10	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	9	.	.	1
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	3	1
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	.	.
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	4	.	10	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	4	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total Males, . . . . .	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	14	97	23	.	177	.	101	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	3	5	.	.	4	1	11	.	1	28	.	21
Total M. and F., . . . . .	12	.	.	3	6	.	.	16	15	108	24	.	205	.	122	.
	21															



AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

[continued.]

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.		SUMMARY																			
		OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.																			
		Imprisonment for																			
		12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	12	11	21	32	20	8	39	26	11	14	2	2	.	.	.	.	
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	2	11	13	2	5	11	7	2	7	4	6	.	.	.	.	
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	2	1	4	4	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	.	.	.	.		
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	3	9	7	.	1	4	7	3	1	3	.	.	.	.		
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	5	13	17	23	11	25	17	15	17	7	3	.	.	1	1	
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	6	3	8	5	8	5	8	2	1	.	1	1	
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	
Down, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	2	4	9	9	7	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	9	8	3	4	9	8	8	16	10	5	2	.	.	.	.	
Dublin City:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Richmond B., . . . . .	.	.	1	.	21	.	54	.	81	.	117	.	97	.	33	.	6	.	1	.	
Grangegorman P. . . . .	.	.	1	.	25	.	52	.	74	.	68	.	51	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	4	2	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	3	4	4	12	4	3	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	4	1	1	6	3	4	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	1	8	9	6	2	4	5	.	.	.	.	
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	3	.	17	8	2	6	2	3	.	.	.	.	
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	.	6	4	3	3	4	10	.	.	.	1	
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	4	1	3	3	4	4	1	.	.	.	1	
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	4	2	1	3	3	4	5	2	2	.	.	.	.	
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	8	2	3	12	8	8	5	12	4	1	3	.	.	
" City, . . . . .	1	1	.	5	13	18	15	8	9	15	13	10	12	7	2	9	3	6	2	2	
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	5	10	7	9	.	7	13	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	2	.	.	4	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	1	5	10	3	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	5	3	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	5	13	5	1	7	2	4	.	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	3	2	8	6	8	2	3	7	6	1	1	.	.	
Rosecommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	3	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	8	8	11	4	2	12	16	7	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	1	3	13	7	11	16	16	6	10	4	7	2	4	1	1	
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	2	3	10	7	5	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	.	1	3	19	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	11	7	9	9	10	4	3	2	.	1	.	.	
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	2	4	1	5	4	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	6	2	5	4	11	2	7	7	4	2	.	1	.	
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	1	3	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	
Total Males, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	75	.	241	.	221	.	408	.	287	.	142	.	25	.	11	.	
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1	.	1	106	.	237	.	198	.	337	.	199	.	120	.	15	.	7	.	
Total M. and F., . . . . .	2	2	2	2	181	478	419	745	486	262	40	18									
2,633																					

Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.																			
Imprisonment for																			
TOTAL.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
105	93	.	.	1	.	17	5	29	13	106	60	177	99	187	463	Antrim.			
32	40	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	3	21	12	65	32	44	25	Armagh.			
13	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	4	7	13	Carlow.			
9	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	3	37	8	13	3	Cavan.			
17	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	10	.	34	12	17	3	Clare.			
83	71	.	.	.	.	4	2	5	78	65	28	108	47	46	29	Cork County.			
36	25	.	.	.	.	2	3	21	19	16	21	37	33	78	127	" City.			
8	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	33	5	58	8	35	3	Donegal.			
25	20	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	6	20	17	42	19	15	10	Down.			
46	41	.	.	1	.	3	3	7	7	27	29	65	38	40	65	Dublin County.			
411	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	25	.	94	.	182	.	219	.	Dublin City:			
.	287	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	11	.	51	.	151	.	443	Richmond B.			
6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	3	20	4	10	2	Grangegorman P.			
28	30	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	4	36	5	54	26	22	12	Fermanagh.			
20	13	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	5	6	23	29	9	13	Galway County.			
23	19	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	25	.	59	7	62	17	" Town.			
28	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	1	19	12	18	8	Kerry.			
16	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	.	30	5	5	3	Kildare.			
11	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	4	2	Kilkenny County.			
16	16	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	5	7	5	30	7	20	2	" City.			
12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	2	30	15	19	1	King's.			
39	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	14	3	34	6	17	7	Leitrim.			
79	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	14	29	36	44	56	59	54	Limerick County.			
34	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	8	42	11	13	7	" City.			
7	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	19	.	19	18	16	.	Londonderry.			
20	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	6	8	7	11	2	Longford.			
4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	16	6	12	3	2	Louth, Dundalk.			
2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	21	23	5	73	14	35	8	" Drogheda.			
19	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	12	28	12	10	7	Mayo.			
18	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	39	2	11	9	Meath.			
22	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	3	13	10	13	6	Monaghan.			
6	6	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	9	22	6	41	10	16	9	Queen's.			
3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	23	2	54	3	20	4	Roscommon.			
34	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	15	5	39	6	13	15	Sligo.			
44	63	2	.	.	.	2	.	10	42	32	7	40	26	18	15	Tipperary, Nenagh.			
23	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Clonmel			
29	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	8	18	7	93	30	31	15	Tyrone.			
34	30	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	12	.	22	8	7	3	Waterford County.			
13	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	11	16	6	36	7	9	" City.			
25	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	28	.	40	5	17	5	Westmeath.			
12	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	20	1	15	8	8	6	Wexford.			
		.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	6	1	19	8	16	8	Wicklow.			
1,412	.	2	.	3	.	59	.	193	.	843	.	1,752	.	1,211	.	Total Males.			
.	1,221	.	2	.	.	.	20	.	276	.	384	.	845	.	1,435	Total Females.			
2,633		4		3		79		469		1,227		2,597		2,646		Total M. and F.			
10,316																			

[continued.  
c 2

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	MISDEMEANANTS— <i>continued.</i>														SUMMARY	
															DANGEROUS LUNATICS.	
															Imprisonment.	
															Unlimited.	
	7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Un- limited.		Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.]			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	64	112	6	8	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	589	761	17	6
Armagh, . . . . .	12	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	97	11	6
Carlow, . . . . .	7	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	26	2	2
Cavan, . . . . .	16	9	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	23	7	6
Clare, . . . . .	9	7	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	24	18	6
Cork County, . . . . .	37	23	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	266	208	16	12
" City, . . . . .	41	102	6	31	7	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	298	348	.	1
Donegal, . . . . .	9	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	142	30	38	14
Down, . . . . .	12	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	97	66	30	8
Dublin County, . . . . .	29	48	17	42	4	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	193	254	19	12
Dublin City:																
Richmond B., . . . . .	168	.	147	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	881	.	42	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	475	.	341	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,489	.	42
Fermanagh, . . . . .	14	10	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	20	10	7
Galway County, . . . . .	16	20	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135	71	16	5
" Town, . . . . .	13	21	2	3	12	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	68	74	2	1
Kerry, . . . . .	46	28	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	203	52	3	.
Kildare, . . . . .	33	81	5	7	5	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	90	114	7	5
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	47	15	5	4
" City, . . . . .	5	3	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	10	1	1
King's, . . . . .	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	24	10	5
Leitrim, . . . . .	12	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	25	2	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	12	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	25	7	2
" City, . . . . .	51	31	36	28	29	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	265	233	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	18	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102	34	14	4
Longford, . . . . .	13	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	20	5	1
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	25	22	9	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	40	9	10
" Drogheda, . . . . .	5	10	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	54	1	2
Mayo, . . . . .	44	22	1	1	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	199	74	23	22
Meath, . . . . .	4	4	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	39	12	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	12	10	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	70	23	12	6
Queen's, . . . . .	28	14	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	35	5	4
Roscommon, . . . . .	17	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102	46	10	10
Sligo, . . . . .	15	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	13	3	2
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	14	8	2	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	90	44	8	10
" Clonmel, . . . . .	35	52	26	10	14	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	179	158	15	4
Tyrone, . . . . .	17	11	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	176	72	.	1
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	19	5	3
" City, . . . . .	16	34	9	2	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	110	2	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	26	14	3	3	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	123	28	6	2
Wexford, . . . . .	9	6	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	27	14	4
Wicklow, . . . . .	12	9	3	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	60	32	7	9
Total Males, . . . . .	920	.	297	.	170	.	4	.	5	.	1	.	5,460	.	409	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1,300	.	503	.	87	.	.	5	.	.	.	4,857	.	.	244
Total M. & F., . . . . .	2,220		800		257		4		10		1		10,317		653	

Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

UNDER REVENUE LAWS.

Imprisonment for

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.

9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	2	.	39	8	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	45	13	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Dublin County.
.	.	1	.	8	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	13	.	.	Dublin City:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangeorgman P.
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	" Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	4	.	Mayo.
.	.	2	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	5	.	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Clonmel.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	" City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	3	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
1	.	22	.	80	.	3	.	7	.	7	.	1	.	8	.	5	134	.	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	1	.	19	.	1	.	8	.	3	.	7	.	3	.	.	42	.	Total Females.
1	.	23	.	99	.	4	.	15	.	10	.	8	.	11	.	5	176	.	.	Total M. and F.

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[continued.]

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTIONS.																		TOTAL.	
	UNDER POOR LAW ACT.																			
	Imprisonment for																			
	6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim, . . . . .	10	1	1	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1		
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	4		
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	7		
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9		
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2		
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	1	21	7	4	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	26	16		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2		
Down, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	4		
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Dublin City:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Richmond B., . . . . .	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.		
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	1	.	1	.	18	.	24	.	16	.	13	.	2	.	.	.	73	.		
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	1		
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	5	2	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	11		
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	2		
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	3	3	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	17	6		
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4		
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1		
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	1	4	3	5	6	16	4	4	1	7	.	.	.	.	15	36		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1		
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	8	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	12		
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1		
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6		
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11		
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	1		
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	20	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	25		
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12		
Sligo, . . . . .	.	2	.	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	17	4		
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	6	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	8	8		
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	7		
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5		
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	3	4	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	15	5		
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	13		
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	2	3	3	10	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	16		
Total Males, . . . . .	10	.	20	.	15	.	104	.	41	.	18	.	2	.	3	.	213	.		
Total Females, . . . . .	2	.	12	.	40	.	148	.	68	.	33	.	4	.	2	.	309	.		
Total M. and F., . . . . .	12	2	32	12	55	40	252	148	109	68	51	33	6	4	5	2	523	309		
523																				



the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.																				COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLES.				
COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.														UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.										
Imprisonment for														Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment for									
2 Years and above 18 Months.	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	TOTAL.		10 Years and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.						
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
.	.	.	.	.	2	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	31	42	.	.	.	1	.	Antrim.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.				
1	.	1	.	1	15	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	36	.	.	.	1	3	Cork County.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	" City.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	Donegal.				
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	1	.	Down.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	28	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.				
3	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	67	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City:				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	Grangeegorman P.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Galway County.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.				
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	36	38	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.				
1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	" City.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.				
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.				
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	9	.	.	.	2	.	Limerick County.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	21	.	.	.	.	.	" City.				
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	6	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	14	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	3	.	.	.	.	7	16	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.				
.	.	.	.	1	6	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	2	19	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.				
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.				
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	1	.	.	" Clonmel.				
.	.	.	.	.	1	8	.	.	.	2	1	8	20	.	.	.	2	9	1	6	Tyrone.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	1	.	.	.	Waterford County.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	11	11	.	.	.	.	.	" City.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	12	.	.	.	16	3	Westmeath.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	16	.	.	.	1	.	Wexford.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	11	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.				
6	1	5	.	13	21	52	15	4	23	2	17	354	513	.	1	.	3	4	.	Total Males.				
513														1						29		12		Total Females.
														1				32				Total M. and F		
														1										

[continued.]

TABLE IV. *continued.*—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTIONS.																			
	UNDER VAGRANT ACTS— <i>continued.</i>										DRUNKARDS.									
	Imprisonment for					TOTAL.					Imprisonment for									
	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.						3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	11	11	7	6	8	1	1	2	.	.	27	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	11
Armagh, . . .	3	1	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	4	3	24	2	4	8
Carlow, . . .	.	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . .	3	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6
Clare, . . .	8	7	6	2	9	6	.	.	.	.	23	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	13
Cork County, . .	20	12	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	23	16	.	.	.	.	.	2	17	19
"  City, . . .	21	38	18	21	36	39	4	5	.	.	79	103	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . .	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Down, . . .	5	6	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	11	8	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	6
Dublin County, .	6	4	50	40	22	9	1	2	.	1	79	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B., .	9	.	92	.	15	.	1	.	.	.	117	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	14	.	237	.	35	.	1	.	.	.	287	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County, .	5	5	6	5	5	2	2	.	.	.	18	12	.	.	.	2	1	1	4	10
"  Town, . . .	2	14	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	9	24	.	.	.	1	1	2	13	33
Kerry, . . .	1	3	2	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5
Kildare, . . .	2	1	.	1	2	25	.	.	.	.	4	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	12
Kilkenny County, .	2	4	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.
"  City, . . .	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	4	8	4	.	.	.	3	2	5	2	80
King's, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, .	1	1	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
"  City, . . .	6	11	7	13	2	8	1	5	1	3	17	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . .	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	14	86	54	124
Longford, . . .	.	7	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	1	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	14
Louth, Dundalk, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	8	4	17	29	69
"  Drogheda, . .	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8
Mayo, . . .	1	8	1	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	4	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . .	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	7
Monaghan, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	2
Queen's, . . .	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6
Roscommon, . . .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	4	10
Sligo, . . .	6	7	6	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	2	.	2	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	2
"  Clonmel, . . .	3	3	.	1	6	14	3	5	2	4	15	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	31
Tyrone, . . .	2	15	.	6	2	.	2	1	.	.	10	37	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	8
Waterford County, .	1	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
"  City, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	64
Westmeath, . . .	2	3	2	.	1	6	.	.	1	.	6	28	.	.	.	2	.	40	31	.
Wexford, . . .	3	6	1	.	2	.	3	3	6	.	15	10	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	2
Wicklow, . . .	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males, . .	134	.	221	.	146	.	22	.	14	.	545	.	.	.	.	6	.	31	.	335
Total Females, .	195	.	360	.	178	.	27	.	15	.	817	.	3	.	10	.	44	.	129	584
Total M. and F., .	329	.	581	.	324	.	49	.	29	.	1,362	.	3	.	10	.	50	.	160	919
	1,361										9,670									

the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.										Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged.	Re- main- ing for Trial on 31st Dec., 1861.	GENERAL TOTAL.	COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.				
DRUNKARDS.																	
Imprisonment for								TOTAL.									
48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Fine Only.	Un- limited.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
6	10	143	245	.	.	.	.	158	266	79	46	36	10	1,130	1,220	Antrim.	
23	24	7	10	.	.	.	.	43	70	25	34	10	8	369	277	Armagh.	
21	2	54	15	.	.	.	.	75	17	24	11	6	6	168	95	Carlow.	
34	27	30	7	.	.	.	.	75	40	54	18	6	1	273	117	Cavan.	
8	16	4	4	.	.	.	.	16	33	58	29	3	.	269	147	Clare.	
23	11	2	1	.	.	.	.	42	33	65	24	31	16	731	430	Cork County.	
4	15	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	23	39	9	11	2	480	567	" City.	
36	31	6	2	.	.	.	.	45	42	46	19	10	5	336	204	Donegal.	
25	30	25	60	.	.	.	.	51	90	90	14	1	2	555	485	Down.	
				.	.	.	.									Dublin County.	
179	.	342	.	.	.	.	.	521	.	362	.	26	.	2,689	.	Dublin City :	
31	327	.	1,179	.	.	.	.	1,506	.	.	234	.	18	.	4,063	.	Richmond B.
31	19	9	4	.	.	.	.	40	23	40	9	5	5	203	92	Grangegorman P.	
8	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	22	28	11	12	6	299	183	Fermanagh.	
41	72	34	14	.	.	4	2	93	124	37	20	3	.	267	262	Galway County.	
				.	.	.	.									" Town.	
28	53	34	14	.	.	.	.	67	72	37	21	9	7	421	202	Kerry.	
13	62	10	46	.	.	.	.	36	120	51	45	8	4	303	365	Kildare.	
7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	38	20	4	2	171	85	Kilkenny County.	
26	105	19	12	.	.	.	.	49	205	36	18	.	.	128	255	" City.	
25	11	13	14	.	.	.	.	38	25	30	12	3	3	191	109	King's.	
28	31	4	7	.	.	.	.	32	38	21	15	10	4	187	92	Leitrim.	
25	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	31	3	56	23	16	4	300	141	Limerick County.	
104	38	86	31	16	1	.	.	206	70	640	299	12	5	1,266	724	" City.	
20	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	89	222	118	74	4	.	418	384	Londonberry.	
22	10	13	.	.	.	.	.	52	25	48	27	5	1	268	107	Longford.	
13	10	16	5	.	.	.	.	63	114	26	9	5	3	226	201	Louth, Dundalk.	
27	29	61	10	.	.	.	.	89	47	25	18	2	1	148	129	" Drogheda.	
34	12	19	8	.	.	.	.	53	20	147	54	14	4	560	242	Mayo.	
13	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	41	10	14	9	16	2	189	90	Meath.	
24	21	36	15	.	.	.	.	68	40	26	7	8	2	265	115	Monaghan.	
43	9	23	2	.	.	.	.	71	17	49	16	5	4	281	142	Queen's.	
7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	16	28	11	6	2	210	119	Roscommon.	
21	11	17	1	.	.	.	.	38	12	40	12	10	7	277	86	Sligo.	
109	11	47	1	.	.	.	.	166	15	37	19	16	1	433	149	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
148	19	63	4	.	.	.	.	240	54	130	86	15	7	721	444	" Clonmel.	
47	26	5	.	.	.	.	.	59	34	31	21	15	6	374	208	Tyrone.	
4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	7	2	5	1	131	45	Waterford County.	
33	3	30	5	.	.	.	.	71	79	11	2	5	2	212	232	" City.	
43	11	49	12	.	.	.	.	132	56	40	15	8	2	386	159	Westmeath.	
47	17	28	2	.	.	.	.	80	21	34	21	5	5	291	152	Wexford.	
69	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	77	.	26	9	7	4	262	82	Wicklow.	
1,414	.	1,254	.	16	.	4	.	3,060	.	2,744	.	384	.	16,776	.	Total Males.	
.	1,103	.	1,734	.	1	.	2	.	3,610	.	1,347	.	164	.	13,311	.	Total Females.
2,517		2,958		17		6		6,670		4,091		548		30,087		Total M. and F.	

[ADDENDA.

ADDENDA TO TABLE IV.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT,  
not Tried until

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Death.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR										IMPRISONMENT FOR									
		Above 15 Years.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Down, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Dublin City :	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Richmond B., . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Total Males, . . . . .	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	11	.	8	.	8	.	8	.	8	.	29	.	10	
Total Females, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	7	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	
Total M. and F., . . . . .	.	.	1	5	.	5	.	18	.	18	.	14	.	8	.	37	.	13	.	.	
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together with the UNCONVICTED, of such Prisoners as were Committed in 1860, but 1861, by Sexes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																Sentence respited and not passed.	Not Convicted.	TOTAL.	COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	2	Antrim.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	Armagh.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	3	Carlow.	
1	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	Cavan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	7	Clare.	
1	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	12	10	Cork County.	
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5	.	" City.	
2	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	3	Donegal.	
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	4	Down.	
2	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	8	6	Dublin County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	27	.	Dublin City:	
1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	8	Richmond B.	
.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	6	Grangegorman P.	
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	6	Fernanagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	" Town.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	8	4	Kerry.	
1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	14	2	Kildare.	
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	Kilkenny County.	
1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.	
1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	4	King's.	
.	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	6	1	Leitrim.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	8	5	Limerick County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	3	" City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	Longford.	
1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	5	1	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	" Drogheda.	
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	6	9	9	Mayo.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	7	2	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	Monaghan.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	Queen's.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	Roscommon.	
1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	5	2	Sligo.	
1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	2	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	11	8	" Clonmel.	
5	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	14	12	Tyrone.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	Waterford County	
.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	" City.	
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	6	2	Westmeath.	
.	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	5	Wexford.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Wicklow.	
32	.	10	.	6	.	10	.	5	.	2	.	3	.	1	88	.	245	Total Males.	
18	.	13	.	6	.	9	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	3	.	41	Total Females.	
50	23	12	19	5	6	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	129	380	.	Total M. and F.	

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[SUMMARY.]



SUMMARY OF TABLE IV.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &amp;c., of January to the 31st of December, 1861; and also of such Prisoners as were

CLASSES OF CRIME.	Death.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR												IMPRISONMENT FOR											
		Life.	Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 6.		6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Felons, . . . . .	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	1	2	3	1	42	12	33	20	72	31	41	26	28	14	25	6	162	58	44	10	191	152		
Misdemeanants, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	3	1	5	12	4	14	1	97	11	23	1	177	28			
Criminal Lunatics, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Offenders under Larceny Act, . . . . .	Summary.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	75	106			
Misdemeanants, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	59	20			
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	1			
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.			
Courts Martial and Deserters, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	13	.	.			
Under Vagrant Acts, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.			
Drunkards, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total Males, . . . . .		1	2	3	1	50	33	72	42	46	40	40	7	267	.	72	548	.	.	.	.				
Total Females, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	17	20	34	31	18	7	.	.	72	12	309	.	.	.	.	.				
Total Males and Females, . . . . .		1	2	3	1	67	53	106	73	64	47	339	84	857	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
305																									
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1861, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1860, but not Tried until 1861, . . . . .		.	.	1	.	3	2	2	3	11	7	8	10	8	6	8	.	29	8	10	3	32	18		
Not Convicted, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total Males, . . . . .		1	2	4	1	53	35	83	50	54	48	206	80	580	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total Females, . . . . .		.	.	.	.	19	23	41	24	7	.	80	15	327	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total Males and Females, . . . . .		1	2	4	1	72	58	124	91	78	55	376	97	907	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
352																									



together with the UNCONVICTED, of all Prisoners Committed and Tried from the 1st Committed in 1860, but not Tried until 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																				Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.																
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.																						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.																
104	70	54	44	55	53	13	13	10	13	2	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	9	5	896	542	1,438																
101	21	93	11	200	25	64	6	56	3	3	.	10	7	33	6	3	.	91	17	986	153	1,139																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	5	.	.	20	5	25																
241	237	221	198	408	337	287	199	142	120	25	15	11	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,412	1,221	2,633																
193	276	843	384	1752	845	1211	1435	920	1300	297	503	170	87	4	.	5	5	1	.	5,460	4,857	10,317																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	409	244	.	.	409	244	653																
80	19	3	1	7	8	7	3	1	7	.	.	.	.	8	3	5	.	.	.	134	42	176																
20	12	15	40	104	148	41	68	18	33	2	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	213	309	522																
21	.	52	.	15	.	4	.	23	.	2	.	17	.	.	.	354	.	.	.	513	.	613																
3	29	4	12	134	195	221	360	146	178	22	27	14	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	545	817	1,362																
.	3	.	10	6	44	31	129	335	584	1414	1103	1254	1734	16	1	4	2	.	.	3,060	3,610	6,670																
703	1285	.	2681	.	1879	.	1651	.	1767	.	1483	.	61	800	.	101	13,648	.	.	11,800	.	.																
676	700	.	1655	.	2213	.	2238	.	1654	.	1856	.	10	256	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.																
1,439	1,985	.	4,336	.	4,092	.	3,889	.	3,421	.	3,339	.	71	1,056	.	123	.	.	.	.	.	25,448																
25,019																				.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,744	1,347	4,091															
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	384	164	548															
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,776	13,311	30,087															
10	13	6	6	10	9	5	.	2	4	.	.	3	1	.	.	8	1	1	3	157	94	251																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	41	129															
773	1291	.	2691	.	1884	.	1653	.	1767	.	1486	.	61	808	.	102	17,021	.	.	13,446	.	.																
689	706	.	1664	.	2213	.	2242	.	1654	.	1857	.	10	257	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.																
1,462	1,997	.	4,355	.	4,097	.	3,895	.	3,421	.	3,343	.	71	1,065	.	127	.	.	.	.	.	30,467																
25,219																				.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE V.—AGES AND SEXES OF THE PRISONERS committed to the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES																			
	FELONS.																			
	AGES AND SEXES.																			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not ex- ceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceed- ing 41 Years.		TOTAL.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim, . . . . .			1		3	2	9	3	4	1	4		21	6					3	2
Armagh, . . . . .					2	2	8	7	1	4	2		13	13			6		6	
Carlow, . . . . .						2	2	6	1		1	2	4	10					1	
Cavan, . . . . .					1	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	5	10					3	
Clare, . . . . .					1		16	2	1				18	2			2	1	5	4
Cork County, . . . . .			2		18	4	50	8	11	2	8		89	14			2		15	8
"  City, . . . . .			8	1	31	23	17	32	1	9	8	11	65	76						
Donegal, . . . . .			2		1	2	14	1	4	1	2		23	4			1		9	
Down, . . . . .			8	2	5	5	9	11	3	3	6	3	31	24					5	2
Dublin County, . . . . .			1		9	2	13	4	1	1	4	1	28	8			1		4	3
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B., . . . . .			8		46		59		10		11		134				5		30	
Grangegorman P., . . . . .				2		13		42		25		13		95						3
Fermanagh, . . . . .			1	2	2	4	5	2	1	1	5	2	14	11					6	3
Galway County, . . . . .					3	1	10	7	2	3	2	2	17	13					1	1
"  Town, . . . . .					4		5	3			1		10	3					1	
Kerry, . . . . .			1	1	16	3	8	9	1	1	3		29	14					7	1
Kildare, . . . . .				2	6	3	14	11	3	4	4	1	27	21					5	
Kilkenny County, . . . . .				2	4	2	10	5	3	1	2	1	19	11	1		2		2	
"  City, . . . . .						1	1	2	1		1		4	2						
King's, . . . . .					2	1	6	3	3	7	2	2	13	13						
Leitrim, . . . . .					1	1	3	4	1		1	1	6	6					3	
Limerick County, . . . . .																		1	11	2
"  City, . . . . .					4		6	2		2	1	1	13	3					4	
Londonderry, . . . . .			1	3	5		7	6	2	4	3	1	18	14					5	
Longford, . . . . .					5	3	3				2		10	3					13	
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .			1		3		6	1	2	2	2	4	14	7						
"  Drogheda, . . . . .						1	1						1	1						
Mayo, . . . . .					12	8	6	10	4	6	5	6	27	30					12	6
Meath, . . . . .			2	1	4		6	5	1		3	2	16	8					1	
Monaghan, . . . . .			1		4		5			2		2	10	4					7	
Queen's, . . . . .			5		3	1	7	3	3	1	6	1	24	6					2	1
Roscommon, . . . . .			1	1	4		2	8	1	3	4	1	12	13			3		6	
Sligo, . . . . .			1		5	2	4	6	5	1	2		17	9					1	
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .			2		6		10	2	6			1	24	3					6	
"  Clonmel, . . . . .					8	11	19	14	7	8	5	4	39	37			1		10	1
Tyrone, . . . . .			1	1	5	2	12	4	1		5	3	24	10					4	
Waterford County, . . . . .			1		10	2	1	5	2				14	7					1	
"  City, . . . . .					2	3	9	2	5				16	5					2	1
Westmeath, . . . . .			1	1	5		6	3	2	2	1	1	15	7					4	
Wexford, . . . . .				4	6	3	8	4		2	3	3	21	12					1	1
Wicklow, . . . . .			1		1		2	5	3	3	2	1	11	7					1	
Total Males, . . . . .	1		54		246		384		100		111		896		1		23		203	
Total Females, . . . . .				19		111		242		97		73		542				2		40
Total M. and F., . . . . .	1		73		357		626		197		184		1,438		1		25		243	
	1,438																			

County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.										CRIMINAL LUNATICS.										COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
AGES AND SEXES.								AGES AND SEXES.												
Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.	Exceeding 41 Years.	Age could not be ascertained.	TOTAL.				Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.	Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.	Exceed- ing 41 Years.	TOTAL.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
10	2	3	2	7	1	.	.	23	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.				
39	1	15	.	6	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.				
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	Carlow.				
10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	Cavan.				
12	2	1	3	8	4	.	.	28	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.				
25	5	4	3	2	3	.	.	48	19	.	.	.	1	1	.	1 Cork County.				
3	1	8	1	6	1	.	.	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.				
36	2	5	.	8	1	.	.	59	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.				
16	5	5	.	4	.	.	.	30	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.				
11	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	20	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	2 Dublin County.				
34	.	12	.	18	.	.	.	105	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	Dublin City:				
.	15	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	27	.	1	.	.	.	.	1 Richmond B.				
12	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.				
11	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.				
12	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.				
9	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	19	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	" Town.				
5	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	12	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.				
14	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	22	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.				
3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.				
1	1	4	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	" City.				
15	2	5	.	2	.	.	.	25	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1 King's.				
13	3	5	1	2	4	.	.	31	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.				
4	1	3	3	1	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	Limerick County.				
12	1	3	1	6	.	.	.	26	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	" City.				
27	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 Londonderry.				
2	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.				
51	2	13	2	10	.	.	.	86	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.				
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.				
13	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	23	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.				
12	1	6	.	3	1	2	1	25	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	Meath.				
16	1	1	1	3	.	.	.	29	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.				
1	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.				
23	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	35	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.				
19	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	31	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.				
3	3	1	.	4	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.				
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Clonmel.				
1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.				
9	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.				
2	.	3	1	7	.	.	.	13	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	" City.				
12	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.				
501	.	129	.	127	.	2	.	986	.	4	.	8	.	5	.	3	Wexford.			
.	58	.	32	.	20	.	1	.	153	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	Wicklow.			
559	161	147	3	1,139	5	9	7	4	25	Total Males.										
Total Females.										Total M. and F.										

[continued.]

TABLE V. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY																							
	OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.														MISDEMEANANTS.									
	AGES AND SEXES.														AGES									
	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 and not ex- ceeding 21 Years.	Above 21 and not ex- ceeding 31 Years.	Above 31 and not ex- ceeding 41 Years.	Exceed- ing 41 Years.	Age could not be ascertained.	TOTAL.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 and not ex- ceeding 21 Years.	Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 and not ex- ceeding 21 Years.	Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 and not ex- ceeding 21 Years.	Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 and not ex- ceeding 21 Years.	Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Antrim, . . . . .	2	1	32	5	16	15	28	41	17	20	10	11	.	.	105	93	.	.	7	.	65	135	261	308
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	10	7	11	15	2	10	2	7	.	.	32	40	.	.	11	7	26	9	51	47
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	2	2	4	4	1	4	5	.	1	2	.	.	13	12	.	.	2	1	5	9	14	8
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	5	1	1	.	1	.	.	9	8	.	.	4	.	34	8	45	7
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	5	4	9	8	.	6	.	4	.	.	17	22	.	.	1	.	25	2	30	11
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	26	11	15	13	26	27	6	10	10	10	.	.	83	71	1	.	13	6	62	37	135	128
" City, . . . . .	.	.	6	2	21	4	4	10	3	4	2	5	.	.	36	25	.	.	10	6	76	98	83	168
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	1	3	.	.	8	7	.	.	6	.	42	9	69	17
Down, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	8	1	7	8	1	7	2	3	.	.	25	20	.	.	1	.	10	8	46	38
Dublin County, . . . . .	1	.	14	3	9	10	6	13	7	6	9	9	.	.	46	41	1	1	14	3	54	34	75	168
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B., . . . . .	11	.	97	.	142	.	87	.	39	.	35	.	.	.	411	.	1	.	69	.	226	.	364	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	3	.	35	.	101	.	63	.	48	.	35	.	2	.	287	.	1	.	40	.	145	.	710	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	4	1	3	.	1	1	3	.	.	6	11	.	.	5	.	16	7	22	8
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	8	3	16	20	2	5	1	2	.	.	28	30	1	.	2	3	35	7	64	48
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	7	2	3	5	1	2	2	3	.	.	20	13	3	.	10	.	21	3	16	54
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	8	4	9	7	2	5	2	2	2	1	.	.	23	19	2	2	30	.	55	6	89	21
Kildare, . . . . .	2	5	3	6	5	6	9	4	3	7	1	.	.	.	28	23	1	.	5	1	20	25	39	72
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	5	5	5	4	3	3	1	7	2	3	.	.	16	22	.	.	3	1	14	3	20	4
" City, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	5	5	2	6	1	2	1	.	.	.	11	14	.	.	1	.	4	1	4	7
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	5	9	6	.	4	.	.	16	16	.	.	7	2	8	6	14	4
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	4	1	5	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	5	.	28	4	28	13
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	9	2	14	5	8	15	5	6	3	4	.	.	39	32	.	.	1	2	28	10	40	8
" City, . . . . .	1	11	4	38	31	18	24	8	6	4	4	.	.	.	79	70	.	.	3	.	84	96	102	82
Londonderry, . . . . .	2	.	9	4	11	8	9	8	.	3	3	5	.	.	34	28	.	.	5	.	24	6	47	17
Longford, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	1	3	4	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	7	7	.	.	4	.	26	6	25	8
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	1	.	4	2	4	2	7	6	2	2	2	2	.	.	20	14	.	.	1	.	23	4	22	28
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	4	3	.	.	3	1	3	.	4	28
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	12	9	80	19	67	31
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	4	2	1	3	2	.	.	19	7	.	.	.	.	2	1	31	32
Monaghan, . . . . .	2	.	1	8	6	6	11	3	3	1	6	.	.	.	18	29	1	.	1	.	13	4	30	8
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	3	6	5	12	4	7	6	4	.	.	22	29	.	.	1	.	15	9	36	16
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	5	1	36	10	40	29
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	2	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	10	.	43	3	47	8
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	6	2	13	14	4	15	7	4	4	4	.	.	34	39	.	.	3	2	24	6	48	23
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	5	2	19	17	11	26	5	12	4	6	.	.	44	63	.	.	16	2	72	51	50	72
Tyrone, . . . . .	1	1	5	1	6	3	3	8	2	2	6	4	.	.	23	19	.	.	13	1	62	19	55	35
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	6	2	15	3	4	1	3	.	.	.	29	6	.	.	.	.	11	8	21	8
" City, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	11	20	15	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	34	30	.	.	4	.	25	57	20	41
Westmeath, . . . . .	1	.	5	2	2	4	3	7	.	2	2	1	.	.	13	16	.	.	2	1	25	5	68	13
Wexford, . . . . .	1	.	7	3	10	7	2	12	4	6	1	6	.	.	25	34	.	.	3	.	23	9	20	10
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	1	.	4	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	6	4	12	4	26	8
Total Males, . . . . .	21	.	309	.	436	.	352	.	159	.	135	.	.	.	1412	.	11	.	299	.	1457	.	3268	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	10	.	99	.	324	.	425	.	204	.	157	.	2	.	1221	.	4	.	93	.	883	.	2400
Total M. and F. . . . .	31	.	408	.	760	.	777	.	363	.	292	.	2	.	2,633	.	15	.	392	.	2,340	.	4,668	.
2,633																								

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.										DANGEROUS LUNATICS.										COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.		
AND SEXES.										AGES AND SEXES.												
Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.	Exceeding 41 Years.	Age could not be ascertained.	TOTAL.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.	Age could not be ascertained.	TOTAL.							
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
131	159	125	98	.	.	589	761	.	.	2	1	4	2	4	2	7	4	.	17	9	Antrim.	
28	20	34	14	.	.	150	97	.	.	.	.	7	3	1	.	3	3	.	11	6	Armagh.	
2	3	4	5	.	.	27	26	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	Carlow.	
6	5	4	3	.	.	93	23	.	.	2	2	2	1	2	.	3	2	.	7	5	Cavan.	
9	6	11	5	.	.	76	24	.	.	2	2	4	3	2	1	5	.	.	13	6	Clare.	
25	20	30	17	.	.	266	208	2	.	1	2	5	2	2	3	5	4	1	16	12	Cork County.	
26	32	13	49	.	.	208	348	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	" City.	
14	3	11	1	.	.	142	30	.	2	1	13	3	7	4	16	7	.	.	38	15	Donegal.	
20	14	20	6	.	.	97	66	.	1	.	7	4	8	2	14	3	.	.	30	9	Down.	
33	38	16	10	.	.	193	254	1	.	1	2	4	4	7	2	6	4	.	19	12	Dublin County.	
128	.	93	.	.	.	881	.	1	.	9	.	10	.	22	.	.	.	.	42	.	Dublin City:	
276	.	311	.	.	.	1489	.	.	.	4	.	15	.	11	.	12	.	.	42	.	Richmond B.	
5	1	7	4	.	.	55	20	.	2	3	1	2	3	.	4	2	.	10	7	Grangegorman P.		
18	6	15	7	.	.	135	71	.	2	1	2	2	3	1	9	1	.	16	5	Fermanagh.		
11	10	7	7	.	.	68	74	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	Galway County.		
15	11	12	12	.	.	203	52	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	" Town.		
4	8	20	7	1	1	90	114	.	.	1	3	1	.	1	4	2	.	7	5	Kerry.		
4	5	6	2	.	.	47	15	.	.	2	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	5	4	Kildare.		
3	2	2	.	.	.	14	10	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Kilkenny County.		
32	3	4	9	.	.	65	24	.	.	.	2	1	5	2	3	2	.	10	5	" City.		
1	2	7	6	.	.	69	25	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	King's.		
8	2	6	6	.	.	83	25	.	2	2	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	7	2	Leitrim.		
52	37	24	18	.	.	265	233	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	Limerick County.	
7	5	19	6	.	.	102	34	.	3	1	4	2	4	1	3	.	.	14	4	" City.		
12	3	3	3	.	.	70	20	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	Londonderry.	
7	7	12	1	.	.	65	40	.	.	1	1	6	6	2	2	1	.	.	9	10	Longford.	
6	22	1	5	.	.	17	54	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	Louth, Dundalk.		
7	6	33	9	.	.	199	74	2	9	2	3	8	3	5	8	5	.	23	22	" Drogheda.		
10	1	6	5	.	.	49	39	.	1	.	4	1	3	.	4	.	.	12	1	Mayo.		
7	7	18	4	.	.	70	23	.	3	.	4	3	.	1	5	2	.	12	6	Meath.		
10	3	4	6	.	1	66	35	.	2	.	1	.	2	2	.	2	.	5	4	Monaghan.		
9	4	12	2	.	.	102	46	1	.	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	.	10	10	Queen's.	
6	3	12	4	.	.	118	13	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	2	Roscommon.		
5	6	10	7	.	.	90	44	.	.	2	6	4	2	2	.	2	.	8	10	Sligo.		
14	10	24	17	3	6	179	158	.	1	.	5	.	3	1	5	2	1	1	15	4	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
22	9	24	8	.	.	176	72	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	" Clonmel.	
10	1	.	2	.	.	42	19	.	1	.	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	5	3	Tyrone.		
9	12	.	.	.	.	58	110	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	Waterford County.	
16	5	12	2	.	.	123	28	1	.	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	6	2	" City.		
7	4	5	4	.	.	58	27	.	4	1	2	1	3	.	5	2	.	14	4	Westmeath.		
11	11	5	5	.	.	60	32	.	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	.	7	9	Wexford.		
750	.	671	.	4	.	5460	.	7	.	55	.	117	.	107	.	121	.	2	.	409	.	Wicklow.
782	.	687	.	8	.	4857	.	3	.	34	.	84	.	48	.	73	.	2	.	244	.	Total Males.
1,532	1,358	12	.	.	10,317	.	.	10	.	89	.	201	.	155	.	194	.	4	.	653	.	Total Females.
10,317										653												Total M. and F.

{continued.

D.



TABLE V. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.		UNDER REVENUE LAWS.																	
		AGES AND SEXES.																	
		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		TOTAL.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	4	.	2	.	14	.	.	.	4	.	
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	7	.	13	5	
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Donegal,	.	1	.	2	.	4	2	18	4	2	16	9	45	13	.	.	1	.	
Down,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	
Dublin City :																			
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	3	.	5	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	51	
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	3	
" Town,	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	6	1	
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	5	1	5	2	3	1	3	25	
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	3	.	.	2	1	
Longford,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	5	
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
" Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	7	1	8	2	.	.	.	.	
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	3	.	.	6	5	1	.	1	.	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	3	1	.	2	
" Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	5	2	
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	10	1	
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	2	3	1	.	2	4	
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	3	3	
Total Males,	1	.	4	.	13	.	51	.	20	.	40	.	134	.	28	.	60	.	
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	4	.	10	.	20	.	42	.	6	.	129	
Total M. and F.,	1		4		21		55		30		65		176		34		189		
176																			



several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Classes of Crime.

UNDER POOR LAW ACT.							COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.										COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
AGES AND SEXES.						TOTAL.	AGES.						TOTAL.				
Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.	Exceeding 41 Years.					Above 16 and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.	Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.	Exceeding 41 Years.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.				
4	.	5	.	6	1	19	1	.	10	19	13	.	42	Antrim.			
2	2	1	2	.	.	3	4	.	.	5	.	.	5	Armagh.			
1	5	.	1	.	.	2	7	.	2	2	2	.	6	Carlow.			
.	6	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	1	Cavan.			
.	1	.	1	1	.	8	2	.	4	3	.	.	7	Clare.			
3	7	2	3	1	1	26	16	.	6	25	5	.	36	Cork County.			
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	6	16	3	.	25	" City.			
3	2	.	2	1	.	4	4	.	1	3	.	.	4	Donegal.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	5	Down.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	15	4	.	.	28	Dublin County.			
2	.	4	.	2	.	8	.	.	15	38	13	1	67	Dublin City :			
.	17	.	3	.	1	.	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.			
2	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	5	.	.	.	5	Grangegorman P.			
5	6	.	2	.	.	7	11	.	.	1	.	.	1	Fermanagh.			
1	2	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	5	.	.	5	Galway County.			
3	4	2	1	4	.	17	6	.	3	4	.	.	7	" Town.			
.	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	14	23	1	.	7	Kerry.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	38	Kildare.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Kilkenny County.			
.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	5	.	.	5	" City.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.			
4	10	3	.	2	.	15	36	.	3	4	.	.	7	Leitrim.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	.	9	Limerick County.			
1	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	11	8	2	.	21	" City.			
1	6	2	1	2	.	9	12	1	4	4	1	.	5	Londonderry.			
2	.	2	1	2	.	6	1	.	7	6	.	1	11	Loughford.			
1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	14	Louth, Dundalk.			
.	10	.	4	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	" Drogheda.			
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	11	.	2	11	3	.	16	Mayo.			
.	1	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	12	6	1	.	19	Meath.			
1	6	.	2	1	1	3	25	.	2	6	1	.	9	Monaghan.			
1	8	.	.	.	1	2	12	.	.	1	.	.	9	Queen's.			
7	4	.	.	8	.	17	4	.	1	2	.	.	1	Roscommon.			
3	5	.	2	.	.	8	8	.	1	2	.	.	3	Sligo.			
2	4	.	1	.	.	7	7	.	.	4	.	.	3	Tipperary, Nenagh.			
1	4	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	8	10	1	1	4	" Clonmel.			
.	1	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	9	.	.	20	Tyrone.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	Waterford County.			
1	4	2	.	1	.	15	5	.	1	10	1	.	11	" City.			
1	7	1	2	.	.	5	13	.	8	11	.	.	12	Westmeath.			
3	11	1	1	.	.	8	16	.	6	18	2	2	16	Wexford.			
55	.	31	.	39	.	213	.	2	148	304	54	5	28	Wicklow.			
139	.	29	.	6	.	309	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total Males.			
194	60	45	.	.	.	522	.	.	513	.	.	.	513	Total Females.			
522	.	.	.	.	.	522	.	.	513	.	.	.	513	Total M. and F.			

[continued.  
D 2

TABLE V. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.																TOTAL.	
	AGES AND SEXES.																	
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	4	10	8	10	8	.	.	27	21		
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	2	1	2	.	.	5	5		
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	2		
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	5	2		
Clare, . . . . .	3	.	3	.	1	1	7	7	3	1	6	6	.	.	23	15		
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	14	6	1	9	1	1	4	.	.	.	23	16		
" City, . . . . .	2	6	4	6	19	11	11	20	18	26	25	34	.	.	79	103		
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	4		
Down, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	11	8		
Dublin County, . . . . .	1	.	10	3	7	5	12	14	21	9	28	25	.	.	79	56		
Dublin City :																		
Richmond B., . . . . .	9	.	9	.	5	.	18	.	14	.	62	.	.	.	117	.		
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	12	.	22	.	11	.	46	.	66	.	130	.	.	.	237		
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Galway County, . . . . .	1	1	1	.	3	1	2	4	4	1	5	4	2	1	18	12		
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	3	5	5	14	.	.	9	24		
Kerry, . . . . .	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	2	3	.	.	6	7		
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	1	19	1	3	1	3	1	1	.	4	27		
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	3	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	7		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	8	4		
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	7		
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	3		
" City, . . . . .	1	.	.	2	3	3	2	1	1	4	10	30	.	.	17	40		
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2		
Longford, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	4	.	1	.	.	1	11		
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1		
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	2	3		
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	6	.	2	1	5	.	.	4	14		
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2		
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2		
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1		
Sligo, . . . . .	3	1	.	3	1	1	3	1	1	.	4	10	.	.	12	16		
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	5	2	3	.	.	7	8		
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	3	1	8	7	16	.	.	15	27		
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	3	1	.	10	2	14	6	7	1	3	.	.	.	10	37		
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	8	3		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	.	15	4	9	2	.	.	.	.	6	28		
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	7	2	1	2	1	4	4	2	.	.	15	10		
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	6	2		
Total Males, . . . . .	21	.	37	.	92	.	97	.	101	.	194	.	3	.	545	.		
Total Females, . . . . .	25		36		72		194		187		302		1		817			
Total M. and F. . . . .	46		73		164		291		288		496		4		1,362			
1,362																		

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Classes of Crime.

DRUNKARDS.														COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
AGES AND SEXES.												TOTAL.			
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
.	.	9	29	54	70	41	118	54	49	.	.	158	266	Antrim.	
.	.	10	10	19	43	6	9	8	8	.	.	43	70	Armagh.	
.	.	4	1	33	9	15	3	23	4	.	.	75	17	Carlow.	
.	.	7	2	23	29	16	5	29	4	.	.	75	40	Cavan.	
.	.	3	5	7	25	1	3	5	.	.	.	16	33	Clare.	
.	.	7	8	20	12	5	7	10	6	.	.	42	33	Cork County.	
.	.	.	.	1	16	2	4	1	3	.	.	4	23	" City.	
.	.	.	1	13	16	16	16	16	9	.	.	45	42	Donegal.	
.	.	7	7	16	68	12	10	16	5	.	.	51	90	Down.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.	
3	.	57	.	193	.	146	.	122	.	.	.	521	.	Dublin City:	
.	.	.	171	.	919	.	249	.	167	.	.	.	1,506	Richmond B.	
.	.	2	5	14	13	19	2	5	3	.	.	40	23	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	.	1	12	17	2	3	3	1	.	.	17	22	Fermanagh.	
.	.	7	4	37	106	26	9	23	5	.	.	93	124	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.	
1	.	8	2	31	53	7	16	20	1	.	.	67	72	Kerry.	
.	.	3	23	20	87	7	6	6	4	.	.	36	120	Kildare.	
.	.	.	.	11	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	13	3	Kilkenny County.	
.	.	.	.	12	30	17	149	12	18	8	8	49	205	" City.	
.	.	5	2	13	7	3	4	17	12	.	.	38	25	King's.	
.	.	7	8	14	28	2	.	9	2	.	.	32	38	Leitrim.	
.	.	7	.	20	1	2	1	2	1	.	.	31	3	Limerick County.	
.	.	84	38	96	18	18	10	8	4	.	.	206	70	" City.	
.	.	11	16	47	142	17	46	14	18	.	.	89	222	Londonderry.	
.	.	12	3	16	13	9	6	15	3	.	.	52	25	Longford.	
.	.	7	2	31	69	13	19	12	24	.	.	63	114	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	2	3	35	13	19	16	33	15	.	.	89	47	" Drogheda.	
1	.	8	1	18	11	12	6	14	2	.	.	53	20	Mayo.	
.	.	.	.	23	7	12	.	6	3	.	.	41	10	Meath.	
.	.	1	1	19	9	16	16	32	14	.	.	68	40	Monaghan.	
.	.	7	5	40	7	13	4	11	1	.	.	71	17	Queen's.	
.	.	3	2	5	11	2	3	2	.	.	.	12	16	Roscommon.	
.	.	8	1	12	4	4	6	14	1	.	.	38	12	Sligo.	
1	.	16	3	72	7	41	2	36	3	.	.	166	15	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	.	21	6	88	34	54	7	50	7	27	.	240	54	" Clonmel.	
.	.	13	8	16	15	12	5	18	6	.	.	59	34	Tyrone.	
.	.	1	1	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	Waterford County.	
.	.	17	8	42	41	10	21	2	9	.	.	71	79	" City.	
.	.	5	1	75	15	33	23	19	17	.	.	132	56	Westmeath.	
.	.	23	6	21	6	19	1	17	8	.	.	80	21	Wexford.	
.	.	2	.	51	.	15	.	9	.	.	.	77	.	Wicklow.	
6	.	384	.	1,275	.	665	.	695	.	35	.	3,060	.	Total Males.	
.	.	384	.	1,975	.	806	.	437	.	8	.	3,610	.	Total Females.	
6	.	768	.	3,250	.	1,471	.	1,132	.	43	.	6,670	.	Total M. and F.	
6,670															

[continued.]

TABLE V. *continued.*—AGES AND SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, AND DISCHARGED.															
	AGES AND SEXES.														TOTAL.	
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.	Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.	Exceed- ing 41 Years.	Age could not be ascer- tained.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .			10	1	8	7	25	16	19	13	17	9			79	46
Armagh, . . . . .					1	2	10	18	8	10	6	4			25	34
Carlow, . . . . .			2		8	4	5	4	5		4	3			24	11
Cavan, . . . . .					16	4	29	10	5	2	4	2			54	18
Clare, . . . . .		1	1	1	11	6	33	13	8	3	5	5			58	29
Cork County, . . . . .			10		12	4	25	10	10	6	8	4			65	24
" City, . . . . .			3		10	2	19	7	7						39	9
Donegal, . . . . .					15	2	24	1	7	3	5				51	6
Down, . . . . .					14	1	21	14	6	2	5	2			46	19
Dublin County, . . . . .	3		10		22	2	36	9	9	2	10	1			90	14
Dublin City:																
Richmond B., . . . . .	5		66		74		108		56		44		9		362	
Grangegorman P., . . . . .				17		33		111		44		29				234
Fermanagh, . . . . .					13	1	13	4	6	2	8	2			40	9
Galway County, . . . . .					5	2	20	8	2		1	1			28	11
" Town, . . . . .			1		10	4	16	10	6	3	4	3			37	20
Kerry, . . . . .			3	1	11	3	17	11	5	2	1	4			37	21
Kildare, . . . . .	1		4	2	12	10	22	24	6	3	5	5	1	1	51	45
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	1	1	4	1	8	2	19	8	2	2	4	6			38	20
" City, . . . . .	1		2		6	3	26	12	3	2	4	1			36	18
King's, . . . . .					2	1	7	3	16	7	5	1			30	12
Leitrim, . . . . .					5	3	10	7	1	4	5	1			21	15
Limerick County, . . . . .			2	1	16	9	21	5	8	5	9	3			56	23
" City, . . . . .					138	82	244	73	154	51	104	93			640	299
Londonderry, . . . . .		1	5	5	29	8	64	33	10	10	10	14			118	74
Longford, . . . . .	1		2		8	13	25	6	6	4	6	4			48	27
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .			2		8	5	6	2	3	2	7				26	9
" Drogheda, . . . . .			3	1	1	8	12	5	3	2	4	2	2		25	18
Mayo, . . . . .			1		24	4	20	11	9	6	12	4	81	29	147	54
Meath, . . . . .			1		2	2	8	5	2	1	1	1			14	9
Monaghan, . . . . .	1		1		8	4	11	3	2		3				26	7
Queen's, . . . . .				1	9	4	20	3	4	3	9	3	7	2	49	16
Roscommon, . . . . .			3		4	4	13	3	5	2	3	2			28	11
Sligo, . . . . .			2		11	1	16	4	3	4	8	3			40	12
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .			2	1	6	2	23	12	4	2	2	2			37	19
" Clonmel, . . . . .			5	2	27	22	56	29	21	16	15	14	6	3	130	86
Tyrone, . . . . .			3	1	9	4	12	11	2	3	5	2			31	21
Waterford County, . . . . .					2	1	3	1	2						7	2
" City, . . . . .					7		3	1	1	1					11	2
Westmeath, . . . . .			1		5	1	22	7	9	3	3	2			40	13
Wexford, . . . . .			1	3	8	4	14	6	7	4	4	4			34	21
Wicklow, . . . . .		1			4	2	12	6	7		3				26	9
Total Males, . . . . .	13		150		559		1,084		449		353		106		2,744	
Total Females, . . . . .		4		38		276		529		229		236		35		1,347
Total M. and F. . . . .	17		188		865		1,613		678		589		141		4,091	
4,091																

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Classes of Crime.

REMAINING FOR TRIAL.																	COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
AGES AND SEXES.												TOTAL.		GENERAL TOTAL.			
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.		Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceed- ing 41 Years.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	.	.	6	1	15	2	8	6	7	1	36	10	1,130	1,220	Antrim.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	7	3	1	2	.	10	8	369	277	Armagh.	
.	.	.	1	3	.	2	3	1	2	.	.	6	6	168	95	Carlow.	
.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	6	1	273	117	Cavan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	269	147	Clare.	
1	.	2	1	10	5	12	6	4	1	2	3	31	16	731	430	Cork County.	
.	.	1	.	3	.	4	2	3	.	.	.	11	2	480	567	" City.	
.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1	.	.	1	.	11	2	388	109	Donegal.	
.	.	4	.	1	1	2	3	.	.	3	1	10	5	336	204	Down.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	555	485	Dublin County.	
.	.	2	.	11	.	8	.	1	.	4	.	26	.	2,689	.	Dublin City :	
.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	.	5	5	203	92	Richmond B.	
.	.	.	.	5	1	7	5	.	.	.	.	12	6	299	183	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	267	262	Fermanagh.	
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	5	1	1	9	7	421	202	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	1	1	7	2	1	.	1	.	8	4	303	365	" Town.	
.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	171	86	Kerry.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	128	255	Kildare.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	3	3	191	109	Kilkenny County.	
.	.	1	.	1	3	5	1	2	.	1	.	10	4	187	92	" City.	
.	.	.	.	6	.	7	3	2	.	1	1	16	4	300	141	King's.	
.	.	.	.	1	1	6	2	4	1	2	1	12	5	1,266	724	Leitrim.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	418	384	Limerick County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	5	1	268	107	" City.	
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	5	3	226	201	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	148	129	Longford.	
.	.	.	.	3	.	7	2	2	1	2	1	14	4	560	242	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	2	.	1	1	16	2	189	.90	" Drogheda.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	1	1	1	.	8	2	265	115	Mayo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	2	.	1	5	4	281	142	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	6	2	210	119	Monaghan.	
.	.	.	.	2	3	7	3	1	1	.	.	10	7	277	86	Queen's.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	11	1	3	.	.	.	16	1	433	149	Roscommon.	
.	.	.	.	7	3	4	3	4	.	.	1	15	7	721	444	Sligo.	
.	.	1	.	6	3	6	2	2	.	.	1	15	6	374	208	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	5	1	131	45	" Clonmel.	
.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	212	232	Tyrone.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	1	1	.	.	8	2	386	159	Waterford County.	
.	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	1	.	1	1	5	5	291	152	" City.	
.	.	1	.	.	2	3	1	2	1	1	.	7	4	262	82	Westmeath.	
1	.	15	.	98	.	177	.	57	.	36	.	384	.	16,776	.	Wexford.	
.	.	2	.	35	.	71	.	34	.	22	.	.	164	.	13,311	Wicklow.	
1	17	133	248	91	58	548	548	30,087	30,087	30,087	30,087	548	548	30,087	30,087	Total Males.	
1	17	133	248	91	58	548	548	30,087	30,087	30,087	30,087	548	548	30,087	30,087	Total Females.	
1	17	133	248	91	58	548	548	30,087	30,087	30,087	30,087	548	548	30,087	30,087	Total M. and F.	

[SUMMARY.]

SUMMARY of TABLE V.—AGES and SEXES of the Prisoners Committed to the

CLASSES OF CRIME.	SUMMARY OF AGES.							
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 and not exceeding 21 Years.		Above 21 and not exceeding 31 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons, . . . . .	1	.	54	19	246	111	384	242
Misdemeanants, . . . . .	1	.	23	2	203	40	501	58
Criminal Lunatics, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	1	8	1
Offenders under Larceny Act, . . . . .	21	10	309	99	436	324	352	425
Misdemeanants, . . . . .	11	4	299	93	1,457	883	2,268	2,400
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	.	.	7	3	55	34	117	84
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	1	.	4	.	13	8	51	4
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	.	.	28	6	60	129	55	139
Courts Martial and Deserters, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	148	.	304	.
Under Vagrant Acts, . . . . .	21	25	37	36	92	72	97	194
Drunkards, . . . . .	.	.	6	.	384	384	1,275	1,975
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged, . . . . .	13	4	150	38	589	276	1,084	529
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1861, . . . . .	1	.	15	2	98	35	177	71
Total Males, . . . . .	70	.	934	.	3,785	.	6,673	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	43	.	298	.	2,297	.	6,122
Total Males and Females, . . . . .	113		1,232		6,082		12,795	



several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1861, by Classes of Crime.

SUMMARY OF AGES.									CLASSES OF CRIME.
Above 31 and not exceeding 41 Years.		Exceeding 41 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
100	97	111	73	.	.	896	542	1,438	Felons,
129	32	127	20	2	1	986	153	1,139	Misdemeanants,
5	2	3	1	.	.	20	5	25	Criminal Lunatics,
159	204	135	157	.	2	1,412	1,221	2,633	Offenders under Larceny Act,
750	782	671	687	4	8	5,460	4,857	10,317	Misdemeanants,
107	48	121	73	2	2	409	244	653	Dangerous Lunatics,
20	10	45	20	.	.	134	42	176	Under Revenue Laws.
31	29	39	6	.	.	213	309	522	Under Poor Law Act.
54	.	5	.	.	.	513	.	513	Courts Martial and Deserters.
101	187	194	302	3	1	545	817	1,362	Under Vagrant Acts.
665	806	695	437	35	8	3,060	3,610	6,670	Drunkards.
449	229	353	236	106	35	2,744	1,347	4,091	{ Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged.
57	34	36	22	.	.	384	164	548	Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1861.
2,027	.	2,535	.	152	.	16,776	.	.	Total Males.
.	2,460	.	2,034	.	57	.	13,311	.	Total Females.
5,087		4,569		209		.	.	30,087	Total Males and Females.

TABLE VI.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES													
	FELONS.													
	Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	5	1	9	5	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	21	6
Armagh, . . . . .	6	3	3	2	1	4	2	1	1	3	.	.	13	13
Carlow, . . . . .	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	8	.	.	4	10
Cavan, . . . . .	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	7	.	.	5	10
Clare, . . . . .	10	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	18	2
Cork County, . . . .	35	2	13	1	5	2	8	2	28	7	.	.	89	14
„ City, . . . . .	37	18	21	15	3	7	2	6	2	30	.	.	65	76
Donegal, . . . . .	9	.	5	2	4	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	23	4
Down, . . . . .	14	4	4	10	4	.	1	.	8	10	.	.	31	24
Dublin County, . . .	15	1	3	5	1	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	28	8
Dublin City :														
Richmond B., . . .	83	.	22	.	.	.	1	.	28	.	.	.	134	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	25	.	37	.	2	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	95
Fermanagh, . . . . .	6	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	14	11
Galway County, . . .	7	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	17	13
„ Town, . . . . .	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	10	3
Kerry, . . . . .	12	3	3	.	.	2	8	2	6	7	.	.	29	14
Kildare, . . . . .	16	3	3	9	.	.	.	.	8	9	.	.	27	21
Kilkenny County, . .	9	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	6	8	.	.	19	11
„ City, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	2
King's, . . . . .	1	.	3	1	4	6	2	1	3	5	.	.	13	13
Leitrim, . . . . .	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	6	6
Limerick County, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City, . . . . .	5	.	4	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	13	3
Londonderry, . . . .	9	4	5	6	2	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	18	14
Longford, . . . . .	5	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	10	3
Louth, Dundalk, . .	7	.	1	2	2	2	1	.	3	3	.	.	14	7
„ Drogheda, . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Mayo, . . . . .	11	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	14	29	.	.	27	30
Meath, . . . . .	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.	16	8
Monaghan, . . . . .	2	.	5	1	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	10	4
Queen's, . . . . .	10	1	4	1	.	.	1	.	9	4	.	.	24	6
Roscommon, . . . . .	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	8	11	.	.	12	13
Sligo, . . . . .	5	.	5	6	1	.	2	2	4	1	.	.	17	9
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	24	3
„ Clonmel, . . . . .	8	6	7	6	4	3	6	5	14	17	.	.	39	37
Tyrone, . . . . .	11	.	5	3	5	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	24	10
Waterford County, . .	2	.	1	1	3	1	2	.	6	5	.	.	14	7
„ City, . . . . .	3	2	5	1	4	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	16	5
Westmeath, . . . . .	7	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	.	.	15	7
Wexford, . . . . .	8	2	.	5	5	1	2	.	6	4	.	.	21	12
Wicklow, . . . . .	5	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	11	7
Total Males, . . . .	398	.	161	.	54	.	44	.	236	.	3	.	896	.
Total Females, . . .	.	88	.	140	.	36	.	22	.	255	.	1	.	543
Total M. and F., . .	486		301		90		66		491		4		1,438	
	1,438													

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.														COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Read and Wrote.		Read imper- fectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not as- certained.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
10	1	6	5	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	23	7	Antrim.	
37	.	22	.	8	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	72	.	Armagh.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	Carlow.	
6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	14	.	Cavan.	
7	3	12	5	4	2	.	.	5	4	.	.	28	4	Clare.	
25	5	2	5	5	1	6	1	10	7	.	.	48	19	Cork County.	
10	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	17	3	" City.	
17	.	18	.	10	.	6	.	8	3	.	.	59	3	Donegal.	
19	1	8	2	.	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	30	7	Down.	
14	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	20	5	Dublin County.	
73	.	15	.	.	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	105	.	Dublin City:	
.	4	.	12	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	27	Richmond B.	
20	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	24	4	Grangegorman P.	
1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	14	2	Fermanagh.	
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	14	.	Galway County.	
15	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	19	2	" Town.	
8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	12	2	Kerry.	
10	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	22	2	Kildare.	
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	1	Kilkenny County.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	5	2	" City.	
13	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	25	2	King's.	
16	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	9	.	.	31	11	Leitrim.	
8	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	12	4	Limerick County.	
14	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	26	2	" City.	
29	.	9	.	1	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	49	.	Londonderry.	
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	2	Longford.	
24	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	59	7	.	.	86	10	Louth, Dundalk.	
10	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	Drogheda.	
9	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	1	3	1	25	4	Mayo.	
15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	29	2	Meath.	
1	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	Monaghan.	
26	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	35	1	Queen's.	
14	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	6	1	.	.	31	1	Roscommon.	
7	2	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	12	3	Sligo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
10	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	4	" Clonmel.	
8	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	15	2	Tyrone.	
4	.	5	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	Waterford County.	
494	.	179	.	46	.	29	.	235	.	3	.	986	.	" City.	
.	28	.	44	.	7	.	2	.	71	.	1	.	153	Westmeath.	
522		223		53		31		306		4		1,139		Wexford.	
1,139														Wicklow.	
														Total Males.	
														Total Females.	
														Total M. and F.	

[continued.]

TABLE VI. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.										SUMMARY									
	CRIMINAL LUNATICS.										OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.									
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Alpha- bet.		Wholly illite- rate.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alpha- bet.		Wholly illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .											32	16	41	36	.	.	.	.	32	41
Armagh, . . . . .											9	1	6	12	8	9	2	2	7	10
Carlow, . . . . .							1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	8	9
Cavan, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	7	
Clare, . . . . .							1	.	.	.	3	2	6	4	2	3	1	4	5	9
Cork County, . . . . .							1	1	1	1	29	6	11	18	8	3	15	11	20	33
"  City, . . . . .							.	.	.	.	30	2	4	9	2	3	.	4	7	7
Donegal, . . . . .							.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	3	4
Down, . . . . .							.	.	.	.	13	.	8	11	.	.	.	.	4	9
Dublin County, . . . . .		1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	20	11	10	4	1	.	1	1	14	23	
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B., . . . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	211	.	88	.	13	.	5	.	94	.	
Grangegorman P., . . . . .		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	57	.	96	.	20	.	15	.	90	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .							.	.	.	3	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	2	4	
Galway County, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	14	28	
"  Town, . . . . .							.	.	.	10	1	1	4	2	.	2	.	5	8	
Kerry, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	1	.	4	5	2	4	6	7	6	
Kildare, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	6	6	2	.	.	.	.	17	13	
Kilkenny County, . . . . .							.	.	.	1	1	3	8	2	.	.	.	10	13	
"  City, . . . . .							.	.	.	4	1	1	6	1	2	.	.	5	3	
King's, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	3	1	1	.	1	1	3	1	4	5	7	9	
Leitrim, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	9	.	
Limerick County, . . . . .							.	.	.	13	3	5	6	.	.	.	.	21	23	
"  City, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	24	5	32	12	6	6	8	4	9	43	
Londonderry, . . . . .			1	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	14	8	8	3	3	2	6	14	
Longford, . . . . .							.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	1	.	4	4	
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .							.	.	.	9	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	6	10	
"  Drogheda, . . . . .							.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	
Mayo, . . . . .							.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	
Meath, . . . . .							.	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	13	6	
Monaghan, . . . . .							.	.	.	5	1	6	4	4	17	.	1	3	6	
Queen's, . . . . .							1	1	1	4	1	4	9	1	.	1	.	12	19	
Roscommon, . . . . .							.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	
Sligo, . . . . .			1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	2	1	1	
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .							.	.	.	9	5	5	11	.	2	.	.	20	21	
"  Clonmel, . . . . .							.	.	.	6	3	8	6	4	2	9	18	17	34	
Tyrone, . . . . .							.	.	.	5	1	6	8	4	2	3	.	5	8	
Waterford County, . . . . .							.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	6	
"  City, . . . . .							.	.	.	7	2	9	1	3	8	.	.	15	19	
Westmeath, . . . . .							.	.	.	4	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	5	14	
Wexford, . . . . .	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	6	5	6	2	5	2	2	9	13	
Wicklow, . . . . .							.	.	.	.	1	3	1	4	.	5	1	.	.	
Total Males, . . . . .	12	.	3	.	1	.	4	.	20	503	.	30	.	91	.	66	.	449	.	
Total Females, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	146	.	305	.	91	.	80	.	609	
Total M. and F., . . . . .	14	3	1	7	25	649	608	182	146	1,048										
	25										2,633									

the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.																COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Knew Spell- ing.		Knew Alpha- bet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascer- tained.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
105	93	216	51	207	311	.	.	.	.	166	399	.	.	589	761	Antrim.	
32	40	50	4	25	16	20	20	9	9	46	48	.	.	150	97	Armagh.	
13	12	9	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	16	20	.	.	27	26	Carlow.	
9	8	33	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	45	19	.	.	93	23	Cavan.	
17	22	20	5	18	2	10	.	12	6	16	11	.	.	76	24	Clare.	
53	71	111	26	32	36	12	22	31	21	80	103	.	.	266	208	Cork County.	
36	25	89	20	55	41	16	18	9	21	39	248	.	.	208	348	" City.	
8	7	43	3	37	8	16	4	16	7	30	8	.	.	142	30	Donegal.	
25	20	41	6	27	20	.	3	.	.	29	37	.	.	97	66	Down.	
46	41	103	65	20	59	4	2	4	3	62	125	.	.	193	254	Dublin County.	
411	.	413	.	185	.	14	.	4	.	265	.	.	.	881	.	Dublin City:	
.	287	.	379	.	496	.	.	.	.	.	614	.	.	.	1,489	Richmond B.	
6	11	29	3	11	8	.	.	.	.	15	9	.	.	55	20	Grangegorman P.	
28	30	31	7	15	4	.	.	.	.	89	60	.	.	135	71	Fermanagh.	
20	13	36	15	8	9	2	.	2	.	20	50	.	.	68	74	Galway County.	
23	19	88	8	9	8	22	1	46	14	38	21	.	.	203	52	" Town.	
28	23	35	19	11	27	.	.	.	.	43	67	1	1	90	114	Kerry.	
16	22	13	2	7	2	1	.	.	.	26	11	.	.	47	15	Kildare.	
11	14	3	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	5	9	.	.	14	10	Kilkenny County.	
16	16	11	.	7	1	26	2	9	5	12	16	.	.	65	24	" City.	
12	2	40	6	11	2	2	.	.	.	16	17	.	.	69	25	King's.	
39	32	32	1	9	5	12	4	.	.	30	15	.	.	83	25	Leitrim.	
79	70	61	12	82	31	16	14	18	21	88	155	.	.	265	233	Limerick County.	
34	28	27	3	45	11	8	7	1	.	21	13	.	.	102	34	" City.	
7	7	18	5	16	2	17	1	3	.	16	12	.	.	70	20	Londonderry.	
20	14	27	3	6	6	.	2	.	.	32	29	.	.	65	40	Longford.	
4	3	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	.	8	48	.	.	17	54	Louth, Dundalk.	
2	4	62	4	10	6	.	.	.	.	127	64	.	.	199	74	" Drogheda.	
19	7	22	5	6	.	.	1	.	.	21	33	.	.	49	39	Mayo.	
18	29	14	.	33	2	13	17	.	.	10	4	.	.	70	23	Meath.	
22	29	23	5	11	9	2	.	1	.	29	20	.	1	66	35	Monaghan.	
6	6	51	7	9	8	.	.	.	.	42	31	.	.	102	46	Queen's.	
3	6	49	3	18	2	17	1	18	3	16	4	.	.	118	13	Rosecommon.	
34	39	46	10	9	13	3	.	.	.	32	21	.	.	90	44	Sligo.	
44	63	41	24	20	19	18	9	37	31	60	69	3	6	179	158	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
23	19	75	3	32	31	27	9	6	2	36	27	.	.	176	72	" Clonmel.	
29	6	1	.	4	.	6	3	3	4	28	12	.	.	42	19	Tyrone.	
34	30	19	4	11	8	5	.	7	.	16	98	.	.	58	110	Waterford County.	
13	16	55	4	9	1	.	.	.	.	59	23	.	.	123	28	" City.	
25	34	23	6	7	5	9	3	5	2	14	11	.	.	58	27	Westmeath.	
12	3	15	5	10	7	6	5	29	15	.	.	.	.	60	32	Wexford.	
1,412	.	2,081	.	1,055	.	306	.	271	.	1,743	.	4	.	5,460	.	Wicklow.	
.	1,221	.	728	.	1,227	.	149	.	164	.	2,581	.	8	.	4,857	Total Males.	
2,633	.	2,809	.	2,282	.	455	.	435	.	4,324	.	12	.	10,317	.	Total Females.	
10,317																Total M. and F.	

[continued.]

TABLE VI. *continued.*—STATE OF EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY																			
	DANGEROUS LUNATICS.														UNDER					
	Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Knew Spelling		Knew Alpha- bet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not as- certained.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Knew Spelling	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	3	1	10	6	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	17	9	9	.	4	.	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	3	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	7	5	1	.	1	1	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	3	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	13	6	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County, . . . . .	6	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	6	1	1	16	12	3	.	.	.	1	.
"  City, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . . . .	11	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	21	8	.	.	38	15	10	.	2	.	4	.
Down, . . . . .	12	3	11	1	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	30	9	1	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin County, . . . . .	9	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	7	3	19	12	.	1	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B., . . . . .	29	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	42	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	17	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	42	.	1	.	1	.	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	7	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	16	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	5	16	5	1	.	.	.	.	.
"  Town, . . . . .	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kildare, . . . . .	3	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
"  City, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	3	2	2	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	7	2	3	.	.	.	.	.
"  City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	4	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	14	4	1	.	1	1	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	7	4	1	3	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
"  Drogheda, . . . . .	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	21	.	.	23	22	1	.	.	1	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	2	.	7	3	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	12	6	2	.	5	1	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	1	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	6	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	8	10	4	1	1	.	.	.
"  Clonmel, . . . . .	4	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	1	15	4	.	.	2	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.
Waterford County, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
"  City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	14	4	1	1	.	.	1	1
Wicklow, . . . . .	3	3	1	2	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	7	9	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males, . . . . .	163	.	72	.	3	.	3	.	133	.	35	.	409	.	54	.	19	.	6	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	55	.	58	.	4	.	5	.	102	.	20	.	244	.	4	.	7	.	1
Total M. and F., . . . . .	218		130		7		8		235		55		653		58		26		7	
	653																			
	176																			



the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.																		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
REVENUE LAWS.						UNDER POOR LAW ACT.													
Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read imper- fectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	1	.	14	.	3	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	19	1	Antrim.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	1	1	3	4	Armagh.	
.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	7	Carlow.	
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	9	Cavan.	
.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	8	2	Clare.	
.	.	1	.	5	.	10	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	8	10	26	16	Cork County.	
4	1	25	12	45	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	" City.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	4	Donegal.	
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.	
.	.	3	.	13	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	Dublin City:	
.	.	.	.	.	2	18	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	75	Richmond B.	
.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	4	.	5	.	3	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	6	7	11	Fermanagh.	
.	.	2	1	3	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.	
.	.	.	1	.	2	6	1	3	.	1	.	2	1	5	4	17	6	Kerry.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	4	Kildare.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	" City.	
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.	
.	.	2	2	5	2	7	12	3	10	.	.	.	.	5	14	15	36	Leitrim.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.	
.	.	.	2	2	3	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	4	1	" City.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	.	1	5	9	12	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	Longford.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	3	3	4	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	6	" Drogheda.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.	
.	.	1	1	8	2	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	7	1	11	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	Monaghan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	25	Queen's.	
.	.	5	4	6	5	7	.	2	2	.	2	4	.	1	10	2	12	Roscommon.	
.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	4	.	17	4	Sligo.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2	2	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	8	8	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	" Clonmel	
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	Tyrone.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	Waterford County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.	
.	.	.	1	2	3	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	15	5	Westmeath.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	1	3	1	7	5	13	Wexford.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	1	6	1	3	4	4	.	.	8	16	Wicklow.	
4	.	51	.	134	.	88	.	40	.	8	.	16	.	59	.	213	.	Total Males.	
.	1	.	29	.	42	.	68	.	86	.	10	.	13	.	132	.	309	Total Females.	
5		80		176		156		126		18		31		191		522		Total M. and F.	
522																			

[continued.]

TABLE VI. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	COURTS MARTIAL AND DESSERTERS.						UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.													
	Read and Wrote.	Read im- perfectly.	Knew Spelling.	Knew Alphabet.	Wholly illiterate.	TOTAL.	Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alpha- bet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim, . . . . .	21	12	.	.	9	42	6	3	14	9	.	.	.	.	7	9	.	.	27	21
Armagh, . . . . .	1	2	1	.	1	5	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	4	3	.	.	5	5
Carlow, . . . . .	2	3	.	.	1	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	5	2
Cavan, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	5	2
Clare, . . . . .	3	.	.	.	4	7	.	.	4	3	.	2	6	1	13	9	.	.	23	15
Cork County, . . . .	21	4	2	5	4	36	9	.	3	3	2	2	.	2	9	9	.	.	23	16
" City, . . . . .	9	9	3	1	3	25	21	6	30	7	4	4	6	7	18	79	.	.	79	100
Donegal, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	1	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	4
Down, . . . . .	3	.	.	.	2	5	4	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	11	8
Dublin County, . . .	12	5	.	.	11	28	27	13	16	7	2	1	.	.	34	35	.	.	79	56
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B., . . .	34	15	.	.	18	67	38	.	18	.	.	1	.	60	.	.	.	.	117	257
Grangegorman P., .	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	35	.	44	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	257
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	1	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	11	2	1	18	13
Galway County, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	22	.	.	6	24
" Town, . . . . .	1	2	.	.	2	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	4	1	.	.	2	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5	.	.	6	7
Kildare, . . . . .	20	3	.	.	15	38	2	3	.	9	.	.	.	.	1	15	1	.	4	27
Kilkenny County, . .	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	.	.	5	7
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	8	4
King's, . . . . .	3	1	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	2	.	7	7
Leitrim, . . . . .	4	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3
Limerick County, . .	4	1	4	.	9	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	3
" City, . . . . .	9	5	2	.	5	21	3	.	4	5	2	3	2	4	6	28	.	.	17	40
Londonderry, . . . .	1	4	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2
Longford, . . . . .	3	1	1	.	6	11	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	1	11
Louth, Dundalk, . .	6	5	1	.	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
" Drogheda, . . .	2	1	1	.	2	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	3
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	.	.	4	14
Meath, . . . . .	3	2	.	.	11	16	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3
Monaghan, . . . . .	4	4	8	.	3	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	7	1	.	.	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1
Sligo, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	3	3	1	.	3	1	.	2	2	6	10	.	.	12	16	
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	1	2	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	.	.	7	8
" Clonmel, . . . .	1	.	2	.	1	4	2	1	3	1	.	4	6	11	4	10	.	.	15	27
Tyrone, . . . . .	9	7	1	.	3	20	4	1	2	11	2	3	.	2	2	20	.	.	10	37
Waterford County, . .	4	1	.	.	4	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	8	3
" City, . . . . .	8	.	.	.	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	7	2	.	.	3	12	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	25	.	.	6	28
Wexford, . . . . .	7	.	2	2	5	16	4	1	3	.	2	2	2	1	4	6	.	.	15	10
Wicklow, . . . . .	10	9	4	5	.	28	2	1	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2
Total Males, . . . .	229	107	33	13	131	513	156	.	108	.	15	.	26	.	237	.	3	.	545	.
Total Females, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	.	117	.	22	.	35	.	564	.	3	.	817
Total M. and F., . .	513						232		225		37		61		801		6		1,362	

1,362

the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

DRUNKARDS.														COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.		
Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
81	37	42	91	.	.	6	6	2	12	35	138	.	.	158	266	Antrim.
9	4	12	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	30	.	.	43	70	Armagh.
14	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	14	.	.	75	17	Carlow.
22	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	38	.	.	75	40	Cavan.
2	1	4	7	.	.	.	.	2	4	8	21	.	.	16	33	Clare.
20	5	5	8	2	1	3	4	12	15	.	.	.	.	42	33	Cork County.
.	.	1	5	.	11	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	.	4	23	" City.
25	.	7	8	.	.	.	.	13	34	.	.	.	.	45	42	Donegal.
18	17	8	16	1	.	.	.	24	57	.	.	.	.	51	90	Down.
																Dublin County.
247	.	87	.	.	.	.	.	187	.	.	.	.	.	521		Dublin City:
	358	.	491	.	.	.	.	.	657	.	.	.	.	1,506		Richmond B.
6	.	15	14	.	.	.	.	19	9	.	.	.	.	40	23	Grangegorman P.
6	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	9	16	.	.	.	.	17	22	Fermanagh.
42	34	4	19	.	.	.	.	47	73	.	.	.	.	93	124	Galway County.
																" Town.
34	17	5	15	2	8	17	19	9	13	.	.	.	.	67	72	Kerry.
12	12	5	25	.	.	.	.	19	83	.	.	.	.	36	120	Kildare.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	13	3	Kilkenny County.
14	13	6	60	3	12	.	.	26	120	.	.	.	.	49	205	" City.
2	.	5	.	7	3	3	2	15	11	6	9	.	.	38	25	King's.
9	14	2	1	.	3	.	.	21	20	.	.	.	.	32	38	Leitrim.
16	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	31	3	Limerick County.
72	4	51	14	18	12	6	3	59	37	.	.	.	.	206	70	" City.
19	4	34	78	18	23	.	3	18	114	.	.	.	.	89	222	Londonderry.
10	1	6	7	11	1	3	.	22	16	.	.	.	.	52	25	Longford.
34	4	7	8	1	1	.	.	21	101	.	.	.	.	63	104	Louth, Dundalk.
29	2	16	4	15	2	.	.	29	39	.	.	.	.	89	47	" Drogheda.
12	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	40	17	.	.	.	.	53	20	Mayo.
13	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	27	5	.	.	.	.	41	10	Meath.
21	1	25	3	7	21	.	.	15	15	.	.	.	.	68	40	Monaghan.
20	4	9	6	1	.	.	.	41	7	.	.	.	.	71	17	Queen's.
6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	13	.	.	.	.	12	16	Roscommon.
6	1	6	.	5	1	7	2	14	8	.	.	.	.	38	12	Sligo.
101	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	59	13	.	.	.	.	166	15	Tipperary, Nenagh.
53	10	15	8	.	.	.	.	145	36	27	.	.	.	240	54	" Clonmel.
18	1	7	13	10	5	.	.	24	15	.	.	.	.	59	34	Tyrone.
1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	7	3	Waterford County.
21	.	15	9	.	3	.	.	35	67	.	.	.	.	71	79	" City.
54	1	14	16	.	.	.	.	64	39	.	.	.	.	132	56	Westmeath.
36	13	10	4	11	.	7	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	80	21	Wexford.
16	.	10	.	16	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	.	Wicklow.
1,126	.	458	.	134	.	85	.	1,224	.	33	.	3,060	.			Total Males.
	573	.	957	.	113	.	49	.	1,909	.	9	.	3,610			Total Females.
1,699		1,415		247		134		3,133		42		6,670				Total M. and F.
6,670																

[continued.]

TABLE VI. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, AND DISCHARGED.													
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	15	3	22	12	.	.	.	.	42	31	.	.	79	46
Armagh, . . . . .	2	1	3	3	5	6	3	5	12	19	.	.	25	34
Carlow, . . . . .	8	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	15	8	.	.	24	11
Cavan, . . . . .	18	3	11	4	.	.	.	.	25	11	.	.	54	18
Clare, . . . . .	12	4	6	7	5	4	9	5	26	9	.	.	58	29
Cork County, . . . . .	32	7	8	4	2	3	5	3	18	7	.	.	65	24
" City, . . . . .	16	2	11	1	4	2	4	1	4	3	.	.	39	9
Donegal, . . . . .	13	.	14	2	4	.	7	1	13	3	.	.	51	6
Down, . . . . .	19	3	10	3	1	.	.	.	16	13	.	.	46	19
Dublin County, . . . . .	45	6	10	2	6	.	2	.	27	6	.	.	90	14
Dublin City:														
Richmond B., . . . . .	194	.	72	.	9	.	5	.	73	.	9	.	302	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	80	.	62	.	.	.	2	.	90	.	.	.	234
Fermanagh, . . . . .	19	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	15	4	.	.	40	9
Galway County, . . . . .	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	10	.	.	28	11
" Town, . . . . .	24	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	.	37	20
Kerry, . . . . .	15	1	1	7	3	.	6	5	12	8	.	.	37	21
Kildare, . . . . .	22	5	6	8	1	.	.	.	21	31	1	1	51	45
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	13	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	19	17	.	.	38	20
" City, . . . . .	17	.	8	7	2	2	.	.	9	9	.	.	36	18
King's, . . . . .	5	1	2	1	5	.	3	4	6	2	9	4	30	12
Leitrim, . . . . .	8	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	11	11	.	.	21	15
Limerick County, . . . . .	23	2	5	4	9	.	.	.	19	17	.	.	56	23
" City, . . . . .	132	19	85	22	34	26	32	28	357	204	.	.	640	299
Londonderry, . . . . .	36	11	42	27	5	2	.	.	35	34	.	.	118	74
Longford, . . . . .	16	1	11	5	6	4	2	1	13	16	.	.	48	27
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	10	2	5	2	1	.	.	.	10	5	.	.	26	9
" Drogheda, . . . . .	6	3	6	5	.	.	1	.	10	10	2	.	25	18
Mayo, . . . . .	14	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	47	24	81	29	147	54
Meath, . . . . .	6	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	14	9
Monaghan, . . . . .	6	.	14	.	6	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	26	7
Queen's, . . . . .	23	2	8	5	.	1	.	.	11	6	7	2	49	16
Roscommon, . . . . .	15	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	7	.	.	28	11
Sligo, . . . . .	13	1	7	5	3	.	11	3	6	3	.	.	40	12
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	17	5	3	.	.	.	1	.	16	14	.	.	37	19
" Clonmel, . . . . .	33	12	11	11	23	18	21	20	36	22	6	3	130	86
Tyrone, . . . . .	13	3	1	9	5	2	3	2	9	5	.	.	31	21
Waterford County, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	7	2
" City, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	11	2
Westmeath, . . . . .	7	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	27	13	.	.	40	13
Wexford, . . . . .	20	3	1	6	5	6	3	1	5	5	.	.	34	21
Wicklow, . . . . .	13	2	4	3	2	1	7	3	.	.	.	.	26	9
Total Males, . . . . .	907	.	419	.	147	.	125	.	1,031	.	115	.	2,744	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	197	.	240	.	84	.	84	.	703	.	39	.	1,347
Total M. and F., . . . . .	1,104		659		231		209		1,734		154		4,091	
	4,091													

the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

REMAINING FOR TRIAL.												GENERAL TOTAL.		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14	3	16	4	.	.	.	.	6	3	36	10	1,130	1,220	Antrim.
4	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	4	5	10	8	369	277	Armagh.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	6	6	168	95	Carlow.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	6	1	273	117	Cavan.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	269	147	Clare.
13	.	4	3	1	2	3	4	10	7	31	16	731	430	Cork County.
9	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	2	480	567	" City.
4	.	3	1	2	.	1	2	.	.	11	2	388	109	Donegal.
5	1	3	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	336	204	Down.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	555	485	Dublin County.
11	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	26	.	2,689	.	Dublin City:
.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	18	.	4,063	Richmond B.
3	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	5	203	92	Grangegorman P.
6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	12	6	299	183	Fermanagh.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	267	262	Galway County.
6	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	5	9	7	421	202	" Town.
3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	8	4	303	365	Kerry.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	2	171	86	Kildare.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128	255	Kilkenny County.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	3	3	191	109	" City.
3	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	3	10	4	187	92	King's.
7	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	5	4	16	4	300	141	Leitrim.
2	.	2	1	1	1	1	.	6	3	12	5	1,266	724	Limerick County.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	418	384	" City.
2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	268	107	Londonderry.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5	3	226	201	Longford.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	1	148	129	Louth, Dundalk.
7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	14	4	560	242	" Drogheda.
6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	16	2	189	90	Mayo.
.	1	4	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	265	115	Meath.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	5	4	281	142	Monaghan.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	6	2	210	119	Queen's.
4	1	1	1	.	1	5	1	.	3	10	7	277	86	Roscommon.
7	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	16	1	433	149	Sligo.
3	2	4	1	3	.	.	.	5	4	15	7	721	444	Tipperary, Nenagh.
5	1	4	4	1	.	.	.	5	1	15	6	374	208	" Clonmel.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1	131	45	Tyrone.
2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	2	212	232	Waterford County.
2	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	3	2	8	2	386	159	" City.
2	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	2	5	5	291	152	Westmeath.
3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	7	4	262	82	Wexford.
151	.	69	.	23	.	16	.	125	.	384	.	16,776	.	Wicklow.
23		34		6		9		92		164		13,311		Total Males.
174		103		29		25		217		548		30,087		Total Females.
548														Total M. and F.

[SUMMARY.  
E 2

SUMMARY of TABLE VI.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed

CLASSES OF CRIME.	EDUCATION ON							
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Know Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.	
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons, . . . . .	398	88	161	140	54	36	44	22
Misdemeanants, . . . . .	494	28	179	44	46	7	29	2
Criminal Lunatics, . . . . .	12	2	3	.	.	.	1	.
Offenders under Larceny Act, . . . . .	503	146	303	305	91	91	66	80
Misdemeanants, . . . . .	2,081	728	1,055	1,227	306	149	271	164
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	163	55	72	58	3	4	3	5
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	54	4	19	7	6	1	4	1
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	88	68	40	86	8	10	18	13
Courts Martial and Deserters, . . . . .	229	.	107	.	33	.	13	.
Under Vagrant Acts, . . . . .	156	76	108	117	15	22	26	35
Drunkards, . . . . .	1,126	573	458	957	134	113	85	49
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged, . . . . .	907	197	419	240	147	84	125	84
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1861, . . . . .	151	23	69	34	23	6	16	9
Total Males, . . . . .	6,362	.	2,993	.	866	.	701	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1,988	.	3,215	.	523	.	464
Total Males and Females, . . . . .	8,350		6,208		1,389		1,165	



to the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

COMMITTAL.							CLASSES OF CRIME.
Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	CONVICTED.
236	255	3	1	896	542	1,438	Felons,
235	71	3	1	986	153	1,139	Misdemeanants,
4	3	.	.	20	5	25	Criminal Lunatics,
449	599	.	.	1,412	1,221	2,633	Offenders under Larceny Act,
1,743	2,581	4	8	5,460	4,857	10,317	Misdemeanants,
133	102	35	20	409	244	653	Dangerous Lunatics,
51	29	.	.	134	42	176	Under Revenue Laws.
59	132	.	.	213	309	522	Under Poor Law Act.
131	.	.	.	513	.	513	Courts Martial and Deserters.
237	564	3	3	545	817	1,362	Under Vagrant Acts.
1,224	1,909	33	9	3,060	3,610	6,670	Drunkards.
1,031	703	115	39	2,744	1,347	4,091	{ Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged.
125	92	.	.	384	164	548	Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1861.
5,658	.	196	.	16,776	.	.	Total Males.
.	7,040	.	81	.	13,311	.	Total Females.
12,698		277				30,087	Total Males and Females.

TABLE VII.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER																	
	FELONS.								MISDEMEANANTS.									
	Protest- ant.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protest- ant.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	8	2	5	2	8	2	21	6	9	1	4	1	10	5	.	.	23	7
Armagh, . . . . .	5	4	.	.	8	9	13	13	4	.	16	.	11	.	.	.	72	.
Carlow, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	2	9	4	10	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1
Cavan, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	5	9	5	10	2	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	14	.
Clare, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	17	2	18	2	3	.	.	.	25	14	.	.	28	14
Cork County, . . . .	6	1	.	.	83	13	89	14	1	1	.	.	47	18	.	.	48	10
" City, . . . . .	10	3	3	.	52	73	65	76	2	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	17	3
Donegal, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	21	2	23	4	.	6	.	.	47	3	.	.	59	3
Down, . . . . .	8	7	8	6	15	11	31	24	7	10	3	.	13	4	.	.	30	7
Dublin County, . . .	9	.	.	.	19	8	28	8	3	1	.	.	16	5	.	.	20	3
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B., . . .	22	.	1	.	111	.	134	.	16	2	.	.	67	.	21	.	105	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	11	.	.	.	84	.	95	.	2	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	27
Fermanagh, . . . .	8	4	.	.	6	7	14	11	3	2	.	.	21	2	.	.	24	4
Galway County, . . .	1	1	.	.	16	12	17	13	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	14	2
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	3	10	3	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	14	.
Kerry, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	28	14	29	14	.	.	.	.	19	2	.	.	19	2
Kildare, . . . . .	6	2	.	.	21	19	27	21	5	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	12	2
Kilkenny County, . .	5	.	.	.	14	11	19	11	.	.	.	.	22	2	.	.	22	2
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	1
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	13	13	13	13	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	6	5	6	6	.	.	.	.	25	2	.	.	25	2
Limerick County, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	11	.	.	31	11
" City, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	11	3	13	3	.	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	12	4
Londonderry, . . . .	2	5	4	3	12	6	18	14	10	.	5	.	11	2	.	.	26	2
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	3	10	3	.	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	49	.
Louth, Dundalk, . .	1	1	.	.	13	6	14	7	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	4	2
" Drogheda, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	1	1	.	.	26	29	27	30	.	.	.	.	86	10	.	.	86	10
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	16	8	16	8	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	8	4	10	4	3	1	1	.	19	.	.	.	23	1
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	24	6	24	6	2	.	.	.	21	3	2	1	25	4
Roscommon, . . . .	.	.	.	.	12	13	12	13	1	.	.	.	28	2	.	.	29	2
Sligo, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	16	9	17	9	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	9	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	2	.	.	.	22	3	24	3	2	.	.	.	33	1	.	.	35	1
" Clonmel, . . . .	1	1	.	.	38	36	39	37	.	.	.	.	31	1	.	.	31	1
Tyrone, . . . . .	8	4	1	1	15	5	24	10	2	1	1	1	9	1	.	.	12	3
Waterford County, .	1	.	.	.	13	7	14	7	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
" City, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	16	4	16	5	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	4
Westmeath, . . . . .	3	1	.	.	12	6	15	7	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	15	2
Wexford, . . . . .	3	1	.	.	18	11	21	12	1	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	13	2
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	11	6	11	7	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	19	.
Total Males, . . . .	119	.	24	.	753	.	896	.	124	.	46	.	793	.	23	.	986	.
Total Females, . . .	.	50	.	12	.	474	.	542	.	8	.	5	.	139	.	1	.	153
Total M. and F., . .	175	36	1,227	1,438	132	51	932	24	1,139									
	1,438								1,139									

County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
CRIMINAL LUNATICS.								OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.									
Protest- ant.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protest- ant.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	29	28	21	12	55	53	105	93	Antrim.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	16	14	.	3	16	23	32	40	Armagh.			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	12	13	12	Carlow.			
1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	9	6	9	8	Cavan.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	22	17	22	Clare.			
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	5	8	7		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	5	4	8	8	25	20		
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5	6	.	2	.	41	33	46	41		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	5	.	.	79	66	83	71		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	25	36	25		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8					

TABLE VII. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.																	
	MISDEMEANANTS.										DANGEROUS LUNATICS.							
	Protest- ant.	Presby- terian.	Roman Catholic.	Not ascer- tained.	TOTAL.		Protest- ant.	Presby- terian.	Roman Catholic.	Not ascer- tained.	TOTAL.		Protest- ant.	Presby- terian.	Roman Catholic.	Not ascer- tained.	TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	191	325	98	83	300	353	.	.	589	761	3	2	9	5	5	2	.	17
Armagh, . . .	50	27	13	2	87	68	.	.	150	97	2	2	.	2	7	4	.	11
Carlow, . . .	1	1	.	.	26	25	.	.	27	26	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	2
Cavan, . . .	8	3	.	.	85	20	.	.	93	23	1	1	.	1	6	3	.	7
Clare, . . .	.	.	.	.	76	21	.	.	76	24	.	.	.	.	13	6	.	13
Cork County, .	27	9	2	.	237	199	.	.	266	208	1	1	.	.	14	10	1	16
" City, . . .	8	12	.	.	200	336	.	.	208	348	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2
Donegal, . . .	6	6	5	2	131	22	.	.	142	30	6	2	2	1	30	12	.	38
Down, . . .	29	19	23	8	45	39	.	.	97	66	6	1	9	4	15	4	.	30
Dublin County, .	12	23	2	.	179	231	.	.	193	254	6	2	.	.	13	10	.	19
Dublin City :																		
Richmond B.,	81	.	5	.	795	.	.	.	881	.	4	.	1	.	37	.	.	42
Grangegorman P.,	138	.	3	.	1,348	.	.	.	1,489	.	9	.	.	.	33	.	.	42
Fermanagh, .	23	6	1	.	31	14	.	.	55	20	5	2	.	.	5	5	.	10
Galway County, .	2	2	1	.	132	69	.	.	135	71	.	.	.	.	16	5	.	16
" Town, . . .	.	.	.	.	68	74	.	.	68	74	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2
Kerry, . . .	.	.	.	.	203	52	.	.	203	52	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3
Kildare, . . .	9	19	.	.	80	94	1	1	90	114	2	.	.	.	5	5	.	7
Kilkenny County, .	2	2	.	.	45	13	.	.	47	15	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	5
" City, . . .	.	.	.	.	14	10	.	.	14	10	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
King's, . . .	2	.	.	.	63	24	.	.	65	24	.	.	.	.	10	5	.	10
Leitrim, . . .	5	3	.	.	64	22	.	.	69	25	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Limerick County, .	1	.	.	.	82	25	.	.	83	25	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	7
" City, . . .	18	8	.	.	247	225	.	.	265	233	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Londonderry, . .	10	5	21	8	71	21	.	.	102	84	1	.	4	3	9	1	.	14
Longford, . . .	1	.	.	.	69	20	.	.	70	20	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	5
Louth, Dundalk, .	1	2	1	.	63	38	.	.	65	40	3	2	.	.	6	8	.	9
" Drogheda, .	.	3	.	.	17	51	.	.	17	54	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
Mayo, . . .	2	8	.	.	197	66	.	.	199	74	2	.	.	.	21	22	.	23
Meath, . . .	.	3	1	.	48	36	.	.	49	39	.	1	.	.	12	.	.	12
Monaghan, . . .	5	2	1	1	64	20	.	.	70	23	1	1	.	2	11	3	.	12
Queen's, . . .	2	.	.	.	64	35	.	.	66	35	2	.	.	.	3	4	.	5
Roscommon, . . .	1	.	.	.	101	46	.	.	102	46	1	.	.	.	9	10	.	10
Sligo, . . .	6	.	.	.	112	13	.	.	118	13	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	3
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	2	1	.	.	88	43	.	.	90	44	1	2	.	.	7	8	.	8
" Clonmel, . .	.	2	.	.	176	150	3	6	179	158	1	.	.	.	14	4	.	15
Tyrone, . . .	29	14	11	4	136	54	.	.	176	72	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Waterford County, .	.	.	.	.	42	19	.	.	42	19	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	5
" City, . . .	.	.	.	.	58	110	.	.	58	110	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Westmeath, . . .	4	1	.	.	119	27	.	.	123	28	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	6
Wexford, . . .	5	.	.	.	53	27	.	.	58	27	2	.	.	.	12	4	.	14
Wicklow, . . .	3	4	.	.	57	28	.	.	60	32	3	1	.	.	4	8	.	7
Total Males, . .	546	.	185	.	4,725	.	4	.	5,460	.	56	.	27	.	325	.	1	409
Total Females, .	.	648	.	111	.	4,091	.	7	.	4,857	.	30	.	16	.	197	.	244
Total M. and F.,	1,194	.	296	.	8,816	.	11	.	10,317	.	86	.	43	.	522	.	2	653
	10,317										653							

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

UNDER REVENUE LAWS.								UNDER POOR LAW ACT.								COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.																
Protest- ant.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protest- ant.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.																		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																	
2	.	8	.	4	.	14	.	6	.	8	1	5	.	19	1	Antrim.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	2	3	4	Armagh.																
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	7	Carlow.																
.	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	Cavan.																
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	8	2	Clare.																
1	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	25	16	26	16	Cork County.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.																
1	.	.	.	45	13	45	13	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	Donegal.																
1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	1	.	1	2	2	4	4	Down.																
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.																
1	.	.	.	12	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	Dublin City :																
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	72	.	75	Richmond B.																
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	Grangegorman P.																
.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	3	.	.	7	8	7	11	Fermanagh.																
.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	2	Galway County.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.																
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	15	6	17	6	Kerry.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	4	Kildare.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.																
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	King's.																
1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.																
.	.	.	.	5	2	5	2	1	.	.	.	14	36	15	36	Limerick County.																
1	1	1	1	.	1	2	3	1	.	2	.	1	1	4	1	" City.																
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	7	11	9	12	Londonderry.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	6	1	Louth, Dundalk.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	" Drogheda.																
.	.	.	.	4	4	4	4	.	1	.	.	1	5	1	6	Mayo.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	1	11	Meath.																
.	.	.	.	8	2	8	2	1	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	Monaghan.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	24	3	25	Queen's.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	12	2	12	Roscommon.																
.	.	.	.	6	5	6	5	2	.	.	.	15	4	17	4	Sligo.																
.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1	1	.	.	.	7	8	8	8	Tipperary, Nenagh.																
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	7	7	" Clonmel.																
.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	3	.	1	1	1	1	5	Tyrone.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	Waterford County.																
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.																
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	12	5	15	5	Westmeath.																
.	.	.	.	1	3	2	3	1	.	.	.	4	13	5	13	Wexford.																
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	8	14	8	16	Wicklow.																
8	.	10	.	116	.	134	.	27	.	10	.	176	.	213	.	Total Males.																
.	2	.	1	.	39	.	42	.	16	.	4	.	289	.	309	Total Females.																
10				11				155				176				43				14				465				522				Total M. and F.
176																522																

[continued.]

TABLE VII. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.				UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.										DRUNKARDS.					
	Protest- ant.	Presby- terian.	Roman Catholic.	Total.	Protest- ant.	Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascer- tained.	TOTAL.		Protest- ant.	Presby- terian.						
						M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.					
Antrim, . . . .	19	0	17	42	8	4	5	3	14	14	.	.	27	21	39	81	31	20		
Armagh, . . . .	2	.	3	5	1	1	.	.	4	4	.	.	5	5	8	18	2	0		
Carlow, . . . .	1	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	4	.	.	.		
Cavan, . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	2	2	1	.		
Clare, . . . .	.	.	7	7	.	1	.	.	23	14	.	.	23	15	.	.	.	.		
Cork County, . .	17	.	19	36	.	1	.	.	23	15	.	.	23	16	.	1	.	.		
" City, . . . .	7	2	16	25	1	.	.	.	78	103	.	.	79	103	.	.	.	.		
Donegal, . . . .	.	.	4	4	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.		
Down, . . . .	.	1	4	5	6	.	.	2	5	6	.	.	11	8	14	6	4	1		
Dublin County, .	6	.	22	28	8	4	.	.	71	52	.	.	79	56	1	2	.	.		
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	17	1	49	67	9	.	1	.	107	.	.	.	117	.	34	.	4	.		
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	273	.	.	.	287	.	139	.	.		
Fermanagh, . . .	1	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	11	.	.		
Galway County, .	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	16	10	2	.	18	12	.	2	.	.		
" Town, . . . .	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	9	24	.	.	9	24	.	1	.	.		
Kerry, . . . .	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	6	7	.	.	6	7	2	7	.	.		
Kildare, . . . .	11	.	27	38	.	3	.	.	3	24	1	.	4	27	2	18	.	.		
Kilkenny County, .	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	.	5	7	1	.	.	.		
" City, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.		
King's, . . . .	2	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.		
Leitrim, . . . .	1	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.		
Limerick County, .	2	.	7	9	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.		
" City, . . . .	8	.	13	21	.	.	.	.	17	40	.	.	17	40	8	6	.	.		
Londonderry, . .	.	1	4	5	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	15	32	10	18		
Longford, . . . .	2	.	9	11	.	2	.	.	1	9	.	.	1	11	1	.	.	.		
Louth, Dundalk, .	3	1	10	14	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.		
" Drogheda, . .	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	3	2	2	.	.		
Mayo, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	14	.	.	4	14	.	1	.	.		
Meath, . . . .	1	.	15	16	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.		
Monaghan, . . .	4	.	15	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	9	.		
Queen's, . . . .	2	1	6	9	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	2	2	.	.		
Roscommon, . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.		
Sligo, . . . .	.	.	3	3	1	1	.	.	11	15	.	.	12	16	3	.	.	.		
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	7	8	.	.	7	8	1	.	.	.		
" Clonmel, . . .	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	.	14	27	.	.	15	27	2	.	.	.		
Tyrone, . . . .	4	3	13	20	2	6	1	2	7	29	.	.	10	37	6	4	.	.		
Waterford County, .	4	.	5	9	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.		
" City, . . . .	5	.	6	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	.	.		
Westmeath, . . .	2	.	10	12	1	.	.	.	5	28	.	.	6	28	1	.	.	.		
Wexford, . . . .	3	.	13	16	1	.	.	.	14	10	.	.	15	10	3	7	.	.		
Wicklow, . . . .	.	.	28	28	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	6	2	3	.	.	.		
Total Males, . .	124	16	373	513	40	.	7	.	495	.	3	.	545	.	177	.	62	.		
Total Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	8	.	767	.	1	.	817	.	352	.	54		
Total M. and F., .	513				81				15				1,262				4			
													1,362							
																	529			
																	116			



several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

DRUNKARDS.						ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, AND DISCHARGED.										COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.			
N.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
88	156	.	.	158	266	14	15	26	8	39	23	.	.	79	46	Antrim.	
33	46	.	.	43	70	5	8	2	1	18	25	.	.	25	34	Armagh.	
71	17	.	.	75	17	2	.	.	.	22	11	.	.	24	11	Carlow.	
72	38	.	.	75	40	12	1	.	1	42	16	.	.	54	18	Cavan.	
16	33	.	.	16	33	1	.	.	.	50	29	7	.	58	29	Clare.	
42	32	.	.	42	33	10	3	.	.	55	21	.	.	65	24	Cork County.	
4	23	.	.	4	23	4	1	2	1	39	9	.	.	39	9	" City.	
27	35	.	.	45	42	17	6	6	5	45	4	.	.	51	6	Donegal.	
50	88	.	.	51	90	12	.	.	.	23	8	.	.	46	19	Down.	
										78	14	.	.	90	14	Dublin County.	
489		.	.	521		49	.	1	.	289		23	.	362		Dublin City :	
	1,367	.	.		1,506		30		1		203	.	.		234	Richmond B.	
34	12	.	.	40	23	11	6	.	.	29	3	.	.	40	9	Grangegorman P.	
17	20	.	.	17	22	.	1	.	.	28	10	.	.	28	11	Fermanagh.	
93	123	.	.	93	124	4	.	.	.	33	20	.	.	37	20	Galway County.	
																" Town.	
65	65	.	.	67	72	3	.	.	.	34	21	.	.	37	21	Kerry.	
34	102	.	.	36	120	7	1	.	.	43	43	1	1	51	45	Kildare.	
12	3	.	.	13	3	3	.	.	.	35	20	.	.	38	20	Kilkenny County.	
49	205	.	.	49	205	.	.	.	.	36	18	.	.	36	18	" City.	
38	25	.	.	38	25	2	.	.	.	28	12	.	.	30	12	King's.	
30	38	.	.	32	38	1	.	.	.	20	15	.	.	21	15	Leitrim.	
31	3	.	.	31	3	.	.	.	.	56	23	.	.	56	23	Limerick County.	
198	6	.	.	206	70	48	21	.	.	592	278	.	.	640	299	" City.	
64	172	.	.	89	222	14	12	18	9	86	53	.	.	118	74	Londonberry.	
51	25	.	.	52	25	3	.	.	.	45	27	.	.	48	27	Longford.	
60	113	.	.	63	114	4	.	.	.	22	9	.	.	26	9	Louth, Dundalk.	
87	45	.	.	89	47	1	.	.	.	22	18	2	.	25	18	" Drogheda.	
53	19	.	.	53	20	4	.	.	.	62	25	81	29	147	54	Mayo.	
41	9	.	.	41	10	2	.	.	.	12	9	.	.	14	9	Meath.	
57	35	.	.	68	40	4	.	1	.	21	7	.	.	26	7	Monaghan.	
69	15	.	.	71	17	1	1	.	.	43	13	5	2	49	16	Queen's.	
12	16	.	.	12	16	1	.	.	.	27	11	.	.	28	11	Roscommon.	
35	12	.	.	38	12	6	1	.	.	34	11	.	.	40	12	Sligo.	
165	15	.	.	166	15	1	1	.	.	36	18	.	.	37	19	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
211	54	27	.	240	54	10	3	.	.	114	80	6	3	130	86	" Clonmel.	
53	30	.	.	59	34	6	7	3	.	22	14	.	.	31	21	Tyrone.	
7	3	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	7	2	Waterford County.	
60	76	.	.	71	79	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	11	2	" City.	
131	56	.	.	132	56	.	.	.	.	40	13	.	.	40	13	Westmeath.	
77	14	.	.	80	21	5	2	.	.	29	19	.	.	34	21	Wexford.	
74	.	.	.	77	.	3	1	.	.	23	8	.	.	26	9	Wicklow.	
2,794	.	27	.	3,060	.	270	.	59	.	2,290	.	125	.	2,744	.	Total Males.	
.	3,204	.	.	.	3,610	.	121	.	26	.	1,165	.	35	.	1,347	Total Females.	
5,998	.	27	.	6,070	.	391	.	85	.	3,455	.	160	.	4,091	.	Total M. and F.	
6,070	.									4,091	.						

[continued.]

TABLE VII. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	REMAINING FOR TRIAL.								GENERAL TOTAL.	
	Protest- ant.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	8	2	7	2	21	6	36	10	1,130	1,320
Armagh, . . . . .	3	2	.	.	7	6	10	8	369	277
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6	168	95
Cavan, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	4	1	6	1	273	117
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	269	147
Cork County, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	29	16	31	16	731	430
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	11	2	11	2	480	567
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	11	1	11	2	388	109
Down, . . . . .	6	2	3	2	1	1	10	5	336	204
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	2	555	485
Dublin City:										
Richmond B., . . . . .	1	.	.	.	25	.	26	.	2,689	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	18	.	4,063
Fermanagh, . . . . .	3	3	.	.	2	2	5	5	203	92
Galway County, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	12	5	12	6	299	183
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	267	262
Kerry, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	7	7	9	7	421	202
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8	4	8	4	303	385
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	2	171	86
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128	255
King's, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	2	3	3	3	191	109
Leitrim, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	9	4	10	4	187	92
Limerick County, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	15	4	16	4	300	141
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	12	5	12	5	1,266	724
Londonderry, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	418	384
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1	268	107
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	4	3	5	3	226	201
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	148	129
Mayo, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	12	4	14	4	560	242
Meath, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	15	2	16	2	189	90
Monaghan, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	7	2	8	2	265	115
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	4	5	4	281	142
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	210	119
Sligo, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	9	7	10	7	277	86
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	14	.	16	1	433	149
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	15	7	15	7	721	444
Tyrone, . . . . .	2	1	1	.	12	5	15	6	374	208
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1	131	45
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	2	5	2	212	232
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8	2	8	2	386	159
Wexford, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	5	4	5	5	291	192
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	6	4	7	4	262	82
Total Males, . . . . .	41	.	13	.	330	.	384	.	16,776	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	14	.	5	.	145	.	164	.	13,311
Total M. and F., . . . . .	55		18		475		548		30,087	
	548									

[SUMMARY.]

SUMMARY of TABLE VII.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CLASSES OF CRIME.	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
CONVICTED.											
Felons, . . . . .	119	56	24	12	753	474	.	.	896	542	1,438
Misdemeanants, . . . . .	124	8	46	5	793	139	23	1	986	153	1,139
Criminal Lunatics, . . . . .	2	.	1	.	17	5	.	.	20	5	25
Offenders under Larceny Act, . . . . .	175	130	34	29	1,203	1,062	.	.	1,412	1,221	2,633
Misdemeanants, . . . . .	546	648	185	111	4,725	4,091	4	7	5,460	4,857	10,317
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	56	30	27	16	325	197	1	1	409	244	653
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	8	2	10	1	116	39	.	.	134	42	176
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	27	16	10	4	176	289	.	.	213	309	522
Courts Martial and Deserters, . . . . .	124	.	16	.	373	.	.	.	513	.	513
Under Vagrant Acts, . . . . .	40	41	7	8	495	767	3	1	545	817	1,362
Drunkards, . . . . .	177	352	62	54	2,794	3,204	27	.	3,060	3,610	6,670
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, . . . . .	270	121	59	26	2,290	1,165	125	35	2,744	1,347	4,091
For Further Examination, and Discharged, . . . . .	41	14	13	5	330	145	.	.	384	164	548
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1861, . . . . .											
Total Males, . . . . .	1,709		494		14,390		183		16,776		
Total Females, . . . . .		1,418		271		11,577		45		13,311	
Total Males and Females, . . . . .	3,127		765		25,967		228		30,087		

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS COMMITTED to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.			GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim, . . . . .	94	1	44	5	138	6	144	Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	7	.	2	.	9	.	9
Armagh, . . . . .	9	2	26	.	35	2	37	" Drogheda, . . . . .	5	.	2	.	7	.	7
Carlow, . . . . .	8	.	3	1	11	1	12	Mayo, . . . . .	7	.	4	.	11	.	11
Cavan, . . . . .	20	1	8	.	28	1	29	Meath, . . . . .	2	.	7	.	9	.	9
Clare, . . . . .	10	.	2	.	12	.	12	Monaghan, . . . . .	14	.	1	.	15	.	15
Cork County, . . . . .	27	1	10	1	37	2	39	Queen's, . . . . .	3	.	8	1	11	1	12
" City, . . . . .	29	2	10	1	39	3	42	Roscommon, . . . . .	7	1	5	.	12	1	13
Donegal, . . . . .	5	1	3	1	8	2	10	Sligo, . . . . .	6	.	5	.	11	.	11
Down, . . . . .	20	1	17	.	37	1	38	Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	9	.	9	.	18	.	18
Dublin County, . . . . .	46	2	4	1	50	3	53	" Clonmel, . . . . .	11	.	12	1	23	1	24
Dublin City: . . . . .								Tyrone, . . . . .	9	1	23	1	32	2	34
Richmond B. . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
Grangeorgman P. . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City, . . . . .	10	1	2	.	12	1	13
Fermanagh, . . . . .	7	1	24	1	31	2	33	Westmeath, . . . . .	6	.	3	.	9	.	9
Galway County, . . . . .	10	.	3	.	13	.	13	Wexford, . . . . .	15	1	3	.	18	1	19
" Town, . . . . .	11	.	1	.	12	.	12	Wicklow, . . . . .	2	1	5	.	7	1	8
Kerry, . . . . .	18	1	7	.	25	1	26	Total { Males, . . . . .	523	.	335	.	858	.	
Kildare, . . . . .	10	.	.	1	10	1	11	Total { Females, . . . . .	.	24	.	21	.	45	
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	11	2	.	.	11	2	13	1861, { M. and F., . . . . .	547	.	356	.	.	.	903
" City, . . . . .	14	1	3	1	17	2	19	Total { Males, . . . . .	362	.	266	.	628	.	
King's, . . . . .	7	1	4	.	11	1	12	1860, { Females, . . . . .	.	36	.	17	.	53	
Leitrim, . . . . .	7	1	21	2	28	3	31	Total { M. and F., . . . . .	398	.	283	.	.	.	681
Limerick County, . . . . .	8	.	5	1	13	1	14								
" City, . . . . .	12	1	46	2	58	3	61								
Londonderry, . . . . .	17	.	2	.	19	.	19								
Longford, . . . . .	9	.	.	.	9	.	9								

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED, TREATED																							
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumo- nia, Bronchitis, and other Pul- monary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Ge- nital and Urin- ary Organs.		Venereal Diseases.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim, . . .	.	.	27	7	152	42	1	.	3	3	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	.	12	2	21	11	.	.
Armagh, . . .	8	5	16	7	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	2	.	.
Carlow, . . .	.	.	21	22	14	10	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . .	.	1	2	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . .	.	.	2	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cork County, .	12	8	13	9	14	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . .	6	9	2	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . .	.	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . .	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County, .	1	.	4	4	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	8	3	.	.	4	3	.	.
Dublin City :	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond B., .	34	.	76	.	28	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	23	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	15	.	45	.	30	.	15	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.
Fermanagh, . .	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County, .	1	.	2	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.	.
" Town, . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . .	3	1	13	4	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kildare, . . .	2	.	10	8	34	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	4	.	6	4	.	.
Kilkenny County, .	5	1	7	6	16	13	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.
" City, . . .	1	.	4	2	7	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
King's, . . .	.	4	2	3	8	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.
Leitrim, . . .	.	.	27	10	13	4	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	3	.	1	2	.	.
Limerick County, .	7	2	1	3	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
" City, . . .	1	5	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . .	1	1	10	9	21	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.
Longford, . . .	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, .	.	.	8	5	8	7	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
" Drogheda, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . .	4	1	92	21	85	24	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	4	2	4	.	9	6	.	.
Meath, . . .	6	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . .	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Queen's, . . .	2	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Roscommon, . .	2	1	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . .	1	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	3	.	15	4	21	5	18	5	.	1	1	.	15	2	.	.	10	2	12	6	14	6	.	.
" Clonmel, . . .	.	.	15	16	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
Tyrone, . . .	3	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.
Waterford County, .	2	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
" City, . . .	1	2	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	.
Westmeath, . . .	1	.	6	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.
Wexford, . . .	2	4	35	17	180	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	7	.	.	6	.	.	2	.	6	.	.
Wicklow, . . .	2	2	10	10	35	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	3	1	.	4	1	.	.
Total Males, . .	114	.	446	.	741	.	32	.	13	.	3	.	61	.	6	.	94	.	45	.	108	.	.	.
Total Females, .	.	67	.	232	.	311	.	22	.	10	.	.	24	.	4	.	13	.	14	.	.	98	.	.
Total M. and F.,	181	.	678	.	1,052	.	54	.	23	.	3	.	85	.	10	.	107	.	59	.	206	.	.	.

several County and Town Gaols during the Year 1861.

IN OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Hysteria and other Nervous Diseases.																								TUMOURS.				COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.															
																								Simple.	Malignant.																		
Purpura.				Hæmorrhages.				Erysipelas.				Eruption Fevers.				Cutaneous Dis-cases.				Scrofula.				Varicose Veins.				Hæmorrhoids.				Anthrax.				Hæma.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
4	3			3	4	1	1			18	6	8	6			17	5			3	1													Antrim.									
	5									40	14	3								3		2	1											Armagh.									
				1	1								1																					Carlow.									
				1																														Cavan.									
																																		Clare.									
1	2			1	1							2									2												Cork County.										
	1									1		3	1							1													" City.										
										7	1	2																						Donegal.									
										3		1	1							1			1										Down.										
																																		Dublin County.									
12	17				4					48		7	18	1				5		6		9											Dublin City:										
		2		15		3					17			6																				Richmond B.									
										2	3									1														Grangegorman P.									
																																		Fermanagh.									
																																			Galway County.								
																																			" Town.								
					1					5		2								1														Kerry.									
					2	1	1			18	2	3				2						8												Kildare.									
										4		2									1													Kilkenny County.									
										2										3														" City.									
										1	1						1																	King's.									
	3				1	2	1			36	1	2	1	7	3	10	4	2		3	2												Leitrim.										
												2																						Limerick County.									
										4						6	4			1													" City.										
																																			Londonderry.								
										3	1	1								2														Louth, Dundalk.									
																																			" Drogheda.								
					10	5				59	18	6	2	7		7	2			2		8	1											Mayo.									
										24		1																						Meath.									
						1				3	2	2	1		1		1		1	1	2													Monaghan.									
																																			Queen's.								
					2					3																								Roscommon.									
5				6	4	6	2	5		28	6	10	4	8	4	21	10	4	2			4	8											Sligo.									
						2																													Tipperary, Nenagh.								
																																			" Clonmel.								
1										3	1	3		1																				Tyrone.									
	1			1						4																									Waterford County.								
										2			1																					" City.									
10					1	2		1				2	1			8																			Westmeath.								
2				1	2	2				12	8	1	1	1				1				2	1											Wexford.									
																																			Wicklow.								
18				14		31		5		331		61		25		73		13		28		42		2										Total Males.									
	52				33						82		39		13		31		4		1		22											Total Females.									
	70				47			5		413		100		38		104		17		29		64		2										Total M. and F.									

[continued.]



TABLE IX. *continued.*—CASES OF SICKNESS and DISEASE in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED, TREATED																									
	Wounds, Contu- sions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Bones and Joints.		Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Disease of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.		Disease of Uterus and Appendages.		Abortion.		Delirium Tremens.		Rheumatism.		Gout.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . .	7	4	5	3	.	.	16	6	1	.	10	.	12	4	4	3	.	2	.	62	21	2	.	.	.	
Armagh, . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	
Carlow, . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	
Cavan, . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Clare, . . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Cork County, . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	
„ City, . . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Donegal, . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Down, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Dublin County, .	2	1	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	
Dublin City:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Richmond B., .	25	.	5	.	.	.	29	7	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	14	.	.	.	.	
Grangegorman P.,	.	18	.	.	.	4	.	13	7	.	9	.	.	4	10	5	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Fermanagh, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Galway County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
„ Town, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Kerry, . . . .	1	.	1	.	1	.	6	3	.	2	4	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	
Kildare, . . . .	2	3	.	.	.	.	9	6	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Kilkenny County, .	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	
„ City, . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	1	.	
King's, . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	
Leitrim, . . . .	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	3	.	2	1	3	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	
Limerick County, .	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
„ City, . . . .	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	
Londonderry, . .	4	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	14	.	.	.	.	
Longford, . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Louth, Dundalk, .	5	2	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	3	.	.	.	
„ Drogheda, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Mayo, . . . .	14	3	.	.	4	.	14	1	.	12	5	11	4	2	3	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	
Meath, . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	
Monaghan, . . . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	2	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	
Queen's, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Roscommon, . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Sligo, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	.	2	.	.	.	12	.	.	10	2	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	
„ Clonmel, . . .	9	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	3	1	4	2	3	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	
Tyrone, . . . .	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Waterford County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
„ City, . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Westmeath, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	
Wexford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	.	.	.	29	18	.	.	.	.	
Wicklow, . . . .	5	2	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	1	.	2	5	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	
Total Males, . .	97	.	19	.	6	.	163	.	41	.	69	.	39	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	188	.	.	.	6	
Total Females, .	.	46	.	5	.	5	.	44	.	16	.	36	.	25	61	34	6	.	3	.	99	.	.	.	1	
Total M. & F., .	143		24		11		207		57		105		64		101			18		287				7		



the several County and Town Gaols during the Year 1861.

IN OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.												LUNATICS.				Daily average Number.				COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases.		Malingering.		TOTAL.		Slight cases of indisposition prescribed for out of Hospital, and not included in foregoing classification.		Total Number of cases admitted into Hospital.		Criminal.		Dangerous.		Under treatment in Hospital.		Prescribed for out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	32	5	17	7	437	149				15	36			17	9	1.22	3.31	2	1	Antrim.
					53	37		52	88	53	37			11	6	1.24	2.08	.14	.24	Armagh.
					108	59		30	17	2	5	1		2	2	.1	.32	.37	.19	Carlow.
					5	7		35	18	5	7	2		7	5	.33	.33			Cavan.
	4	2			21	9		158	103	21	9			13	6	1	1	3	2	Clare.
	8	9	1		67	50		774	497	67	50	1	1	16	12	3	2	2	1	Cork County.
	6	7			25	28		362	391	25	28			1	1	1	1	1	2	" City.
	6				26	4		124	52	30		2		34	15	1.75		.5		Donegal.
	1				18	11		130	72	18	11			30	9	3	.42	.5	.2	Down.
2	10	8	6	6	64	34		587	197	64	34		2	19	12	7.85	5.22	3.21	1.62	Dublin County.
	32		11		435			2,438		435		3		59		47		7		Dublin City:
4	28		5		352			1638		352			1		42		13		4.5	Richmond B.
	6	3	2	3	20	7		47	19	20	7			10	7	3	1			Grangegorman P.
	47	27			70	52		180	90	69	51	1		16	5	4	4	.5	.25	Fermanagh.
					4	2		120	130	4	2					.46	.43	.32	.35	Galway County.
																				" Town.
	9	1	1		61	19		44	4	61	19	1		3		3.25	1.02	.13	.01	Kerry.
				1	110	45		36	37	26	18	1		7	5	2.33	.81	.33	.18	Kildare.
	2	4	7		70	36		40	30	17	7			5	4	2.71	.5	2	1	Kilkenny County.
	5	2	1		31	13		19	9	5	1			1	1	.67	.47	2	1	" City.
	9	1			28	43				10	3	1	10	5		.5	.08	.13		King's.
	7	3	23	17	105	62		176	43	48	3	1		2		1.54	.36	.48	.12	Leitrim.
	3	2			33	8		25	13	13	6			7	2	.66	.38	2	1	Limerick County.
					7	15		198	82	7	15	1				.16	.2	2.75	1.25	" City.
			1		73	54		30	25	13	7	1		14	4	.4	.34			Londonderry.
	1	3			9	7		37	19	9	7			5	1	.64	.82	.1	.05	Longford.
					38	23								9	10			.32	.14	Louth, Dundalk.
	1	1			2	1		14	9					1	2			.19	.04	" Drogheda.
				12	2	380	104	86	17	34	23			23	22	2.1	3.29	1.77	.75	Mayo.
	4	3			51	7		49	21	51	7			12	1	2.4	.76	.17	.09	Meath.
			1		29	17		47	10	8	8			12	6	2	1	1	1	Monaghan.
					9	4		12	2	12	8	1		5	4	1	1	1	1	Queen's.
	3		1		18	10		86	53	18	10			10	10	.27	1.1	.73	.15	Roscommon.
					10	3		85	36	10	3	2		3	2	1	.41	2.06	1.01	Sligo.
				13	250	81		55	34	18	23		1	22	12	6.83	4.83	.77	.24	Tipperary, Nenagh.
	5	2	2		68	43		202	276	68	43	3		31	9			.6	.75	" Clonmel.
	1				26	7		125	107	26	7			1	1.15	.18	.34	.29		Tyrone.
					16	1		43	8	15	1			5	3	.04	.01	.12	.02	Waterford County.
					7	12		50	29	7	12			2		.02	.03	.14	.08	" City.
	15	11			38	33		201	147	15	12			6	2	1.5	1	.61	.46	Westmeath.
					285	124		24	17	19	21	3		14	4	3.23	.97	.77	.32	Wexford.
	1				103	66					1			7	9					Wicklow.
3	218		99		3269			6,721		1328		27		450		108.85		41		Total Males.
4	122		41		1639			4340		901		6		250		54.09		24.43		Total Females.
7	340		140		4,908			11,061		2,229		33		700		162.94		65.43		Total M. and F.

F

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, in 1861.—No. 1.

COUNTY AND TOWN	GAOLS IN WHICH	No.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
DEATHS OCCURRED.									
Antrim, . . .		1	J. M'A.	M.	36	Assault, . . .	1 Sept. 1860.	Inflammation of Chest, . . .	28 Feb.
" . . .		2	J. H. J.	M.	18	Larceny, . . .	7 Feb. 1861.	Congestion of Lungs, . . .	30 June.
" . . .		3	O. S.	M.	47	Do. . . . .	16 April, 1861.	Congestion of Chest, . . .	5 July.
Cavan, . . .		4	M. F.	M.	39	Lunacy, . . .	11 Feb. 1860.	Consumption, . . .	27 Feb.
" . . .		5	J. C. F.	22	Felony, . . .	21 June, 1860.	1860.	Inflammation of Lungs, . . .	2 Mar.
" . . .		6	M. D.	F.	50	Lunacy, . . .	16 Oct. 1860.	Diarrhoea, . . .	21 Mar.
" . . .		7	J. F.	M.	56	Do. . . . .	11 Oct. 1860.	Do. . . . .	31 July.
" . . .		8	M. C.	M.	26	Felony, . . .	17 July, 1861.	Consumption, . . .	23 Nov.
" . . .		9	J. M.	F.	60	Lunacy, . . .	21 May, 1861.	Congestion of Brain, . . .	26 Dec.
Clare, . . .		10	T. G.	M.	26	Do. . . . .	13 July, 1861.	Suicide by Strangulation, . . .	20 July.
" . . .		11	E. L.	M.	35	Do. . . . .	15 Nov. 1861.	Debility and Exhaustion, . . .	23 Nov.
Donegal, . . .		12	P. C.	M.	70	Illicit Distillation, . . .	6 Jan. 1861.	Dysentery, . . .	26 Mar.
" . . .		13	B. F.	F.	70	Lunacy, . . .	10 Dec. 1860.	Do. . . . .	30 April.
" . . .		14	N. M'F.	F.	65	Do. . . . .	17 May, 1861.	Chronic disease of Chest, . . .	31 May.
" . . .		15	T. S.	M.	30	Do. . . . .	14 May, 1861.	General Debility, &c. . .	29 June.
Down, . . .		16	B. M.	F.	60	Begging, . . .	13 Feb. 1861.	Dropsy, . . .	15 Feb.
" . . .		17	H. P.	M.	21	Lunacy, . . .	13 Sept. 1860.	Diseased Brain, . . .	18 Oct.
" . . .		18	J. M'W.	M.	54	Do. . . . .	18 May, 1861.	Do. . . . .	23 Oct.
Dublin County, . . .		19	J. K.	M.	38	Do. . . . .	2 Feb. 1861.	Paralysis and Exhaustion, . . .	20 April.
" . . .		20	G. K.	M.	30	In possession of Stolen Apparel, . . .	14 Sept. 1861.	Epilepsy, . . .	16 Sept.
Dublin City : Richmond B., . . .		21	J. K.	M.	20	Larceny, . . .	24 Sept. 1860.	Typhus Fever, . . .	13 Mar.
" . . .		22	P. B.	M.	51	Felony, . . .	5 Mar. 1861.	Disease of Heart, . . .	18 April.
Grangegorman P., . . .		23	E. C.	F.	29	Larceny, . . .	11 Sept. 1860.	Consumption, . . .	10 Jan.
" . . .		24	A. B.	F.	21	Lunacy, . . .	14 Dec. 1859.	Do. . . . .	25 Jan.
" . . .		25	E. L.	F.	40	Do. . . . .	11 April, 1861.	Consumption and Chronic Diarrhoea, . . .	23 April.
" . . .		26	E. B.	F.	22	Larceny, . . .	23 Feb. 1861.	Inflammation of Womb, . . .	20 April.
" . . .		27	E. F.	F.	42	Lunacy, . . .	16 Aug. 1860.	Consumption and Chronic Diarrhoea, . . .	27 Aug.
" . . .		28	M. L.	F.	62	Do. . . . .	2 April, 1861.	Erysipelas, . . .	28 Dec.
Fermanagh, . . .		29	C. M.	M.	75 or 80	Do. . . . .	3 Dec. 1861.	Debility & disease of Brain, . . .	16 Dec.
Galway County, . . .		30	P. B.	M.	21	Threatened to commit Arson, . . .	7 Sept. 1860.	Consumption, . . .	11 Feb.
" . . .		31	H. G.	F.	36	Lunacy, . . .	19 Oct. 1860.	Diarrhoea, . . .	25 April.
Galway Town, . . .		32	M.M'K.	F.	50	Assault, . . .	22 April, 1861.	Lunacy, . . .	9 Oct.
Kildare, . . .		33	W.M'C.	M.	50	Breaking Windows, . . .	10 Aug. 1861.	Debility from disease & want, . . .	11 Aug.
" . . .		34	H. J.	M.	26	Robbery from the . . .	31 Aug. 1861.	Congestion of Brain, . . .	6 Oct.
" . . .		35	J. M'D.	M.	54	Lunacy, [Person, . . .	17 Oct. 1861.	Diarrhoea, Chronic, . . .	25 Nov.
" . . .		36	J. H.	M.	66	Do. . . . .	4 Dec. 1861.	Lockjaw and Bronchitis, . . .	7 Dec.
Mayo, . . .		37	J. D.	M.	50	Do. . . . .	24 Nov. 1860.	Debility, . . .	7 Jan.
" . . .		38	M. B.	M.	21	Manslaughter, . . .	22 Feb. 1860.	Fever (effusion on Brain), . . .	31 Jan.
Meath, . . .		39	C. W.	M.	50	Lunacy, . . .	28 June, 1861.	Concussion of Brain, . . .	3 July.
Monaghan, . . .		40	B. C.	F.	46	Do. . . . .	12 Sept. 1860.	General Debility, . . .	9 Jan.
" . . .		41	R. L.	F.	55	Do. . . . .	28 Feb. 1861.	Ulceration of Brain, . . .	11 May.
" . . .		42	J. M'E.	M.	47	Do. . . . .	26 June, 1861.	General Debility, . . .	26 July.
" . . .		43	M. H.	F.	35	Do. . . . .	18 April, 1860.	Epilepsy, . . .	2 Sept.
" . . .		44	J. T.	M.	60	Do. . . . .	4 Jan. 1861.	Dropsy, . . .	29 Sept.
Roscommon, . . .		45	C. H.	F.	40	Felony of Clothes, . . .	2 July, 1860.	Bronchitis, . . .	13 Jan.
" . . .		46	H. E.	M.	60	Lunacy, . . .	5 Nov. 1860.	Erysipelas diffused, . . .	15 Nov.
Tipperary, N. R., . . .		47	A. C.	M.	61	Do. . . . .	18 Oct. 1860.	Disease of Lungs & Diarrhoea, . . .	25 Mar.
" . . .		48	D. R.	M.	28	Do. . . . .	22 Nov. 1860.	Epilepsy and Congestion of Brain, . . .	4 June.
" . . .		49	J. C.	M.	27	Do. . . . .	6 Dec. 1860.	Apoplexy, . . .	5 Aug.
" . . .		50	M. C.	F.	30	Do. . . . .	19 Jan. 1861.	Disease of Lungs, . . .	12 Sept.
" . . .		51	M. G.	F.	35	Do. . . . .	19 Aug. 1861.	Erysipelas & Typhus Fever, . . .	14 Sept.
" . . .	S. R.,	52	M. B.	M.	47	Do. . . . .	3 May, 1860.	Paralysis and Mania, . . .	18 Feb.
" . . .		53	J. K.	M.	50	Do. . . . .	17 July, 1860.	Debility and Mania, . . .	28 July.
Waterford City, . . .		54	T. R.	M.	38	Larceny, . . .	22 May, 1861.	Bilious Cholera, . . .	13 Oct.
Westmeath, . . .		55	J. H.	M.	54	Do. . . . .	29 Sept. 1860.	Epilepsy, . . .	26 Feb.
" . . .		56	J. S.	M.	40	Debt, . . . . .	24 April, 1861.	Consumption, . . .	29 May.
Wexford, . . .		57	T. M.	M.	21	Attempt to Ravish . . .	22 Oct. 1860.	Disease of Brain, . . .	1 April.
" . . .		58	F. D.	M.	49	Lunacy, . . .	20 Dec. 1858.	Consumption, . . .	20 April.
" . . .		59	J. J.	M.	30	Assault, . . .	3 Oct. 1861.	Epilepsy, . . .	7 Oct.
" . . .		60	P. C.	M.	40	Lunacy, . . .	23 Mar. 1859.	Disease of Brain, . . .	13 Oct.
" . . .		61	E. B.	M.	66	Do. . . . .	14 Oct. 1861.	Chest Disease, . . .	21 Oct.

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, in 1861.—No. 2.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No. of Deaths.	Fever, Typhus, &c.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Apoplexy.	Insanity (Debility from).	Epilepsy.	Congestion of Brain.	Concussion of Brain.	Ulceration of Brain.	Disease of Brain Unspecified.	Disease of Heart.	Consumption.	Bronchitis.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Congestion of Lungs.	Chest Disease Unspecified.	Dropsy.	Inflammation of Womb.	Bilious Cholera.	Suicide.	Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age.	Lockjaw.
Antrim, . . . . .	M. 3	F. 3	M. .	F. M. .	F. M. .	F. M. .	F. M. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .
Cavan, . . . . .	3	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Clare, . . . . .	3	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Donegal, . . . . .	2	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dowry, . . . . .	2	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dublin County, Dublin City: Richmond B., Grangegorman P., Kernagh, . . . . .	2	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Galway County, " Town, Kildare, . . . . .	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Mayo, . . . . .	4	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Meath, . . . . .	2	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Monaghan, . . . . .	2	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Roscommon, Tipperrary, N.B., " S. B., Waterford City, Westmeath, . . . . .	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Westford, . . . . .	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total Males, . . . . .	41	. .	2	3	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	4	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Females, . . . . .	20	. .	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total M. and F., . . . . .	61	3	5	2	2	2	10	3	2	2	2	8	2	9	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

\* Received prior to Commitment.

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES during the Year 1861, from the County and Town Gaols.

Gaols from which Escapes were effected.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	24 June,	F.	18	Larceny, . . .	Tried, .	Separately, . .	Retaken.
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	26 July,	M.	29	Larceny, . . .	Tried, .	Separately, . .	Not retaken.
Tipperary, Nenagh, } . . . . .	28 Nov.,	M.	22	Horse stealing, .	Tried, .	With others, . .	Not retaken.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the Year 1861, in the several County and Town Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim, . . . . .	7	1	124	19	1	5	132	25	157
Armagh, . . . . .	3	4	15	2	1	1	18	2	20
Carlow, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	8
Cavan, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
Clare, . . . . .	1	1	5	1	12	4	17	4	21
Cork County, . . . . .	174	51	1	1	2	1	176	52	228
" City, . . . . .	6	1	99	64	1	1	105	64	169
Donegal, . . . . .	56	1	1	1	18	1	74	1	75
Down, . . . . .	13	2	1	1	1	1	13	2	15
Dublin County, . . . . .	34	6	1	1	1	1	34	6	40
Dublin City :									
Richmond Bridewell, . . . . .	433	1	1	43	6	1	439	1	440
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	39	1	82	1	83
Fermanagh, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	4	6
Galway County, . . . . .	1	1	9	1	1	4	10	4	14
" Town, . . . . .	1	1	14	12	1	1	15	13	28
Kerry, . . . . .	7	14	1	1	1	1	7	14	21
Kildare, . . . . .	43	24	1	1	1	1	43	24	67
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	7	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	8
" City, . . . . .	4	5	1	1	1	1	4	5	9
King's, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Leitrim, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Limerick County, . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
" City, . . . . .	20	6	1	1	1	1	20	6	26
Londonderry, . . . . .	58	32	1	1	1	1	58	32	90
Longford, . . . . .	30	11	1	1	9	1	39	11	50
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
" Drogheda, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Mayo, . . . . .	15	1	1	6	1	2	16	8	24
Meath, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	5	3	5	3	8
Monaghan, . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Queen's, . . . . .	7	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	8
Roscommon, . . . . .	7	12	1	1	1	1	7	13	20
Sligo, . . . . .	20	2	1	1	1	1	20	2	22
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	1	1	46	5	1	1	47	5	52
" Clonmel, . . . . .	35	15	1	1	1	1	35	15	50
Tyrone, . . . . .	45	17	1	1	1	1	45	17	62
Waterford County, . . . . .	9	6	1	1	1	1	9	6	15
" City, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Westmeath, . . . . .	11	8	1	1	1	1	11	8	19
Wexford, . . . . .	7	1	11	19	1	1	18	19	37
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	9	1	9	1	10
Total Males, . . . . .	1,058	228	323	171	68	63	1,449	462	1,911
Total Females, . . . . .									
Total Males and Females, . . . . .	1,286	494	131						

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in 1861, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND TOWN, GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	375	161	15	7	1	.	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Armagh, . . . . .	122	92	17	10	1	1	2	2
Carlow, . . . . .		No	school.					
Cavan, . . . . .	224	72	18	5.5	1	.	2	1
Clare, . . . . .	146	76	16	9	1	1	2	1
Cork County, . . . . .	131	44	21	6	1	.	2	.
" City, . . . . .	124	24	18	4	1	1	2	2
Donegal, . . . . .	317	69	32	7	1	1	1	1
Down, . . . . .	175	132	13	9	1	2	2	2
Dublin County, . . . . .	86	76	4.39	5.4	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:								
Richmond B., . . . . .	48	.	7	.	1	.	2	.
Grangegorman P.,* . . . . .		.	.	.	.	1	.	5
Fermanagh, . . . . .	112	63	14	7	1	.	2	1
Galway County, . . . . .	97	.	10	.	1	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	.
" Town, . . . . .	90	.	7	.	1	.	2	.
Kerry, . . . . .	111	19	7.5	1.5	1	1	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kildare, . . . . .	111	25	12	5	1	.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	117	27	8	3	2	2	2	2
" City, . . . . .	18	18	3	2	2	2	2	2
King's, . . . . .	18	8	6	3	1	1	2	1
Leitrim, . . . . .	110	23	9.37	5.26	2	.	1	1
Limerick County, . . . . .	87	17	16	3	1	1	2	2
" City,† . . . . .	48	30	14	9	1	1	2	2
Londonderry, . . . . .	145	142	16.09	12.7	1	.	1	1
Longford, . . . . .	167	.	14.75	.	1	.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.
Louth, Dundalk,‡ . . . . .	46	18	8	2	1	.	1	1
" Drogheda, . . . . .	30	.	3.9	.	1	.	2	.
Mayo, . . . . .	77	21	16.2	4.2	1	1	2	2
Meath, . . . . .	136	69	15	6	5	2	2	2
Monaghan, . . . . .	17	7	5	2	1	1	2	2
Queen's, . . . . .	279	121	16	7	4	2	1	1
Rosecommon, . . . . .	215	100	20	12	1	1	1	2
Sligo, . . . . .	186	82	20.47	3.97	1	1	2	2
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	205	91	30	10	4	2	2	2
" Clonmel, . . . . .	86	324	7	18	1	1	2	2
Tyrone, . . . . .	384	188	42.5	24.2	1	1	2	1
Waterford County, . . . . .	94	28	19	4	1	1	2	1
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	56	19	12	4	1	.	2	2
Wexford, . . . . .	29	26	7	5	1	.	1.5	1.5
Wicklow, . . . . .	125	68	12	6	2	2	2	2
Total Males, . . . . .	4,934	.	533.17	.	51	.	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	2,280	.	222.73	.	30	.	.
Total Males and Females, . . . . .	7,214		755.90		81			

\* Schoolmistress ill.

† Prisoners of both sexes taught collectively.

‡ Females taught by Matron.



TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK OF BEDDING AND CLOTHING IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES

COUNTY AND TOWNS GAOLES.	BEDDING.					CLOTHING.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Bedsteads.	For Males.					
							Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).
Antrim, . . . . .	446	959	482	358	460	66	434	266	196	219	294	59
Armagh, . . . . .	150	291	147	61	131	126	108	67	57	60	43	62
Carlow, . . . . .	142	76	16	16	100	96	21	25	48	49	63	88
Cavan, . . . . .	110	214	118	100	127	104	103	76	76	84	42	46
Clare, . . . . .	190	150	180	800	50	14	104	260	130	130	100	170
Cork County, . . . . .	297	352	297	101	188	273	810	224	211	207	509	42
" City, . . . . .	210	197	280	45	232	298	139	139	104	80	75	295
Down, . . . . .	188	148	135	100	121	134	148	232	176	172	184	20
Dublin County, . . . . .	183	216	231	96	164	214	177	141	90	103	110	67
" Town, . . . . .	237½	283	200	96	177	78	177	166	78	140	132	123
Dublin City: . . . . .	370	694	548	280	148	95	1,052	369	347	578	307	47
Richmond B., . . . . .	419½	703½	543	100	426	302	50	70	44	43	60	23
Grangeorgreen P., . . . . .	93	179	89	54	98	108	60	80	80	80	60	23
Fermanagh, . . . . .	230	186	160	54	268	172	60	58	60	58	76	40
Galway County, . . . . .	162	118	100	54	86	68	40	58	60	58	76	40
" Town, . . . . .	132	132½	141	105	223	238	116	148	73	78	45	32
Kerry, . . . . .	239	273	255½	104	59	104	91	67	57	60	27	117
Kildare, . . . . .	144	201	145	104	162	120	68	70	57	65	59	44
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	286	178	19	7	189	120	143	51	57	57	53	79
King's, . . . . .	108	184½	60	10	108	124	72	71	79	116	60	48
Letterin, . . . . .	279	167	60	114	200	122	70	64	50	50	56	30
Limerick County, . . . . .	160	237	160	36	142	116	84	89	54	72	75	185
" City, . . . . .	888	190	23	23	228	213	136	86	67	46	83	100
Londonderry, . . . . .	78	66	114	62	94	44	36	67	32	46	83	100
Longford, . . . . .	140	142	114	108	124	25	72	71	79	116	60	48
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	22	40	20	18	37	19	32	15	17	29	16	7
" Drogheda, . . . . .	331½	168½	341	105	257	234	132	93	92	97	60	50
Mayo, . . . . .	160	170	146	100	140	138	75	58	58	58	58	50
Meath, . . . . .	120	102	17	17	101	121	93	56	42	47	15	60
Monaghan, . . . . .	184	96½	163	118	161	156	110	98	20	87	100	60
Queen's, . . . . .	112	153	118	100	113	123	87	91	131	57	88	50
Roscommon, . . . . .	139	332	138	28	143	112	159	120	67	88	50	50
Sligo, . . . . .	363	186	262	28	247	428	91	134	65	72	68	84
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	291	230	230	55	295	189	189	134	135	139	105	34
" Clonmel, . . . . .	162	139	147	55	137	125	154	140	85	114	100	56
Tyone, . . . . .	207	156	67	100	72	71	71	117	35	71	60	50
Waterford County, . . . . .	131	230	132	43	136	132	46	54	34	45	58	88
and City, . . . . .	339	199	20	43	240	166	252	166	182	165	239	186
Westmeath, . . . . .	89	89	93	100	99	84	121	83	100	89	50	50
Wexford, . . . . .	81,123½	8,882	6,131	2,119	6,495	5,150	5,567	4,294	3,231	4,092	3,498	1,131
Wicklow, . . . . .	81,123½	8,882	6,131	2,119	6,495	5,150	5,567	4,294	3,231	4,092	3,498	1,131
Total, . . . . .	81,123½	8,882	6,131	2,119	6,495	5,150	5,567	4,294	3,231	4,092	3,498	1,131
Total Males, . . . . .	81,123½	8,882	6,131	2,119	6,495	5,150	5,567	4,294	3,231	4,092	3,498	1,131
Total Females, . . . . .	81,123½	8,882	6,131	2,119	6,495	5,150	5,567	4,294	3,231	4,092	3,498	1,131
Total M. and F., . . . . .	81,123½	8,882	6,131	2,119	6,495	5,150	5,567	4,294	3,231	4,092	3,498	1,131



and Town Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1861 (both in Use and Store).

CLOTHING.								Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, in 1861.		Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody during 1861, exclusive of Debtors.		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
For Females.												
Shirts.	Jackets.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).	M.	F.	M.	F.	
184	158	164	154	.	184	64	101	102	71.5	129	107	Antrim.
66	87	94	96	.	93	65	55	40.21	28.43	58	46	Armagh.
35	37	39	57	60	78	.	30	9.45	7.89	16	14	Carlow.
47	51	81	41	77	69	27	42	33	16	46	25	Cavan.
40	40	40	32	30	40	.	25	28	12	42	21	Clare.
272	71	137	178	166	160	250	60	119	55	159	70	Cork County.
67	99	133	139	129	119	.	60	45	40	67	67	" City.
36	24	30	40	31	18	.	21	64.27	13	91	20	Donegal.
116	81	148	100	100	100	.	62	47	32.17	60	41	Down.
104	113	102	98	99	81	.	71	55.86	32.74	75	50	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	223	.	286	.	Dublin City:
561	549	621	1,014	899	853	32	200	.	209	.	272	Richmond B.
32	28	39	.	.	18	12	17	18	11	31	19	Grangegorman P.
30	45	35	30	30	30	.	21	33	24	49	30	Fermanagh.
68	48	36	.	30	20	20	27	14.88	10.58	30	22	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
26	30	56	20	24	28	.	14	46.43	11.21	63	19	Kerry.
75	93	119	43	53	81	61	42	43.89	17.09	55	27	Kildare.
32	40	20	40	81	.	.	30	24.33	16.33	40	31	{ Kilkenny County
40	26	40	35	22	45	.	23	26	16	39	24	and City.
51	44	30	28	.	.	.	6	21.67	9.15	36	13	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
35	36	20	24	24	20	45	20	29	13	41	28	Limerick County.
61	44	44	.	.	.	.	38	41	35.5	58	63	" City.
112	68	124	110	82	94	61	53	38.49	20.37	51	37	Londonderry.
26	28	17	20	21	.	.	13	21.85	5.66	37	12	Longford.
50	50	64	46	46	42	67	34	18.74	12.11	30	20	Louth, Dundalk.
19	27	20	20	.	.	14	10	5.06	8.54	11	17	" Drogheda.
70	53	53	.	.	.	.	26	55.03	33.04	80	47	Mayo.
46	40	44	46	90	86	.	24	21.59	9.41	36	19	Meath.
45	27	30	37	10	26	.	15	37	14	53	21	Monaghan.
71	119	100	35	30	150	35	68	24	12	40	14	Queen's.
42	56	60	.	.	.	.	26	30.21	16.21	48	29	Roscommon.
42	55	37	38	.	8	.	19	26.08	9.44	44	20	Sligo.
32	96	39	24	20	26	33	22	48.65	18.26	66	33	Tipperary, Nenagh.
98	68	68	68	68	63	10	53	79.24	41.34	103	58	" Clonmel.
53	96	128	55	56	36	38	50	59.5	27.5	109	39	Tyrone.
30	50	50	50	.	50	.	30	11	13	19	24	{ Waterford County
28	28	27	20	27	.	24	29	34	15	48	23	and City.
170	96	118	109	124	26	93	106	61.91	22.22	74	35	Westmeath.
48	24	48	48	48	48	.	30	18.95	14.68	34	21	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
2,980	2,725	3,055	2,895	2,477	2,692	951	1,573	.	.	.	.	Total.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,656.29	.	2,354	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	974.97	.	1,478	Total Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,631.26	.	3,832	.	Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Single Cells.					
									Not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or con- taining 432 cubic feet.		Of Larger Size.		Of Smaller Size.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	11	2	23	15	4	1	8	8	.	.	322	103	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	3	2	15	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	61	38	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	4	1	9	6	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	8	2	10	3	*4	*2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.
Cork County, . . . . .	12	9	13	8	16	9	*2	2	.	.	85	10	74	85
" City, . . . . .	9	9	6	5	6	9	22	8	36	54	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . . . .	6	3	8	2	10	3	7	2	.	.	.	.	64	19
Down, . . . . .	8	3	9	2	7	2	14	1	154	49	14	10	.	.
Dublin County, . . . . .	5	5	5	5	1	4	*4	+3	96	61	.	.	.	.
Dublin City :														
Richmond B., . . . . .	15	.	20	.	34	.	13	.	147	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	15	.	15	.	15	.	2	.	242	.	2	.	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	7	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	66	36	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	4	3	5	3	4	3	.	.	66	35	.	.	.	.
" Town, . . . . .	5	2	6	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	7	24	.
Kerry, . . . . .	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	78	15	78	15	.	.
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	4	2	2	2	*3	*2	80	40	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County and City, . . . . .	14	8	3	2	4	.	+8	4	47	.	104	88	.	.
King's, . . . . .	6	2	6	2	6	2	3	1	80	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	5	3	9	5	13	3	\$5	2	56	19	.	2	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	9	5	12	5	8	5	*4	.	118	50	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	6	4	7	4	6	4	6	3	33	21	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	11	.	13	2	6	.	10	2	140	34	6	.	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	6	5	8	3	8	.	3	2	.	.	.	5	48	10
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	21	2	1	.	.
" Drogheda, . . . . .	1	2	3	2	.	.	1	1	12	24	.	1	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	50	30
Monaghan, . . . . .	6	3	7	3	6	3	4	3	50	18	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	67	50	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	7	1	7	1	7	2	3	.	58	18	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	8	1	12	4	12	2	*5	*1	74	17	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	8	4	10	6	5	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	122	18
" Clonmel, . . . . .	34	4	18	4	10	4	*8	*2	100	40	39	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	5	2	7	2	14	1	2	.	.	.	7	37	56	.
Waterford County and City, . . . . .	.	.	3	2	2	2	*1	*1	.	.	.	.	20	20
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	10	7	7	2	.	2	89	13	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	11	7	7	4	6	2	90	59	3	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	5	2	5	3	5	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.
Total for Males, . . . . .	251	.	351	.	272	.	172	.	2,049	.	725	.	603	.
Total for Females, . . . . .	.	112	.	153	.	115	.	73	.	1,005	.	327	.	231
Total for M. and F., . . . . .	363		504		387		245		3,054		1,052		834	

• Dark.

† Of three for Females, one dark.

‡ Four dark.

§ One dark for Males.

|| Two dark.

County and Town Gaols on the 31st of December, 1861.

Cells to contain 3 Persons.		Sleeping Rooms.				Hospital.						Chapels.		School Rooms.		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
		Number.		Beds in same.		No. of Rooms or Wards.		No. of Water Closets.		No. of Baths.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
11	9	7	3	12	2	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	*	.	Antrim.
.	.	13	.	6	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	*	.	Armagh.
.	18	4	1	12	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	Carlow.
107	14	9	.	9	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	4	.	12	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	Cork County.
54	54	6	1	18	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" City.
2	.	8	3	24	12	2	2	2	2	.	1	1	.	4	1	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	6	2	8	.	8	2	4	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	Dublin County.
115	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	Dublin City:
.	3	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	1	Richmond B.
.	.	5	2	5	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
7	5	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
4	2	2	7	.	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	4	2	12	6	4	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	Kerry.
2	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	5	1	14	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	{ Kilkenny County
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	and City.
.	2	7	.	12	.	5	3	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	Leitrim.
7	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	Limerick County.
17	.	20	6	45	22	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	" City.
.	.	5	1	4	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	1	.	2	1	Londonderry.
2	.	6	2	.	.	2	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	*	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	2	.	3	.	1	1	+1	+1	.	.	1	.	*	.	" Drogheda.
14	6	4	2	8	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	Mayo.
10	6	7	1	6	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	.	1	1	Meath.
.	.	6	1	32	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	Monaghan.
16	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	.	†	.	Queen's.
5	.	4	3	8	6	4	3	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	10	8	8	13	2	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	1	Sligo.
37	14	14	5	14	5	5	3	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	Tipperary, Nenagh.
97	.	6	4	25	20	10	4	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	" Clonmel.
.	.	2	1	.	.	4	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	{ Waterford County
6	.	4	6	12	3	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	and City.
2	4	7	3	14	10	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	Westmeath.
.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	+2	+1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
475	.	179	.	313	.	126	.	50	.	36	.	40	.	27	.	Total for Males.
.	149	.	70	.	139	.	87	.	37	.	25	.	8	.	20	Total for Females.
624	.	249	.	452	.	213	.	87	.	61	.	48	.	47	.	Total for M. and F.

\* Chapel used.

† Portable.

‡ Day-rooms used.

[continued.]

TABLE XV. *continued*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Workshops.		Worksheds.		Kitchens.		Bakeries.		Store Rooms.		Laundries.	Drying Rooms.	Lavatories.		Baths, exclusive of those in Hospital.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . .	1	.	102	.	1	.	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	*1	*1
Armagh, . . . .	.	.	10	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	*1	*1
Carlow, . . . .	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	4	.
Cavan, . . . .	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
Clare, . . . .	3	.	4	.	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	*2	.
Cork County, . . . .	.	.	9	6	1	.	4	.	.	.	2	16	9	9	*1	*1
" City, . . . .	1	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	1	1
Donegal, . . . .	4	1	4	.	2	.	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	*1	.
Down, . . . .	15	.	24	.	1	1	8	3	1	1	1	1	13	7	+3	1
Dublin County, . . . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	+4	2
Dublin City:																
Richmond B., . . . .	3	.	5	.	2	1	14	.	1	1	1	1	12	.	*3	.
Grangegorman P., . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	2
Fermanagh, . . . .	1	.	20	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.
Galway County, . . . .	1	.	1	.	1	1	3	.	1	1	1	1	4	.	1	1
" Town, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	*1	.
Kerry, . . . .	6	.	21	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	1	.
Kildare, . . . .	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	\$4	\$4
Kilkenny County and City, . . . . }	3	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	*1	*1
King's, . . . .	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim, . . . .	1	1	24	.	2	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Limerick County, . . . .	22	1	2	.	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	5	1	1
" City, . . . .	.	.	33	.	1	.	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2
Londonderry, . . . .	4	.	66	.	1	.	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	.
Longford, . . . .	5	.	16	.	1	1	3	.	1	1	1	1	.	5	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . .	2	.	24	.	1	.	4	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	*1	*1
" Drogheda, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	2	2	*1	*2
Mayo, . . . .	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	.
Meath, . . . .	3	.	1	.	2	.	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . .	2	.	33	.	1	.	5	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	*2	.
Queen's, . . . .	10	4	12	.	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	12	1	1
Roscommon, . . . .	3	.	8	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	2
Sligo, . . . .	6	.	8	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . .	8	2	3	.	1	1	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	.	7	4
" Clonmel, . . . .	10	4	27	.	1	.	5	2	2	3	3	8	2	8	4	4
Tyrone, . . . .	5	.	29	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	3	.	1
Waterford County and City, . . . . }	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . .	6	.	6	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	*1	*1
Wexford, . . . .	2	.	2	1	1	.	4	2	1	1	1	6	3	.	*1	*1
Wicklow, . . . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	.	1	1
Total for Males, . . . .	142	.	496	.			134	.					128	.	80	.
Total for Females, . . . .	.	15	.	7			.	41					.	86	.	36
Total for M. and F., . . . .	157		503		45	13	175		42	33	213		116			

\* Thus \* marked supplied with hot water.

† Two supplied with hot water.

‡ One supplied with hot water.

§ Two of each supplied with hot water.

|| One for each sex supplied with hot water.

County and Town Gaols on the 31st December, 1861.

Fumi- gating Rooms.		Recep- tion Rooms.		Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills.	Other Machines for Labour.	Total Number of Beds, inclusive of those for Debtors.	Number of Prisoners Gaol can accommodate.			COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.			
											Debtors.	Criminals.	TOTAL.				
M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.			
.	.	4	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	327	108	40	1	287	435	Antrim.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	107	75	14	2	93	73	Armagh	
.	.	.	.	2	2	*1	.	.	.	58	46	7	.	53	41	Carlow.	
.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	78	26	24	12	216	72	Cavan.	
1	1	1	.	10	1	1	.	.	1	157	.	12	.	115	12	Clare.	
1	.	2	2	1	.	*1	.	.	2	173	67	17	3	320	107	Cork County.	
1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	78	64	32	2	166	170	" City.	
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	102	39	12	2	90	37	Donegal.	
1	.	4	4	1	.	.	1	.	8	172	.	16	8	156	58	Down.	
1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	117	71	18	6	96	61	Dublin County.	
1	.	1	.	3	.	*2	.	.	3	428	.	.	.	563	.	Dublin City:	
.	1	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	3	.	277	.	.	.	563	Richmond B.	
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	100	30	8	4	66	35	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	91	34	14	.	85	41	Fermanagh.	
.	.	.	.	1	1	*1	.	.	.	40	28	6	.	40	28	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	*1	1	.	.	89	23	12	2	77	21	" Town.	
1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	95	66	5	.	82	58	Kerry.	
.	.	1	1	2	.	*1	.	1	.	104	59	18	6	151	88	Kildare.	
1	1	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	90	40	10	.	80	40	{ Kilkenney County	
.	.	1	1	1	.	*1	.	1	.	76	22	21	2	72	29	and City.	
.	.	.	.	4	.	*1	.	.	.	131	61	11	7	112	49	King's.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	*1	.	.	.	107	43	12	3	95	40	Leitrim.	
†.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	170	44	12	3	140	34	Limerick County.	
.	.	1	1	2	1	*1	.	1	19	55	13	24	6	60	20	" City.	
.	.	4	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	95	32	4	2	87	27	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	12	25	4	.	12	25	Longford.	
.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	148	48	8	4	140	48	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	88	36	18	1	98	54	" Drogheda.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	91	27	32	4	59	23	Mayo.	
1	1	2	2	2	2	*1	.	.	.	126	58	20	4	106	54	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	*1	.	.	.	76	24	8	.	78	30	Monaghan.	
1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	119	28	36	6	82	49	Queen's.	
.	.	2	2	2	.	*1	.	1	1	166	53	18	6	215	54	Rosecommon.	
.	.	1	.	11	10	*2	.	.	.	196	52	10	.	400	40	Sligo.	
.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	69	37	30	5	56	37	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Clonmel.	
.	.	.	.	3	.	*1	.	.	.	21	21	.	.	21	21	Tyrone.	
1	.	1	1	6	2	.	.	1	1	107	29	10	4	109	49	{ Waterford County	
1	.	1	1	15	.	.	1	.	.	102	73	16	.	102	83	and City.	
1	.	2	2	4	2	*1	.	.	.	61	26	7	1	52	23	Westmeath.	
13	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,422	.	566	.	4,832	.	Wexford.	
.	5	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,805	.	106	.	2,238	.	Wicklow.
18		70		112	31	30	4	5	46	6,227		672		7,070		7,742	Total for Males.
18		70		112	31	30	4	5	46	6,227		672		7,070		7,742	Total for Females.
18		70		112	31	30	4	5	46	6,227		672		7,070		7,742	Total for M. and F.

\* Thus \* marked "partitioned."

† A box used.

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and the Profits

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	MALES.															FEMALES.														
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers and Bone-breakers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework & Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, and Dressing Flax.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.							
Antrim, . . . . .	1	4	3	8	1	5	22	7	67	14	25	128	21	4	28	3	2	58												
Armagh, . . . . .	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	22	22	6	10	45	8	7	7	3	9	34												
Carlow, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	6	13	2	4	4	1	2	9												
Cavan, . . . . .	1	2	1	2	1	1	6	6	15	7	6	34	1	3	3	3	9	13												
Clare, . . . . .	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	7	6	13	2	35	1	2	8	1	2	13												
Cork County, . . . . .	2	3	2	4	1	1	10	1	24	46	10	15	14	16	125	1	24	6	12	7	9	59								
" City, . . . . .	1	2	1	6	2	1	6	19	9	7	9	12	4	60	12	20	10	6	2	7	12	50								
Donegal, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	16	4	5	29	10	26	67	3	10	5	10	8	33	27									
Down, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	16	4	5	10	23	58	10	5	10	5	10	8	33	27									
Dublin County, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	8	11	11	11	15	6	15	6	15	58	3	4	6	3	11	27									
Dublin City : Richmond B., . . . . .	2	4	4	16	3	16	45	61	15	31	19	65	236	25	33	25	104	187												
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	14	5	6	27	2	3	5	1	2	13												
Fermanagh, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	14	11	22	52	6	5	4	10	23											
Galway County, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	13	13	1	2	1	4												
" Town, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	13	13	1	2	1	4												
Kerry, . . . . .	2	2	2	2	2	5	10	16	20	4	11	61	3	6	3	6	3	1	3	16										
Kildare, . . . . .	1	3	1	1	1	4	2	11	7	6	9	10	43	2	2	2	3	3	13											
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	4	11	4	5	30	1	6	10	2	2	2	3	11										
" City, . . . . .	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	14	6	7	5	32	4	9	2	2	2	2	6											
King's, . . . . .	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	14	6	7	5	32	4	9	2	2	2	2	6											
Leitrim, . . . . .	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	15	7	12	5	41	2	4	2	1	6	13											
Limerick County, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	18	12	7	17	58	4	12	4	4	5	20											
" City, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	18	12	7	17	58	4	12	4	4	5	20											
Londonderry, . . . . .	1	1	1	2	1	10	14	1	8	2	10	35	2	8	1	6	1	1	19											
Longford, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	14	2	2	1	1	1	6												
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	2	8	1	2	19	2	2	2	4	5	1	4	18										
" Drogheda, . . . . .	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	2	8	1	2	19	2	2	2	4	5	1	4	18										
Mayo, . . . . .	1	1	4	3	2	11	18	26	10	8	73	7	4	10	19	40														
Meath, . . . . .	1	2	2	2	3	5	15	2	22	3	2	22	3	2	2	4	11													
Monaghan, . . . . .	1	1	2	2	3	3	15	9	8	11	46	2	2	2	2	9	13													
Queen's, . . . . .	2	3	3	3	1	7	4	23	2	5	3	36	2	1	2	2	1	8												
Roscommon, . . . . .	1	1	2	2	1	6	20	8	6	40	2	3	4	5	1	13														
Sligo, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	18	7	4	34	6	6	3	2	11														
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	1	3	3	1	4	2	14	4	6	14	8	15	61	5	6	2	21													
" Clonmel, . . . . .	1	3	3	1	4	2	14	4	6	14	8	15	61	5	6	2	21													
Tyrone, . . . . .	2	2	2	2	2	4	16	20	6	2	48	1	17	1	7	26														
Waterford County and City, . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	3	21	3	8	35	4	2	5	2	3	16														
Westmeath, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	4	10	32	5	7	5	59	5	6	3	2	19													
Wexford, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1	4	10	32	5	7	5	59	5	6	3	2	19													
Wicklow, . . . . .	2	1	3	3	3	9	30	10	32	6	6	28	2	2	8	17														
Total, . . . . .	62	24	51	49	69	8	16	90	42	355	206	375	313	281	415	1,945	158	148	204	23	136	299	968							
	355										1,590										968									
	1,945																													



Town Gaols on the 31st December, 1861, also the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

AMOUNT OF COST of Work during the Year, including Works on hand.			AMOUNT OF RETURN of Work during the Year.			PROFIT on Works during the Year.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: No. of feet Ascend per day.	Number of Hours worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Pri- soners were instructed.	COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.							
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.					
432 7 6	151 18 7		713 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	670 11 7		799 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	.	.	5	Antrim.
15 9 4	0 10 3		59 19 5	3 6 3		47 6 1	4	.	6	5	Armagh.
20 13 3	11 5 7		27 4 4	13 19 8		9 5 2	10	12,774	9	5	Carlow.
21 13 2	—		35 18 6	—		14 5 4	8	6,480	3	4	Cavan.
—	6 8 4		0 3 3	26 19 5		20 14 4	.	10,240	4	4	Clare.
212 6 11	—		262 1 5	16 17 6		66 12 0	40	6,480	2	3	Cork County.
102 9 0	13 14 4		127 16 8	42 17 6		54 10 10	32	11,560	8	8	„ City.
188 3 5	—		223 6 6	—		35 3 1	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
39 2 1	—		41 9 11	6 5 11		8 13 9	6	.	.	2	Down.
102 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 19 11		117 13 9	20 4 3		23 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	.	.	1	Dublin County.
2,562 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		3,016 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		463 11 4	88	7,225	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Dublin City:
—	378 13 5		—	612 6 7		233 13 2	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
21 10 3	—		56 5 2	—		34 14 11	1	.	.	3	GrangegormanP.
397 14 1	16 16 11		414 6 6	17 14 6		17 10 0	5	6,000 W	5 W.	2	Fermanagh.
137 6 4	21 1 11		152 11 4	23 17 8		18 0 9	3	7,200 S.	7 S.	2	Galway County.
176 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 2		216 4 1	1 13 10		39 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	2,560	2	6	„ Town.
225 18 4	84 0 7		253 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		128 10 7	39	.	.	8	Kerry.
—	—		—	—		—	.	13,824	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	Kildare.
32 9 3	16 10 0		39 11 11	16 10 0		7 2 8	9	.	.	4	Kilkenny County.
3 14 7	4 15 3		23 19 2	9 4 6		24 13 10	2	7,640	5	3	„ City.
2 3 0	—		4 10 0	—		2 7 0	.	3,840	2	.	Leitrim.
—	9 7 6		30 3 3	17 5 11		38 1 8	.	5,189 W	.	.	Limerick County.
198 6 0	43 4 11		256 16 7	63 0 9		78 6 5	12	8,900 S.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	2	„ City.
—	—		0 9 2	—		0 9 2	.	5,760	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	3	Londonderry.
12 4 6	—		36 5 3	7 8 6		31 9 3	7	.	.	.	Longford.
8 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		8 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		—	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
0 4 8	0 0 6		3 1 8	0 2 0		2 18 6	8	6,400	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	„ Drogheda.
7 6 6	—		15 15 11	0 19 3		9 8 8	.	11,520	1	3	Mayo.
7 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 5		10 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3,840	2	1	Meath.
33 1 1	—		40 15 7	—		7 14 6	24	11,520	8	9	Monaghan.
5 6 4	—		17 17 2	—		12 10 10	1	9,600	2	2	Queen's.
62 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		105 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		43 0 8	9	6,400	5	3	Roscommon.
428 7 0	22 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		504 18 11	42 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		96 5 1	4	.	4	6	Sligo.
277 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		350 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 2 0		59 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11,000	6	3	Tipperary, Nenagh.
34 18 7	3 12 5		66 14 2	4 9 10		49 17 5	3	6,380	5	5	„ Clonmel.
31 4 4	—		34 14 10	—		3 10 6	2	10,800	3	2	Tyrone.
73 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		104 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 13 4		36 9 10	2	.	.	.	Waterford County
74 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		209 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		135 19 3	32	.	.	.	and City.
33 6 1	46 1 5		46 2 11	65 8 11		32 4 4	12	6,400	5	8	Westmeath.
5,972 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	949 16 5		7,627 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,930 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		2,693 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	438	.	.	.	Wexford.
6,922 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		9,558 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		—	—	.	.	.	Wicklow.
—	—		—	—		—	—	.	.	.	Total.

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital.)		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prison- ers.	COST OF	
		Per diem.	Per Annum.				Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.	Fuel for use of Prisoners.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	Mixed.	2.90	4 8 2.96	177	Coal.	17	780 19 6½	82 17 7
Armagh, . . .	Do.	2.99	4 11 0.8	65.32	Do.	11	264 15 11	89 10 0
Carlow, . . .	Do.	2.82	4 5 8.46	17.75	Coal and Turf.	11	76 1 1	58 0 4
Cavan, . . .	Do.	3.61	5 10 1.61	49	Coal.	23	269 16 7	71 6 0
Clare, . . .	Do.	3	4 13 3	30	Coal and Turf.	15	139 19 3	98 0 8
Cork County, . .	Do.	2.5	3 16 0.5	169	Coal.	25	643 3 9	106 10 1
„ City, . . .	Do.	2.88	4 7 5.38	85	Do.	41	371 13 1	44 11 6
Donegal, . . .	Do.	3.19	4 17 2.5	77.09	Do.	22	374 14 2	63 15 0
Down, . . .	Do.	2.79	4 5 1.6	85	Do.	25	361 16 4	121 6 10
Dublin County, .	Do.	3.09	4 14 2.25	76	Do.	27	357 18 3	148 7 6
Dublin City :								
Richmond B.,	Do.	3.3	5 0 6.1	172	Do.	17	864 8 5	160 16 6
Grangegorman P.	Do.	3.38	5 2 9.83	194	Do.	41	997 6 10	158 6 7
Fermanagh, . .	Do.	3.21	4 17 10.31	32	Coal and Turf.	13	156 11 6	77 18 6
Galway County, .	Do.	2.69	4 1 10	48	Do.	26	196 5 8	106 16 6
„ Town, . . .	Do.	2.09	3 3 8.14	24.16	Do.	12	76 8 9	40 10 11
Kerry, . . .	Do.	2.10	3 3 8.33	60	Do.	23	191 1 11	121 19 10
Kildare, . . .	Do.	2.95	4 9 11.23	58.54	Coal.	12	263 5 1½	71 12 11½
Kilkenny County,	Do.	2.20	3 6 11	25.5	Coal and Turf.	*,	85 12 2	109 0 0
„ City, . . .	Do.	2.51	3 17 2.5	15.13	Do.	*,	58 7 10	40 18 11
King's, . . .	Do.	2.75	4 9 6	42.5	Do.	25	190 3 10	86 8 10
Leitrim, . . .	Do.	3.38	5 2 9.72	35.27	Do.	35	181 5 5½	72 6 3
Limerick County,	Do.	3.17	4 16 2	38	Coal.	22	182 14 10	129 14 0
„ City, . . .	Do.	3.51	5 6 10	87	Do.	22	464 13 11	80 0 0
Londonderry, . .	Do.	2.98	4 10 9.24	57.16	Do.	11	256 18 4	72 15 3
Longford, . . .	Do.	3.04	4 12 8.23	26.05	Coal and Turf.	15	120 15 2½	113 5 2
Louth, Dundalk, .	Do.	4.14	6 5 10	31.47	Coal.	*,	198 0 1	81 10 1
„ Drogheda, . .	Do.	3.27	4 19 4.7	10.75	Do.	*,	53 8 5½	9 18 0
Mayo, . . .	Do.	2.5	3 16 4.66	87.71	Coal and Turf.	30	335 2 6	83 14 8½
Meath, . . .	Do.	3.17	4 16 4	29.24	Do.	35	140 16 10	56 1 9
Monaghan, . . .	Do.	2.98	4 10 9.78	48	Coal.	15	217 19 1½	31 12 6
Queen's, . . .	Do.	2.72	4 3 1.47	36	Coal and Turf.	26	149 12 5	134 5 8
Roscommon, . .	Do.	3	4 11 3.08	49	Do.	20	223 11 6	96 12 5
Sligo, . . .	Do.	3.5	5 6 5.5	33.9	Coal.	21	180 12 5	50 16 0
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Do.	3.57	5 8 8.33	56.5	Coal and Turf.	28	307 1 3½	134 5 7
„ Clonmel, . . .	Do.	3.36	5 2 0.52	120.2	Coal.	50	613 7 5½	131 0 9
Tyrone, . . .	Do.	3.31	5 1 7.08	68.66	Coal and Turf.	17	348 15 2	159 2 6
Waterford County	Do.	3.90	5 18 9.51	45	Coal.	8	267 5 8	50 4 6
and City, . . .								
Westmeath, . .	Do.	2.69	4 1 9.24	46.5	Coal and Turf.	20	190 2 4	90 13 11
Wexford, . . .	Do.	3.63	5 10 8.16	79.93	Coal.	17	442 5 0¾	61 15 1½
Wicklow, . . .	Do.	4.19	6 7 6.54	33	Do.	14	210 9 0	76 6 3
Total 1861, . .		3.07	4 13 7.23	2522.33		792	11,805 7 0½	3,574 15 11½
Total 1860, . .		2.83	4 6 6	2365.93		851	10,233 14 2	3,295 17 1½

\* Heated by hot air.

County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1861.

COST OF						COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicine.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	16.
84 10 4	15 12 11	31 5 9½	30 10 11	21 7 11	153 1 7	Antrim.
41 12 11	23 3 11	14 8 9	37 8 2	18 14 4	64 1 1	Armagh.
29 19 10	15 2 4	—	—	17 17 9	22 0 0	Carlow.
20 1 9	19 9 9	3 17 6	—	17 19 7½	61 0 10	Cavan.
24 13 10	5 8 4	7 13 9	—	6 10 8	4 16 9	Clare.
53 10 0	21 2 9	39 6 9	30 5 7	30 6 10	104 17 11	Cork County.
50 5 6	10 14 6	16 10 10	8 15 10	23 17 3	34 6 9	" City.
14 5 5	10 4 9	13 16 7	88 8 3	23 12 4	59 13 7	Donegal.
65 4 6	1 0 6	5 15 9	53 11 8	23 4 9	59 3 3	Down.
93 8 9	25 18 2	132 15 5	16 12 10	18 12 7	52 1 10½	Dublin County.
213 2 2	137 4 2	442 3 10	90 9 10	52 17 10	177 12 11	Dublin City:
107 10 0	113 7 6	116 1 10	105 16 8	42 9 10	—	Richmond B.
22 16 0	26 4 6	52 8 11	—	11 11 10	16 12 4	Grangegorman P.
35 12 0	4 19 10	84 8 11	42 12 2	2 14 10	52 6 8	Fermanagh.
11 18 5	—	11 15 2	20 17 4	9 17 1	2 10 0	Galway County.
23 6 10	11 12 4	20 13 9	4 6 11½	6 18 0	39 5 4	" Town.
77 7 10¼	11 18 8	35 17 4½	84 14 10½	49 3 2	99 10 10	Kerry.
25 19 5	26 18 0	24 16 4	19 5 1	20 11 4	12 9 6	Kildare.
13 3 3	4 11 8	3 16 0	3 13 8	9 18 6	0 9 6	Kilkenny County.
19 12 4	10 15 10	3 4 6	20 15 0	7 1 0	32 9 3	" City.
18 1 4	11 6 8	46 1 2	13 14 11	21 3 9	9 6 9½	King's.
41 18 5	2 16 0	11 1 8	4 14 6	11 9 11	12 5 10	Leitrim.
32 9 0	30 0 0	4 4 9	—	7 0 0	54 13 0	Limerick County.
48 11 4	20 4 9	4 3 0	16 14 9	27 18 2	38 7 9½	" City.
50 0 8	20 0 0	8 15 3	25 6 0	37 17 8	13 14 4	Londonberry.
30 2 10	8 13 3	—	2 1 11	17 6 1	21 6 7	Longford.
2 4 2	5 10 0	—	3 11 2½	12 5 10	1 15 2	Louth, Dundalk.
13 4 11	4 11 0	31 15 4	51 7 7	25 19 8½	24 6 8½	" Drogheda.
59 3 0	20 18 0	25 5 7	9 5 5	20 3 8	14 11 4	Mayo.
4 14 6	25 16 3	18 6 2½	20 10 2	8 9 2	32 18 3	Meath.
39 11 2	0 18 4	8 0 0	6 10 0	23 11 10	38 10 0	Monaghan.
21 4 6	24 0 0	5 10 7	4 3 0	10 8 0	21 10 8	Queen's.
11 13 9½	4 11 7	13 7 5½	6 13 0	23 13 6	23 17 7	Rosecommon.
49 1 5	6 12 11	113 11 11½	44 3 4	22 8 8	47 3 0	Sligo.
135 3 1	12 17 4	35 17 0½	83 9 6½	39 15 10	102 0 7½	Tipperary, Nenagh.
33 9 0	3 8 6	9 15 1	2 12 8	17 18 3	27 1 10	" Clonmel.
28 7 1	14 6 4	3 7 2	13 6 3	16 8 5	18 4 11	Tyrone.
20 4 7	3 10 8	14 13 2	2 15 3	16 11 10	38 4 5	{ Waterford County
74 13 3¼	7 9 5	42 14 2¼	2 2 5¼	30 16 8	40 16 2	and City.
51 13 3	12 13 6	7 3 10	14 14 6	25 15 7	29 7 4	Westmeath.
						Wexford.
						Wicklow.
1,793 12 5½	725 14 11	1,464 11 2	986 1 3¼	832 10 0	1,658 12 3½	Total 1861.
1,644 14 10½	706 14 5	1,237 1 7½	629 12 10½	895 12 11	1,289 3 4½	Total 1860.

[continued.]

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	COST OF					
	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Straw.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	38 1 7½	115 4 2½	214 7 2	195 9 5	45 1 1	121 15 9
Armagh, . . .	23 14 11	38 13 3	37 13 7	8 10 1	20 9 4	—
Carlow, . . .	11 0 2	4 18 1	60 16 8	24 9 2	3 0 5	—
Cavan, . . .	26 12 6½	45 15 3½	29 17 0	14 17 2	9 7 0	190 0 0
Clare, . . .	—	—	20 0 2	23 9 0	55 8 7	—
Cork County, .	27 4 2	96 12 2	233 12 3	80 16 2	68 12 1	—
„ City . . .	25 8 6	41 8 6	100 17 3	17 0 6	19 5 10	—
Donegal, . . .	7 4 2	51 8 11	110 18 10	182 0 7	47 15 3	120 0 0
Down, . . .	11 10 5	50 19 4	62 0 8	14 2 4	46 11 8	—
Dublin County, .	19 6 5	207 1 10½	237 8 1½	35 11 1	119 6 10½	51 13 0
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	—	159 18 9	608 9 0	145 0 7	581 4 4	422 6 4
Grangegorman P.	220 11 1	133 18 1	466 1 1	41 10 5	296 13 10	194 15 8
Fermanagh, . .	8 9 2	6 10 6	10 12 0	38 7 7	7 1 8	31 13 4
Galway County, .	9 16 3	35 13 8	104 5 4	20 3 6	41 19 11	21 13 4
„ Town, . . .	—	1 8 8	3 0 0	6 6 4	19 13 10	12 0 0
Kerry, . . .	2 7 7	25 18 10½	109 14 11	100 2 1	42 10 4	217 10 0
Kildare, . . .	27 13 3	60 16 9	153 8 1	174 3 7	145 5 10½	102 13 5
Kilkenny County, .	5 2 10	8 10 6	33 10 8	37 6 3	4 13 3	74 13 11
„ City, . . .	0 19 0	5 8 4	9 5 10	4 8 0	5 0 3	—
King's, . . .	16 10 0	17 11 0	53 6 4	60 10 0	41 9 2	16 13 4
Leitrim, . . .	2 17 2½	8 16 4	57 3 1	21 7 4	14 6 8	83 10 6
Limerick County, .	8 19 1	4 15 10	84 17 9	84 8 9	60 9 3	—
„ City, . . .	29 12 10	30 9 6	19 9 6	16 13 9	53 18 6	110 0 0
Londonderry, . .	19 3 10½	97 3 5	225 19 5	107 0 4	98 2 2	131 2 6
Longford, . . .	4 7 6	20 4 3	385 15 5	39 4 4	9 2 1	37 10 0
Louth, Dundalk, .	5 0 2	9 18 7	49 15 2	21 4 8	49 7 0	37 18 4
„ Drogheda, . .	5 18 4½	15 7 7	—	13 13 0	10 10 11	—
Mayo, . . .	21 17 2½	38 5 2	62 18 6½	56 6 9	34 5 4	—
Meath, . . .	23 4 0	41 15 4	102 12 7	37 11 2	54 9 9	46 13 4
Monaghan, . . .	6 0 10	20 17 10	25 1 10½	3 14 8	0 16 4	—
Queen's, . . .	12 14 2	33 5 0	197 16 1	25 6 5	8 2 2	—
Roscommon, . .	10 6 7	14 10 6	21 15 5	77 6 9	5 5 4	—
Sligo, . . .	7 16 7½	26 15 3½	39 7 6½	20 11 0	39 17 11½	177 1 8
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	3 8 2	31 18 11	99 10 7	10 6 0	50 12 0	—
„ Clonmel, . . .	54 10 4	118 8 10½	175 9 6	75 5 4	34 15 9	—
Tyrone, . . .	6 16 10	54 7 1	46 6 0	110 10 2	23 8 1	214 0 0
Waterford County } and City, . . .	15 6 6	9 5 11	37 10 4	22 1 2	4 7 1	20 0 0
Westmeath, . . .	11 4 8	25 1 8	70 17 3	42 6 10	24 2 7	—
Wexford, . . .	11 9 10	59 16 1	38 3 10	109 14 9	30 12 2	—
Wicklow, . . .	20 17 8	32 18 1	27 14 10	56 17 5	10 13 7	36 13 4
Total 1861, . .	763 4 6½	1,801 18 0	4,427 9 8	2,175 14 8	2,237 15 3½	2,471 17 9
Total 1860, . .	676 3 5	1,538 11 2	5,413 4 3	2,100 10 6½	2,807 3 1	2,190 8 10

the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1861.

SALARY OF							COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
MALE OFFICERS.							
Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.			Medical Officers.			
	Protestant.	Presbyterian	R. Catholic.	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries	
24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
130 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1	—	74 0 0	—	Antrim.
80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	Armagh.
60 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	Carlow.
100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—	Cavan.
100 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	54 0 0	—	20 0 0	Clare.
200 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	20 0 0	Cork County.
100 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	55 0 0	—	10 0 0	„ City.
150 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	Donegal.
92 4 3	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	27 13 10	Down.
100 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8	—	80 0 0	—	Dublin County.
150 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	—	Dublin City :
150 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	100 0 0	130 17 10	—	Richmond B.
90 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—	Grangegorman P.
133 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	Fermanagh.
38 19 3	27 13 10	—	50 0 0	56 0 0	—	—	Galway County.
180 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	„ Town.
70 0 0	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	—	37 0 0	28 0 0	Kerry.
80 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	65 0 0	—	—	Kildare.
10 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	Kilkenny County.
130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	„ City.
100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	45 0 0	20 0 0	King's.
120 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	44 0 0	—	30 0 0	Leitrim.
75 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	16 0 0	Limerick County.
110 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1	—	—	—	„ City.
75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6	—	—	20 0 0	Londonderry.
75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6	—	—	20 0 0	Longford.
10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	Louth, Dundalk.
100 0 0	37 10 0	—	37 10 0	—	50 0 0	30 0 0	„ Drogheda.
35 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	Mayo.
92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	73 16 10	—	Meath.
60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	Monaghan
92 6 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	Queen's.
100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	65 0 0	—	21 0 0	Roscommon.
100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	72 10 0	12 10 0	Sligo.
150 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	Tipperary, Nenagh.
130 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	Clonmel
100 0 0	45 0 0	—	55 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	Tyrone.
50 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	35 0 0	{ Waterford County
100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	and City.
96 18 0	46 3 1	—	46 3 1	—	65 0 0	—	Westmeath.
							Wexford.
							Wicklow.
3,916 10 6	1,609 15 9	538 4 2	1,732 1 11	649 0 0	1,188 4 8	450 3 10	Total in 1861.
3,915 15 6	1,629 15 9	506 5 8	1,707 1 11	629 0 0	1,252 16 10	484 13 10	Total in 1860.

[continued.

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TABLE XVII. continued—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SALARY OF							
	MALE OFFICERS.							Matrons.
	Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		School- masters.	Other Prison Officers.	
				No.	Amount of Salary.			
32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	300 0 0	—	75 0 0	13	495 0 0	40 0 0	65 0 0	45 0 0
Armagh, . . .	170 0 0	—	45 0 0	6	182 14 1	35 0 0	—	40 0 0
Carlow, . . .	150 0 0	—	50 0 0	5	136 0 0	—	—	50 0 0
Cavan, . . .	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	5	150 0 0	—	—	40 0 0
Clare, . . .	300 0 0	42 8 0	—	5	136 8 4	30 0 0	22 8 0	40 0 0
Cork County, . .	300 0 0	—	55 0 0	15	521 3 9	40 0 0	18 5 0	50 0 0
„ City, . . .	250 0 0	—	73 8 9	9	302 2 6	35 13 6	—	39 15 0
Donegal, . . .	150 0 0	34 0 0	—	7	188 6 10	—	—	30 0 0
Down, . . .	200 0 0	—	100 0 0	10	346 4 2	40 0 0	—	30 0 0
Dublin County, .	250 0 0	80 0 0	—	9	336 0 0	—	—	32 10 0
Dublin City:								
Richmond B., .	400 0 0	93 1 4	90 14 3	19	813 19 2	80 0 0	405 4 0	—
Grangegorman P.	200 0 0	90 0 0	—	—	—	—	345 0 0	200 0 0
Fermanagh, . .	195 16 8	—	45 0 0	4	122 13 4	34 0 0	—	31 10 0
Galway County, .	375 7 8	—	43 6 8	10	183 6 11	30 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0
„ Town, . . .	138 9 2	—	—	4	104 8 4	10 0 0	—	20 0 0
Kerry, . . .	220 0 0	70 0 0	—	10	324 15 0	—	10 0 0	45 0 0
Kildare, . . .	163 19 7	42 0 0	45 14 5	7	187 1 8	26 15 0	—	34 9 10
Kilkenny County, .	240 0 0	—	—	7	206 11 11	—	—	30 0 0
„ City, . . .	21 13 4	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	5 0 0
King's, . . .	184 12 4	—	60 0 0	5	160 0 0	35 0 0	18 4 0	40 0 0
Leitrim, . . .	200 0 0	—	—	6	180 0 0	33 16 8	—	30 0 0
Limerick County, .	300 0 0	60 0 0	—	9	308 5 0	—	—	40 0 0
„ City, . . .	120 0 0	67 13 4	—	7	231 14 4	—	—	40 0 0
Londonderry, . .	160 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	5	175 0 0	40 0 0	—	38 6 8
Longford, . . .	141 13 4	—	57 0 11	5	149 1 1	—	35 0 0	40 0 0
Louth, Dundalk, .	176 15 6	25 0 0	45 0 0	5	175 0 0	35 0 0	—	35 0 0
„ Drogheda, . .	80 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	—	10 0 0
Mayo, . . .	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	7	260 0 0	—	—	40 0 0
Meath, . . .	231 0 0	25 0 0	60 0 0	5	167 10 0	25 0 0	95 10 0	40 0 0
Monaghan, . . .	138 9 2	—	—	7	214 0 0	—	—	26 6 0
Queen's, . . .	200 0 0	60 0 0	—	8	250 0 0	—	—	21 0 0
Roscommon, . .	200 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	7	206 0 0	—	—	32 6 1
Sligo, . . .	200 0 0	30 0 0	—	10	180 0 0	22 18 4	—	20 0 0
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	237 10 0	—	87 10 0	9	338 0 0	—	—	48 0 0
„ Clonmel, . . .	250 0 0	135 0 0	—	12	480 0 0	—	—	45 0 0
Tyrone, . . .	100 0 0	—	50 0 0	8	177 7 0	24 18 4	4 19 6	32 10 0
Waterford County and City, . . .	250 0 0	60 0 0	—	7	207 10 0	—	18 5 0	40 0 0
Westmeath, . .	200 0 0	—	70 0 0	8	235 0 0	12 0 0	—	40 0 0
Wexford, . . .	200 0 0	—	71 0 0	8	241 5 1	30 0 0	10 0 0	45 0 0
Wicklow, . . .	150 0 0	—	—	6	191 18 0	—	—	40 0 0
Total 1861, . .	8,145 6 9	1,024 2 8	1,353 15 0	291	9,319 6 6	680 1 10	1,097 15 6	1,536 13 7½
Total 1860, . .	8,258 17 2	1,110 13 8	1,408 15 4	269	8,573 1 1½	681 13 4	1,648 7 4	1,595 17 2



the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1861.

SALARY OF			OFFICERS.				COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
FEMALE OFFICERS.			COST OF				
Assistant Matrons, 41.	Hospital Nurses. 42.	Other Prison Officers. 43.	Salaries. 44.	Rations. 45.	Clothing. 46.	Total, including Sala- ries, Rations, and Clothing. 47.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	48.
30 0 0	20 0 0	57 12 0	1,470 1 3	50 1 5½	40 9 6	1,560 12 2½	Antrim.
25 0 0	15 0 0	—	702 14 1	49 11 0	36 0 0	788 5 1	Armagh.
15 0 0	10 8 0	—	531 8 0	165 18 0	27 14 0	725 0 0	Carlow.
16 0 0	10 0 0	—	666 0 0	101 9 5	24 0 0	791 9 5	Cavan.
34 16 0	24 0 0	—	896 6 4	—	15 1 10	911 8 2	Clare.
26 0 0	77 12 2	16 17 8	1,491 4 7	74 10 5	72 4 5	1,637 19 5	Cork County.
27 16 6	27 16 6	29 9 2	1,043 7 11	55 13 0	49 1 4	1,148 2 3	„ City.
13 15 0	10 0 0	—	686 1 10	173 2 9	36 5 6	895 10 1	Donegal.
30 0 0	43 17 6	—	999 19 9	58 16 0	56 12 6	1,115 8 3	Down.
25 0 0	22 19 0	—	1,092 12 0	124 2 7	30 0 0	1,246 14 7	Dublin County.
—	—	—	2,466 5 5	420 6 6	116 10 0	3,003 1 11	Dublin City:
601 8 3	50 0 0	214 5 0	2,264 17 9	419 18 9	33 15 11	2,718 12 5	Richmond B.
18 10 0	—	—	627 10 0	54 17 4	22 10 0	704 17 4	Grangegorman P.
20 0 0	12 0 0	—	1,044 4 1	79 0 5	32 19 0	1,156 3 6	Fermanagh.
15 0 0	—	—	460 10 7	38 13 6	16 3 0	515 7 1	Galway County.
20 0 0	32 0 0	—	1,031 15 0	108 11 1	56 9 0	1,196 15 1	„ Town.
30 0 0	14 17 7	—	769 18 1½	217 0 6½	62 6 11	1,049 5 7	Kerry.
18 0 0	12 0 0	—	540 10 0	—	25 6 0	565 16 0	Kildare.
—	—	—	285 1 3	5 7 6	12 19 0	303 7 9	Kilkenny County.
25 0 0	20 0 0	—	772 16 4	49 8 6	31 7 4	853 12 2	„ City.
20 0 0	—	—	688 16 8	56 19 7	23 12 3	769 8 6	King's.
31 4 0	25 0 0	—	1,058 9 0	—	35 2 0	1,093 11 0	Leitrim.
35 0 0	26 0 0	—	731 7 8	13 0 0	27 16 6	772 4 2	Limerick County.
30 0 0	22 0 0	—	833 15 11	34 18 9	59 16 6	928 11 2	„ City.
18 0 0	—	—	646 10 10	—	32 18 10	579 9 8	Longford.
25 0 0	—	—	722 11 0	52 12 3	32 7 6	807 10 9	Louth, Dundalk.
—	—	—	220 0 0	80 17 3½	—	300 17 3½	„ Drogheda.
30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	870 0 0	123 7 1	26 0 0	1,019 7 1	Mayo.
20 0 0	20 0 0	—	893 0 0	94 8 6	30 0 0	1,017 8 6	Meath.
17 18 0	—	—	652 16 2	37 4 6	49 0 0	739 0 8	Monaghan.
17 10 0	21 0 0	—	729 10 0	46 0 0	30 0 0	805 10 0	Queen's.
25 0 0	17 0 0	—	838 18 1	31 18 0	18 7 6	889 3 7	Roscommon.
10 0 0	—	—	708 18 4	163 18 11	37 6 3	910 3 6	Sligo.
48 0 0	48 0 0	—	1,092 0 0	160 8 5	41 1 11	1,293 10 4	Tipperary, Nenagh.
36 0 10	48 10 0	—	1,318 10 10	102 13 0	56 2 0	1,477 5 10	„ Clonmel.
34 13 4	—	—	674 8 2	135 9 0	75 12 11	885 10 1	Tyrone.
25 0 0	20 0 0	—	900 15 0	77 17 5	33 3 11	1,011 16 4	{ Waterford County
14 5 6	14 5 6	—	790 11 0	81 11 4	36 8 0	908 10 4	{ and City.
30 0 0	12 0 0	—	869 5 1	188 5 7¼	55 14 7	1,113 5 3¼	Westmeath.
25 0 0	4 0 0	—	665 2 2	—	20 16 1	685 18 3	Wexford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wicklow.
1,489 17 5	700 6 3	323 3 10	35,748 10 2½	3,727 18 5	1,519 2 0	40,995 10 7½	Total 1861.
1,484 17 10	625 13 3	362 2 2	35,835 7 10½	3,499 6 3¼	1,513 8 10	40,848 2 11¼	Total 1860.

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TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1861.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Total Expense of Gaols.	Profit on Works.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Num- ber of Prison- ers, debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.	
					Per diem.	Per Annum.
49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	3,490 18 0½	799 11 2½	2,691 6 10	184	0 9·63	14 12 11·66
Armagh, . . .	1,471 1 4	47 6 1	1,423 15 3	69·55	1 1·46	20 9 5·19
Carlow, . . .	1,048 5 10	9 5 2	1,039 0 8	19·58	2 10·79	52 18 5·55
Cavan, . . .	1,571 10 5½	14 5 4	1,557 5 1½	49·5	1 8·69	31 9 2·96
Clare, . . .	1,297 9 2	20 14 4	1,276 14 10	40	1 9	31 18 4
Cork County, . .	3,173 19 11	66 12 0	3,107 7 11	183	0 11·17	16 19 7·27
„ City, . . .	1,912 18 1	54 10 10	1,858 7 3	91	1 1·42	20 8 5·17
Donegal, . . .	2,063 7 11	35 3 1	2,028 4 10	78·27	1 5·03	25 18 3·21
Down, . . .	1,991 16 3	8 13 9	1,983 2 6	90	1 2·46	22 0 8·33
Dublin County, .	2,762 17 4	23 8 5½	2,739 8 10½	97	1 6·83	28 4 10
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	7,048 16 7	463 11 4	6,585 5 3	207	1 5·4	26 9 4
Grangegorman P.,	5,713 1 10	233 13 2	5,479 8 8	223	1 7·4	29 10 7·2
Fermanagh, . . .	1,171 15 2	34 14 11	1,137 0 3	38	1 7·67	29 18 5·13
Galway County, .	1,915 12 1	17 10 0	1,898 2 1	56	1 10·25	33 16 9
„ Town, . . .	731 13 7	18 0 9	713 12 10	26·63	1 5·62	26 15 11·52
Kerry, . . .	2,114 3 10	39 14 8½	2,074 9 1½	63·25	1 9·57	32 15 11·5
Kildare, . . .	2,406 17 4½	182 3 1	2,224 14 3½	62·87	1 11·26	35 7 8·45
Kilkenny County, .	1,054 5 9	—	1,054 5 9	27·33	2 1·33	38 11 5·5
„ City, . . .	463 8 6	—	463 8 6	19·89	1 3·33	23 6 4
King's, . . .	1,430 2 7	7 2 8	1,422 19 11	43	1 9·75	33 1 10
Leitrim, . . .	1,330 15 11½	9 5 4	1,321 10 7½	36·08	2 0·07	36 12 5·47
Limerick County, .	1,733 16 10	2 7 0	1,731 9 10	47	2 0·13	36 16 9
„ City, . . .	1,705 8 11	38 1 8	1,667 7 3	91·33	1 0	18 5 0
Londonderry, . .	2,092 16 3	78 6 5	2,014 9 10	60·99	1 7·72	33 0 7·15
Longford, . . .	1,565 7 6½	0 9 2	1,564 18 4½	28·36	3 0·28	55 3 6·53
Louth, Dundalk, .	1,339 15 6	38 19 3	1,300 16 3	32·9	2 2	39 10 8·81
„ Drogheda, . .	435 0 0	—	435 0 0	*12·3	1 11·25	35 7 3·8
Mayo, . . .	1,803 2 6½	2 18 6	1,800 4 0½	89·73	1 0·7	20 1 2·75
Meath, . . .	1,670 0 3	9 8 8	1,660 11 7	32	2 10·12	51 17 10·34
Monaghan, . . .	1,155 18 4½	5 13 2½	1,150 5 2	52	1 2·54	22 2 4·9
Queen's, . . .	1,483 13 3	7 14 6	1,475 18 9	38	2 1·54	38 16 9·97
Roscommon, . . .	1,425 8 10	12 10 10	1,412 18 0	50·31	1 6·45	28 1 3·6
Sligo, . . .	1,536 18 11	43 0 8	1,493 18 3	37·32	2 2·31	40 0 4·06
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	2,213 14 2	—	2,213 14 2	69	1 9·09	32 1 7·85
„ Clonmel, . . .	3,089 7 3½	59 18 10½	3,029 8 5	126·84	1 3·7	23 17 7·92
Tyrone, . . .	1,943 1 3	49 17 5	1,893 3 10	71·39	1 5·43	26 10 4·32
Waterford County } and City, . . .	1,531 17 8	3 10 6	1,528 7 2	47	1 9·38	32 10 4·88
Westmeath, . . .	1,458 19 6	36 9 10	1,422 9 8	52	1 6	27 7 1·30
Wexford, . . .	2,065 14 4	135 19 3	1,929 15 1	87·34	1 2·53	22 1 10·92
Wicklow, . . .	1,299 16 5	—	1,299 16 5	35	2 0·42	37 2 9
Total 1861, . . .	77,714 15 5	2,610 11 11½	75,104 3 5½	2,765·76	1 5·85	27 3 1·11
Total 1860, . . .	75,506 15 8	2,298 10 11½	73,208 4 8½	2,587·58	1 7·09	29 3 7·29

\* Exclusive of a daily average of 1 male and 57 females in Dundalk.

# JUVENILES.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Committals and Offences of JUVENILES Committed

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.				SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Desert- ers.	TOTAL CONVICTED.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.									
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.				Ages.					Ages.	Ages.			
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	39	5	.	.	.	.	2	1	40	9
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	18	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	8
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	11	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	16	1
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	45	17	.	.	6	.	1	.	55	17
" City, . . . . .	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	16	8	2	6	4	6	.	2	6	28
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	11	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	14	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	29	6	1	.	10	3	1	3	42	9
Dublin City :																		
Richmond B., . . . . .	.	.	8	.	.	5	.	12	170	.	9	.	9	.	21	.	192	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	78	.	12	.	22	.	16	.	102	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	1	1	1	.	2	1	4	3
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	17	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	17	1
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	41	4	1	1	1	.	3	3	43	3
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	11	4	.	.	.	.	1	2	11	6
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	8
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	13	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	6
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	4	1	.	2	.	1	1	14	6
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	7
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	6	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	2
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	13	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	11
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	1
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	3	1	3	.	3	1	14	3
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	5
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	20	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	22	4
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	18	2	3	1	.	.	1	4	20	3
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	17	3
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	5
Total Males, . . . . .	1	54	2	40	32	14	632	21	41	2	56	769	258					
Total Females, . . . . .	19	14	14	189	25	36	39	1,027	1,122									
Total M. and F., . . . . .	1	73	2	54	46	821	46	77	2	95	1,027							
	74		56		867		123		2		1,122							
	1,122																	

ACQUITTED; NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.																TOTAL NOT CONVICTED.				GENERAL TOTAL.				INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.								COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Felon's.				Misdemean- ants, &c.				For further Ex- amination, Untried, &c.												Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders on leaving Work- house.								
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.												
10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	10	1	2	1	50	6	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	4	.	.	3	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	3	1	17	2	.	.	7	.	.	2	.									
.	3	.	.	7	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	12	1	2	.	67	18	.	5	2	.	10	.									
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	6	32	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.									
.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	7	.	3	.	10	.	6	1	52	9	1	.	.	.	.	.									
.	3	.	.	4	.	5	.	61	.	5	.	68	.	26	.	260	.	4	12	.	4	7	.									
.	.	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	17	16	.	119	.	3	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	3	3	46	6	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	4	2	2	15	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	4	1	2	14	9	.	2	2	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	5	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	17	7	.	3	1	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	6	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	5	.	1	6	5	2	21	12	.	.	.	.	.	.									
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	1	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	11	.	.	.	.	.	.									
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1															

[SUMMARY on page 90.]

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, Thrice, and Town Gaols,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	ONCE.				TWICE.				THRICE.		FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	2	1	37	6	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	20	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	3	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County, . . . . .	2	.	63	16	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	2	6	28	13	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . . . .	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	20	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County, . . . . .	6	1	50	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City :														
Richmond B., . . . . .	20	.	218	.	1	.	19	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	16	.	36	.	.	.	27	.	7	.	.	.	2
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	2	1	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Town, . . . . .	3	.	16	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	3	3	46	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, . . . . .	2	2	15	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	2	1	12	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	17	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	1	1	14	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	2	1	10	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Longford, . . . . .	2	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	1	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	12	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	2	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	6	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	3	1	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	16	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	25	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	1	4	20	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	1	.	7	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	1	.	18	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	1	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males, . . . . .	64	.	832	.	1	.	43	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	43	.	198	.	.	.	31	.	7	.	.	.	3
Total M. and F., . . . . .	107		1,030		1		74		8		1		5	
	1,137				75				6					



Four Times, and Five Times and Upwards, within the Year 1861, to the several County by Ages and Sexes.

FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.				TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILE COMMITTEALS.				COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Ages.		Ages.				Ages.				
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	2	1	43	6	2	1	50	6	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	22	8	.	.	24	8	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	7	4	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	Cavan.
.	.	3	1	17	2	3	1	17	2	Clare.
.	.	2	.	65	17	2	.	67	18	Cork County.
.	.	2	6	30	14	2	6	32	15	" City.
.	.	1	.	14	.	1	.	14	.	Donegal
.	.	.	.	20	3	.	.	20	3	Down.
.	.	6	1	51	9	6	1	52	9	Dublin County.
.	.	22	.	238	.	26	.	260	.	Dublin City:
.	.	.	16	.	72	.	16	.	119	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	8	2	Grangegorman P.
.	.	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	Fermanagh.
.	.	3	.	17	1	3	.	18	1	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	3	3	46	5	3	3	46	6	Kerry.
.	.	2	2	15	8	2	2	15	8	Kildare.
.	.	2	1	13	9	2	1	14	9	Kilkenny County.
.	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	5	1	" City.
.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	7	2	King's.
.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	11	1	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	17	7	.	.	17	7	Limerick County.
.	.	1	1	14	6	1	1	14	6	" City.
1	1	2	1	13	5	2	1	21	12	Londonderry.
.	.	2	1	8	.	2	1	8	.	Longford.
.	.	1	.	8	2	1	.	8	2	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	7	2	" Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	13	11	.	.	14	11	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	6	1	Meath.
.	.	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	10	1	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	13	3	Roscommon.
.	.	3	1	16	3	3	1	16	3	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	17	6	.	.	18	6	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	26	5	.	.	27	6	" Clonmel.
.	.	1	4	22	4	1	4	24	4	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	" City.
.	.	1	.	9	5	1	.	11	5	Westmeath.
.	.	1	.	18	6	1	.	18	6	Wexford.
.	.	1	1	15	5	1	1	15	5	Wicklow.
1	.	66	.	879	.	70	.	934	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	43	.	240	.	43	.	298	Total Females.
2		109		1,119		113		1,232		Total M. and F.
1,228										
1,345										

[SUMMARY.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Committals and Offences of JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.				SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.				By Courts Martial and Deserters.	ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.						TOTAL.		INCLUDED IN FORE-GOING COLUMNS.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.			Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, Untried, &c.				Workhouse Offenders.	Offenders on leaving Work-house.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10 years and under, .	1	.	2	.	32	14	21	25	.	2	1	.	1	12	2	70	43	5	3	4	.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	54	19	40	14	632	189	41	36	2	23	2	15	7	127	31	934	298	45	5	27	.
Total Males, .	55	.	42	.	664	.	62	.	2	25	.	15	.	139	.	1,004	.	50	.	31	.
Total Females, .	.	19	.	14	.	203	.	61	.	.	3	.	8	.	33	.	341	.	8	.	.
Total M. and F.,	74		56		867		123		.	28		23		172		1,345	58		31		
	130				990				2	223							89				
	1,122																				

SUMMARY of TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and Upwards, within the Year 1861, to the several County and Town Gaols, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Total No. of Individual Juveniles committed in 1861.		Total No. of Committals of Juveniles in 1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, .	64	43	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	66	43	70	43
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	832	198	43	31	1	7	2	3	1	1	879	240	934	298
Total Males, .	896	.	44	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	945	.	1,004	.
Total Females, .	.	241	.	31	.	7	.	3	.	1	.	283	.	341
Total Males and Females, .	1,137		75		8		6		2		1,228		1,345	

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR			IMPRISONMENT FOR									
	Aged above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.			12 Months & above 9.	9 Months & above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.					
				Ages.	Ages.	Ages.	Ages.	Ages.					
				Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.
	6 Years and above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years and under.										
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	6	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	2	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	3	1	.
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.
Down, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	.
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	2	.
Dublin City:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond B., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	17	.	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	5	.	7	.	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	3	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	2	2	.
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total Males, . . . . .	.	2	3	4	1	1	13	1	43	2	60	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	1	.	.	1	1	1	2	1	16	.	19	.	.
Total M. and F., . . . . .	1	2	3	5	2	2	15	2	59	2	79	.	.
	6			5		2	16		60		81		

[continued.]

TABLE XX. *continued.*—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c.,  
Year 1861, by

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR															
	1 Month and above 14 Days.				14 days and above 7.				7 days and above 48 hours.				48 hours.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	19	.	.	.	4	5	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	.	.	9	4	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	2	.
Cork County, . . . . .	1	.	26	6	.	.	16	6	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
"  City, . . . . .	1	1	4	3	.	2	9	4	1	3	2	3	.	.	3	1
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	3	.	18	5	.	1	13	1	.	.	2	.
Dublin City :																
Richmond B., . . . . .	3	.	47	.	16	.	67	.	1	.	17	.	.	.	22	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	2	.	17	.	13	.	49	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1
"  Town, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Kerry, . . . . .	1	.	10	3	.	1	13	1	1	2	14	.	1	.	1	.
Kildare, . . . . .	.	.	3	2	1	1	3	1	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
"  City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	5	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	2
"  City, . . . . .	.	.	4	2	.	1	4	1	1	.	1	3	.	.	2	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	1	.	6	4	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
"  Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	7	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	3	1	2	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
"  Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	1	11	.	.	2	6	1	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"  City, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	1	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	1
Total Males, . . . . .	12	.	197	.	22	.	226	.	13	.	138	.	2	.	39	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	5	.	60	.	20	.	94	.	14	.	45	.	.	.	13
Total M. and F., . . . . .	17	.	257	.	42	.	320	.	27	.	183	.	2	.	52	.
	274				362				210				54			
	1,122															

of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Ages and Sexes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
24 hours.				Fine only.		Un- limited.		Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.					
Ages.				Ages.		Ages.		Ages.									
10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Ycars.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	2	1	50	6	Antrim.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	24	8	Armagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	Carlow.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	5	.	Cavan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2	Clare.	
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	1	2	.	67	18	Cork County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	6	32	15	" City.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	14	.	Donegal.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	10	.	6	1	20	3	Down.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	9	Dublin County.	
1	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	68	.	26	.	260	.	Dublin City :	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	16	.	119	Richmond B.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	Fermanagh.	
1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	18	1	Galway County.	
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	3	46	6	" Town.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	2	2	15	8	Kerry.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	2	1	14	9	Kildare.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	1	Kilkenny County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	" City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1	Leitrim.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	17	7	Limerick County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	6	" City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	5	2	1	21	12	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	1	8	.	Longford.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	8	2	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	7	2	" Drogheda.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	11	Mayo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	6	1	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	3	1	Monaghan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	1	Queen's.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	3	Roscommon.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	16	3	Sligo.	
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	18	6	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	27	6	" Clonmel.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	4	24	4	Tyrone.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Waterford County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	" City.	
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	11	5	Westmeath.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	18	6	Wexford.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	15	5	Wicklow.	
3	.	36	.	1	.	6	.	14	.	165	.	70	.	934	.	Total Males.	
3	.	39	3	1	.	9	3	18	4	205	40	113	43	1,232	.	Total Females.	
42	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	223	.	.	.	1,345	.	.	.	Total M. and F.	

[SUMMARY on page 96.]

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES Committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.				BOTH PARENTS DEAD.				FATHER DEAD.				MOTHER DEAD.				COULD NOT BE ASCER- TAINED.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Yrs. and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Yrs. and under	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	11	4	.	.	16	.	2	1	16	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	1	50	6		
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	10	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	9	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	24	8		
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4		
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.		
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	1	3	1	4	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	3	1	17	3	
Cork County, . . . . .	1	.	27	7	.	.	16	4	1	.	19	5	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	.	67	18		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	9	4	.	.	12	6	2	6	3	3	.	.	8	2	.	.	2	6	32	13		
Donegal, . . . . .	1	.	8	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	14	.		
Down, . . . . .	.	.	11	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	20	3		
Dublin County, . . . . .	3	1	17	3	.	.	24	2	2	.	6	2	1	.	5	2	.	.	6	1	52	9		
Dublin City :																								
Richmond B., . . . . .	13	.	108	.	3	.	59	.	6	.	59	.	4	.	31	.	.	3	36	.	260	.		
Grangegorman, P., . . . . .	.	2	.	21	.	8	.	47	.	4	.	30	.	2	.	21	.	.	16	.	118	.		
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	2		
Galway County, . . . . .	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	4	3		
" Town, . . . . .	2	.	10	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	18	1		
Kerry, . . . . .	2	3	31	4	.	.	5	2	1	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	46	6		
Kildare, . . . . .	2	1	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	4	.	1	4	1	.	.	1	2	2	13		
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	1	2	1	4	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	14	9		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	5	1		
King's, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	2		
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1		
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	17	7		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	.	1	3	3	.	.	1	1	14	6		
Londonderry, . . . . .	2	.	15	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	3	3	.	.	2	1	21	12		
Longford, . . . . .	1	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	8	.		
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	1	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	2		
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	2		
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	11	7	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	14	11		
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1		
Monaghan, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	1		
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	1		
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	13	3		
Sligo, . . . . .	3	1	12	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	16	3		
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	7	2	.	.	8	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	18	6		
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	9	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	4	1	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	27	6		
Tyrone, . . . . .	1	1	12	3	.	.	2	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	5	1	.	1	.	1	24	4		
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	.		
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	5		
Wexford, . . . . .	1	.	9	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	18	6		
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	1	10	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	15	5		
Total Males, . . . . .	36	.	410	.	3	.	211	.	24	.	198	.	6	.	110	.	1	5	70	.	934	.		
Total Females, . . . . .	.	12	.	91	.	8	.	77	.	18	.	82	.	5	.	47	.	1	.	43	.	298	.	
Total M. and F., . . . . .	48		501		11		288		42		280		11		157		1		6		1,232		.	
	549				299				322				168				7				1,345			



several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1860, by Ages and Sexes.

HAVING STEPFATHER.		HAVING STEMOTHER.		ABANDONED BY PARENTS.		ABSDONED FROM PARENTS.		ILLEGITIMATE.		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.										
Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.												
10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.											
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.											
.	.	3	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	1	2	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	2	.	.	3	1	1	.	6	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	6	.	1	4	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City:
.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	3	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Kerry.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	Kilkenny County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	4	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	2	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	1	" City.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	" Drogheda.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Clonmel.
.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
43	.	1	31	.	2	.	32	.	1	.	24	.	2	.	11	.	.	.	.	Total Males.
1	13	1	14	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	Total Females.
1	56	2	45	.	2	.	34	.	1	.	42	.	3	.	14	.	.	.	.	Total M. and F.
57		47			36				43				17							

[SUMMARY.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &amp;c., of the Number of those

AGES.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR						IMPRISONMENT FOR													
	6 Years and above 4.		4 Years.		3 Years and under.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.	
10 years and under,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 & not ex- ceeding 16 Years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	12	5	23	20
Total Males, .	.	.	2	.	3	.	4	1	1	1	13	2	43	16	60	19	197	60	226	94
Total Females, .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	16	.	19	.	65	.	114
Total M. & F. .	6						5		2		16		60		81		274		362	
1,122																				

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES

AGES.	PARENTAGE.												TOTAL.		
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.		
10 years and under, . .	36	12	3	8	24	18	6	5	1	.	70	43	113		
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, . .	410	91	211	77	198	82	110	47	5	1	934	298	1,232		
Total Males, . .	446	.	214	.	222	.	116	.	6	.	1,004	.			
Total Females, . .	.	103	.	85	.	100	.	52	.	1	.	341			
Total Males & Females,	549		299		322		168		7				1,345		

Juvenile Prisoners Committed from 1st January to 31st December 1861; together with the not Convicted and Untried.

IMPRISONMENT FOR										Sentence respited and not passed.		Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.		TOTAL.				AGES.	
7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.			
13	14	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	70	43	113	10 years & under.		
138	45	39	13	36	3	1	.	6	3	.	.	165	40	934	298	1,232	{ Above 10 & not exceeding 16 years.		
151	.	41	.	39	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	179	.	1,004	.	.	Males.		
59		13		3		.		3		.		44		.	341	.	Females.		
210		54		42		1		9		.		223		.	.	1,345	Total M. and F.		

Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Ages and Sexes.

INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.										AGES.
Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Illegitimate.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	2	1	10 years and under.
43	13	31	14	32	2	24	18	11	3	{ Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
43	.	32	.	34	.	25	.	13	.	
.	14	.	15	.	2	.	18	.	4	Males.
57		47		36		43		17		Females.
										Total Males and Females.

TABLE XXII.—STATE OF EDUCATION OR COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES Committed

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNEW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	.	.	16	1	1	1	18	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	11	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.
Cork County, . . . . .	1	.	28	3	1	.	11	5	.	.	8	4
" City, . . . . .	.	.	16	2	.	.	7	4	1	1	5	2
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	9	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	1	26	5	1	.	6	1	.	.	9	1
Dublin City:												
Richmond B., . . . . .	3	.	110	.	2	.	68	.	2	.	14	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	.	17	.	2	.	37	.	4	.	2
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	11	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	2	.
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	16	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	6	2
Kildare, . . . . .	.	1	4	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.
Kilkenney County, . . . . .	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	8	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	7	.	.	10	1
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	1
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	7	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	10	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	1	6	1	.	.	9	2
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	6	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	3
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	4
Total Males, . . . . .	4	.	354	.	7	.	192	.	8	.	99	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	2	.	40	.	4	.	78	.	6	.	25
Total M. and F., . . . . .	6		394		11		270		14		124	
	400				281				138			

to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Ages and Sexes.

KNEW ALPHABET.				WHOLLY ILLITERATE.				TOTAL.				COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	16	5	2	1	50	6	Antrim.
.	.	3	3	.	.	3	2	.	.	24	8	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	7	4	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	Cavan.
.	.	2	.	3	1	4	2	3	1	17	2	Clare.
.	.	11	1	.	.	9	5	2	.	67	18	Cork County.
.	.	1	1	1	5	3	6	2	6	32	15	" City.
1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	14	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	20	3	Down.
.	.	3	1	5	.	8	1	6	1	52	9	Dublin County.
3	.	24	.	16	.	44	.	26	.	260	.	Dublin City:
.	.	.	8	.	10	4	55	.	16	.	119	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	2	1	2	3	2	1	8	2	Grangegorman P.
1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	4	3	Fermanagh.
.	1	13	3	1	2	10	.	3	3	18	1	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	2	1	7	6	2	2	46	6	" Town.
.	.	.	.	2	1	8	5	2	1	15	8	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	14	9	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	5	1	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	2	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	1	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	17	7	Leitrim.
2	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	14	6	Limerick County.
.	.	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	21	12	" City.
.	.	.	.	2	1	6	.	2	1	8	.	Longderry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	8	2	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	7	2	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	14	11	" Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	6	1	Mayo.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	1	Meath.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	Monaghan.
1	.	3	1	2	1	3	2	.	.	13	3	Queen's.
.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	3	1	16	3	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	18	6	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	.	.	27	6	Tipperary, Nenagh.
1	2	3	.	.	1	3	1	1	4	.	.	" Clonmel.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	4	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Waterford County.
1	.	5	2	.	.	3	3	1	.	6	.	" City.
1	1	6	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	11	5	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	6	Wexford.
11	.	86	.	40	.	203	.	70	.	15	5	Wicklow.
6	.	24	.	25	.	131	.	43	.	298	.	Total Males.
17	110	65	334	113	1,232							Total Females.
127	399	1,345										Total M. and F.

[SUMMARY, p. 106.]

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Not Ascer- tained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . . .	2	1	50	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	50	6
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	24	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	8
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	6	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	4
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Clare, . . . . .	3	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	17	2
Cork County, . . . . .	2	.	61	13	.	.	6	5	.	.	2	.	67	18
" City, . . . . .	2	6	21	13	.	.	11	2	.	.	2	6	32	15
Donegal, . . . . .	1	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	14	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	18	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	3
Dublin County, . . . . .	4	1	34	8	2	.	18	1	.	.	6	1	52	9
Dublin City :														
Richmond B., . . . . .	23	.	184	.	3	.	73	.	3	.	26	.	280	119
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	6	.	82	.	10	.	37	.	.	.	16	.	2
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	3
Galway County, . . . . .	2	1	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	3
" Town, . . . . .	3	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	18	1
Kerry, . . . . .	2	2	44	6	1	1	2	.	.	.	3	3	46	6
Kildare, . . . . .	2	2	11	5	.	.	4	3	.	.	2	2	15	8
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	2	.	14	7	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	1	14	9
" City, . . . . .	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1
King's, . . . . .	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	11	1
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	15	7	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	17	7
" City, . . . . .	1	1	13	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	14	6
Londonderry, . . . . .	2	1	19	12	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	21	13
Longford, . . . . .	1	.	7	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	8	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	1	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	7	3
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	14	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	11
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	2	2	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	3	1
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	1
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	13	3
Sligo, . . . . .	1	.	15	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	16	3
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	15	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	18	6
" Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	27	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	6
Tyrone, . . . . .	1	3	22	3	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	4	24	4
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	1	.	7	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	11	5
Wexford, . . . . .	1	.	15	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	18	6
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	15	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	15	5
Total Males, . . . . .	60	.	783	.	10	.	148	.	3	.	70	.	934	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	27	.	241	.	16	.	57	.	.	.	43	.	283
Total M. and F., . . . . .	87		1,024		26		205		3		113		1,232	
	1,111				231				1,342					

[SUMMARY, p. 106.]



TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Protestant.				Presbyterian.				Roman Catholic.				Not ascertained.		Total.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . . .	1	.	27	2	1	1	5	1	.	.	18	3	.	.	2	1	50	6
Armagh, . . . .	.	.	15	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	24	8
Carlow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	7	4
Cavan, . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Clare, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	17	2	.	.	3	1	17	2
Cork County, . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	65	18	.	.	2	.	67	18
" City, . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	31	15	.	.	2	6	32	15
Donegal, . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	1	.	14	.
Down, . . . .	.	.	11	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	20	3
Dublin County, .	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	49	9	.	.	6	1	52	9
Dublin City:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond B., .	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	239	.	2	.	26	.	260	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	114	.	.	.	16	.	119
Fermanagh, . . .	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Galway County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	.	.	2	1	4	3
" Town, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	18	1	.	.	3	.	18	1
Kerry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	46	6	.	.	3	3	46	6
Kildare, . . . .	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	13	6	.	.	2	2	15	8
Kilkenny County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	14	9	.	.	2	1	14	9
" City, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	5	1
King's, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	7	2
Leitrim, . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
Limerick County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	7	.	.	.	.	17	7
" City, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	6	.	.	1	1	14	6
Londonderry, . .	1	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	16	12	.	.	2	1	21	12
Longford, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	.	.	.	2	1	8	.
Louth, Dundalk, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	1	.	8	2
" Drogheda, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	7	2
Mayo, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	11	.	.	.	.	14	11
Meath, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	6	1
Monaghan, . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	2	3	1
Queen's, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	10	1
Roscommon, . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	13	3
Sligo, . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	15	3	.	.	3	1	16	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	.	.	.	.	18	6
" Clonmel, . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	6	.	.	.	.	27	6
Tyrone, . . . .	.	1	11	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	13	4	.	.	1	4	24	4
Waterford, County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
" City, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Westmeath, . . . .	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	4	.	.	1	.	11	5
Wexford, . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	6	.	.	1	.	18	6
Wicklow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	15	5	.	.	1	1	15	5
Total Males, . .	2	.	111	.	2	.	16	.	66	.	805	.	2	.	70	.	934	.
Total Females, .	.	2	.	20	.	2	.	2	.	39	.	276	.	.	.	43	.	298
Total M. & F., .	4		131		4		18		105		1,081		2		113		1,232	
	135				22				1,186				1,345					

[SUMMARY, p. 106.]

TABLE XXV.—Showing the Number of Offenders ordered to be detained in Religious Professions, by whom

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Num- ber.	Whether sent to Reformatory.										Religious Profession.			Whether Sentenced by Judge of Assize, at Quarter or Petty Ses- sions, or by Police Magistrate.							
		Sent.		Reject- ed at Reform- atory.	Gaol Sen- tence not ex- pired.				Dis- charged by Order of Exe- cutive.	Pro- testant.	Presby- terian.	Roman Catholic.	Judge of Assize.	Quarter Sessions.	Petty Sessions.		Police Magi- strate.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim, . . . .	16	5	14	5	.	.	2	.	.	9	2	1	1	6	2	.	.	16	5	.	.	
Clare, . . . .	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	*2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Cork County, . .	8	3	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	1	.	2	1	5	3	
" City, . . . .	8	2	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	6	1	2	1	
Down, . . . .	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Dublin County, .	14	2	12	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	2	.	3	.	
" City : . . . .																						
Richmond B., . .	67	.	63	.	4	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	61	.	2	.	10	.	.	55	
Grangegorman P.,	20	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	2	.	.	18	
Fermanagh, . . .	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	
Galway Town, . .	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	
Kerry, . . . .	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	
Kildare, . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Kilkenny County, .	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	
" City, . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
King's, . . . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Leitrim, . . . .	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	
Limerick County, .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
" City, . . . .	4	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	4	3	.	
Londonderry, . .	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	
Louth, Dundalk, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
" Drogheda, . .	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	
Meath, . . . .	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	
Queen's, . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Roscommon, . .	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
" Clonmel, . . .	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	
Tyrone, . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
Waterford County } and City, . . . .	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	
Westmeath, . . .	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	3	2	.	
Wexford, . . . .	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	
Wicklow, . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Total Males, . .	147	.	133	.	9	.	3	.	2	21	.	1	125	.	7	.	30	.	46	.	64	
Total Females, .	54	.	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	46	.	2	.	12	.	20	.	20	
Total M. and F.,	201	187								27	3			171	9							
		201								201			201									

\* One over age; and in the other case, there was no vacancy in the Reformatory named.

Reformatories during the Year 1861, how they were dealt with, and their Sentenced, and their Ages and Sexes.

Num-ber.	AGES—YEARS.																						COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
	Above 16		16		15		14		13		12		11		10		9		8		6		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
16	5	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	1	3	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	Antrim.	
2	1	*1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.	
8	3	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.	
6	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City,	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down	
14	2	.	.	.	1	4	.	4	.	2	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.	
67	.	+1	.	11	.	17	.	9	.	6	.	10	.	5	.	5	.	1	.	1	1	" City:	
20	.	.	.	.	2	9	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	5	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	Richmond B.	
2	1	.	†1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.	
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway Town.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.	
1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Kildare.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.	
4	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	" City.	
2	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.	
1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.	
1	.	§1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Clonmel.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.	
4	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	{ Waterford County	
3	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	and City.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Wexford.	
147	.	3	.	13	.	34	.	32	.	18	.	23	.	10	.	8	.	3	.	2	.	Total Males.	
54	.	1	.	5	.	18	.	9	.	8	.	4	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Total Females.	
201	.	.	.	18	.	52	.	41	.	26	.	27	.	17	.	9	.	4	.	2	.	Total M. and F.	
201																							

\* 21.

† 18.

‡ 17.

§ 17.

TABLE XXVI.—Terms of Preliminary Imprisonment, and Length of

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Number.		TO BE CONFINED IN GAOL FOR									
			14 days.									
			DETENTION IN REFORMATORY.									
			1 Year.		2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.	
Antrim, . . . . .	M. 16	F. 5	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Clare, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	5
Cork County, . . . . .	8	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
" City, . . . . .	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Down, . . . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Dublin County, . . . . .	14	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	3	.
" City:												
Richmond B., . . . . .	67	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	.	22	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	3
Fermanagh, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway Town, . . . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Limerick County, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
Londonderry, . . . . .	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Louth, Duudalk, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Clonmel, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County and City, . . . . .	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	3	3	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males, . . . . .	147	.	1	.	1	.	8	.	28	.	36	18
Total Females, . . . . .	.	54	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	7	.	.
Total M. and F., . . . . .	201	.	2	.	1	.	12	.	35	.	54	.
104												

\* Convicted of three distinct offences; three months' imprisonment for each.

## SUMMARY of the

Confinement in Gaol for a period of	Detention in			
	1 Year.		2 Years.	
14 Days, . . . . .	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1
1 Month and above 14 days, . . . . .	1	.	2	1
2 Months and above 1, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
3 Months, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
9 Months, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Total Males, . . . . .	2	.	3	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1	.	1
Total Males and Females, . . . . .	3	.	4	.

Detention ordered in Reformatories of the Offenders so dealt with in 1861.

TO BE CONFINED IN GAOL FOR																		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
1 Month and above 14 days.								2 Months and above 1.				3 Months		9 Months.				
DETENTION IN REFORMATORY.																		
1 Year.		2 Years.		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		5 Years.		5 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	*1	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	and City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
1	.	2	1	4	3	6	3	52	14	3	1	5	.	.	1	.	1	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total Females.
1	.	3	.	7	.	9	.	66	.	4	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	Total M. and F.
86									9					1		1		

above Table.

Reformatory.						Total.		
3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
8	4	28	7	36	18	74	30	104
4	3	6	3	52	14	65	21	86
.	.	3	1	5	.	8	1	9
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
12	.	37	.	93	.	147	.	.
7		11		34		54		.
19		48		127		201		.

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.												
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		
10 years and under, . . .	M. 4	F. 2	M. 7	F. 4	M. 8	F. 6	M. 11	F. 6	M. 40	F. 25	M. 70	F. 43	M. & F. 113
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, . . . . .	354	40	192	78	99	25	86	24	203	131	934	298	1,232
Males, . . . . .	358	.	199	.	107	.	97	.	243	.	1,004	.	.
Females, . . . . .	.	42	.	82	.	31	.	30	.	156	.	341	.
Total Males and Females,	400		281		138		127		399		.	.	1,345

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		
10 years and under, . . .	M. 60	F. 27	M. 10	F. 16	M. .	F. .	M. 70	F. 43	M. & F. 113
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, . . . . .	783	241	148	57	3	.	934	298	1,232
Males, . . . . .	843	.	158	.	3	.	1,004	.	.
Females, . . . . .	.	268	.	73	.	.	.	341	.
Total Males and Females,	1,111		231		3		.	.	1,345

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1861, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		
10 years and under, . . .	M. 2	F. 2	M. 2	F. 2	M. 66	F. 39	M. .	F. .	M. 70	F. 43	M. & F. 113
Above 10 and not exceeding } 16 years, . . . . . }	111	20	16	2	805	276	2	.	934	298	1,232
Males, . . . . .	113	.	18	.	871	.	2	.	1,004	.	.
Females, . . . . .	.	22	.	4	.	315	.	.	.	341	.
Total Males and Females,	135		22		1,186		2		.	.	1,345



TABLE XXVII.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Town Gaols, at Lockings, on the evening of the 31st of December, 1861, by Classes, and the Number of them Sick in Hospital.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL.			Of whom Sick in Hospital.		
	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.	F.	
Antrim, . . .	7	.	5	.	78	49	33	9	.	.	5	.	128	58	186	1	2	
Armagh, . . .	2	.	1	.	27	19	10	8	.	.	5	7	45	34	79	1	1	
Carlow, . . .	3	.	.	.	3	3	6	6	.	.	1	.	13	9	22	.	.	
Cavan, . . .	.	.	2	.	19	7	6	1	.	.	6	7	33	15	48	.	3	
Clare, . . .	3	.	.	.	29	12	3	.	.	1	.	.	35	13	48	1	2	
Cork County, . .	5	.	5	.	82	42	31	16	2	.	.	1	125	59	184	6	.	
" City, . . .	3	.	.	.	46	48	11	2	.	.	.	.	60	50	110	1	2	
Donegal, . . .	1	.	.	.	34	4	11	1	1	.	.	7	67	12	79	3	.	
Down, . . .	7	1	1	.	27	19	9	5	.	1	14	7	58	33	91	1	.	
Dublin County, .	6	.	.	.	42	17	1	2	.	.	9	8	58	27	85	1	.	
Dublin City :																		
Richmond B., .	.	.	.	.	176	.	26	.	.	.	34	.	236	.	236	45	.	
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	125	.	18	.	.	44	.	.	187	187	.	13	
Fermanagh, . . .	.	1	7	.	14	7	5	5	.	.	1	.	27	13	40	3	1	
Galway County, .	.	.	3	.	31	18	12	6	.	.	6	1	52	25	77	2	9	
" Town, . . .	1	.	.	.	8	4	3	.	.	.	1	.	13	4	17	.	.	
Kerry, . . .	5	.	2	.	43	9	9	7	2	.	.	.	61	16	77	4	1	
Kildare, . . .	2	.	.	.	28	9	10	4	.	.	3	.	43	13	56	2	2	
Kilkenny County, .	2	.	1	.	22	9	4	2	.	.	1	.	30	11	41	3	.	
" City, . . .	5	1	1	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	16	1	.	
King's, . . .	1	.	1	.	22	14	3	3	.	.	5	1	32	18	50	.	.	
Leitrim, . . .	.	.	5	.	16	4	6	4	.	.	.	.	27	8	35	3	.	
Limerick County, .	1	.	2	.	21	10	16	4	.	1	1	.	41	15	56	1	1	
" City, . . .	1	.	4	.	41	24	12	5	.	.	.	.	58	29	87	.	.	
Londonderry, . .	1	.	1	.	20	16	7	2	1	.	5	1	35	19	54	1	.	
Longford, . . .	2	.	.	.	8	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	14	6	20	.	.	
Louth, Dundalk, .	.	.	1	.	13	12	4	3	.	.	1	3	19	18	37	.	.	
" Drogheda, . .	.	.	1	.	4	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	8	7	15	.	.	
Mayo, . . .	.	.	2	.	45	22	14	4	4	3	8	11	73	40	113	.	4	
Meath, . . .	.	.	.	.	16	9	6	2	.	.	.	.	22	11	33	2	4	
Monaghan, . . .	.	.	.	.	31	7	6	2	.	.	9	6	46	15	61	4	3	
Queen's, . . .	1	.	2	.	25	4	6	3	.	.	2	1	36	8	44	3	1	
Roscommon, . . .	1	.	.	.	31	12	4	2	1	.	3	1	40	15	55	2	.	
Sligo, . . .	1	.	1	.	22	4	10	7	.	.	.	.	34	11	45	2	1	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	7	.	1	.	31	15	9	1	.	.	13	5	61	21	82	5	7	
" Clonmel, . . .	6	.	2	.	53	34	15	7	.	.	22	5	98	46	144	2	.	
Tyrone, . . .	3	.	3	.	30	21	12	5	.	.	.	.	48	26	74	.	.	
Waterford County, }																		
and City, . . . }	1	.	.	.	27	12	6	4	1	.	.	.	35	16	51	1	1	
Westmeath, . . .	2	.	2	.	24	16	7	2	.	.	1	.	36	18	54	2	2	
Wexford, . . .	4	.	2	.	20	14	5	5	.	.	28	.	59	19	78	1	2	
Wicklow, . . .	.	.	1	.	17	6	6	4	.	.	4	7	28	17	45	.	.	
Total Males, . .	84	.	59	.	1,230	.	350	.	13	.	208	.	1,944	.	.	104	.	
Total Females, .	.	3	.	1	.	672	.	163	.	6	.	123	.	968	.	.	62	
Total M. and F., 1861,	87		60		1,902		513		19		331		2,912			166		
	147				2,415				19		331		2,912					
Total M. and F., 1860,	66	6	50	4	1,055	656	237	130	7	3	154	113	1,569	912	.	85	44	
	72		54		1,711		367									129		
	126				2,078				10		267		2,481					

TABLE XXVIII.—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1861.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commit- tals.		Of whom were Drunk- ards.		Number sup- ported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of In- cidental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.
ANTRIM :	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. F. d.
Autrim, .	185	46	34	7	173	44	989	10 6 0½	8 2 1	2 6 2	30 0 0	50 14 3½	
Ballymena, .	245	77	77	16	245	77	1,603	16 13 11½	6 17 6½	3 5 10	24 0 0	50 17 4	5 5
Ballymoney, .	75	39	24	13	72	37	881	9 3 6½	12 1 4½	5 1 5	28 0 0	54 6 4	
	505	162	135	36	490	158	3,473	36 3 6½	27 1 0	10 13 5	82 0 0	155 17 11½	-
ARMAGH :													
Ballybot, .	83	38	15	7	78	38	750	6 5 0	11 1 3	5 4 7	20 0 0	42 10 10	4 4
Lurgan, .	171	87	38	16	159	83	1,606	11 12 11½	11 2 6	35 1 2½	25 0 0	82 16 8	3 5 3½
Markethill, .	29	6	11	2	23	4	88	0 13 1	7 15 8	1 15 2	15 0 0	25 3 11	3 5 3½
N.T.Hamilton, .	114	22	55	13	114	22	471	3 18 6	11 1 0	8 17 0	15 0 0	38 16 6	4 4
	397	153	119	38	374	147	2,915	22 9 6½	41 0 5	50 17 11½	75 0 0	189 7 11	-
CAVAN :													
Baillieborough, .	92	56	37	31	92	56	818	6 16 10½	6 0 0	1 5 9½	30 0 0	44 2 8	3 2 3½
Ballyconnell, .	27	14	11	7	25	14	164	1 13 4	6 0 0	4 1 5	20 0 0	31 14 9	5 5
Cootehill, .	50	37	17	18	49	34	323	3 6 3½	6 0 0	2 2 11	30 0 0	41 9 2½	5 5
	169	107	65	56	166	104	1,305	11 16 6	18 0 0	7 10 1½	80 0 0	117 6 7½	-
CLARE :													
Ennistimon, .	135	25	67	2	105	25	1,264	13 3 4	6 0 0	2 2 2	20 0 0	41 5 6	5 5
Killaloe, .	36	19	1	-	34	19	434	3 12 4	6 0 0	1 17 8	20 0 0	31 10 0	4 4
Kilrush, .	84	25	19	6	80	25	847	9 14 1½	6 0 0	11 7 9	30 0 0	57 1 10½	5 75 5½
Sixmilebridge, .	54	15	13	-	33	10	353	3 11 11½	6 0 0	0 17 9½	20 0 0	30 9 9½	5 5
Tulla, .	69	26	5	-	67	26	631	6 15 7½	6 0 0	0 13 0	20 0 0	33 8 7½	5 5
	378	110	105	8	319	105	3,529	36 17 4½	30 0 0	16 18 4½	110 0 0	193 15 9	-
CORK :													
Bandon, .	187	61	39	3	172	56	683	3 9 7	10 13 9	29 2 4	34 3 4	77 9 0	2 44 2 44
Bantry, .	100	21	51	8	43	12	303	1 15 2	8 15 1	0 13 2	29 11 8	40 15 1	2 3 2 3
Castletown, .	39	14	13	1	35	14	333	2 6 4	7 19 6	0 15 11	19 11 8	30 13 5	3 3 3 3
Charleville, .	58	28	24	7	49	26	441	2 8 3	8 10 7	0 9 0	19 11 8	30 19 6	2 63 2 63
Clonakilty, .	140	46	52	3	130	44	836	5 4 8	9 7 1	4 1 10	29 11 8	48 5 3	3 3
Dunmanway, .	48	14	19	1	36	12	211	1 1 11	8 6 10	2 4 11	19 11 8	31 5 4	2 5 2 5
Fermoy, .	255	106	76	14	247	105	2,649	14 13 2	12 12 1	5 4 9	36 13 4	69 3 4	2 66 2 66
Kanturk, .	93	21	14	3	86	18	483	3 11 5	8 17 9	7 16 0	27 10 0	47 15 2	3 57 3 57
Kinsale, .	44	20	13	12	35	19	277	1 8 3	7 19 6	2 2 4	19 15 10	31 5 11	2 4 2 4
Macroom, .	74	29	18	6	56	23	482	2 16 10	8 18 10	1 7 4	29 11 8	42 14 8	2 33 2 33
Mallow, .	191	54	42	5	188	56	1,516	8 17 5	11 6 7	5 13 9	34 3 4	60 1 1	2 3 2 3
Middleton, .	123	52	16	2	110	50	891	5 11 4	8 7 10	7 15 3	29 11 8	51 6 1	3 3
Millstreet, .	87	33	63	9	65	31	408	3 17 9	8 0 4	3 1 11	19 11 8	34 11 8	4 57 4 57
Mitchelstown, .	101	26	33	9	101	26	916	5 2 8	8 15 1	0 15 2	19 11 8	34 4 7	3 3
Queenstown, .	223	152	54	58	160	131	1,152	8 9 3	9 15 2	8 14 9	24 3 4	51 2 6	3 53 3 53
Skibbereen, .	96	29	28	6	87	29	639	4 14 2	8 13 3	3 0 9	29 11 8	45 19 10	3 54 3 54
Youghal, .	26	18	4	-	26	18	201	1 3 1	7 17 10	1 3 11	24 8 7	34 13 5	2 75 2 75
	1885	724	559	147	1626	670	12,421	76 11 3	154 17 1	84 3 1	446 14 5	762 5 10	-
CORK CITY, .	3092	1547	1792	905	1761	2007	7,498	50 18 10	18 10 0	74 19 1	154 18 0	299 5 11	3 41 3 41
DONEGAL :													
Buncrana, .	37	10	4	2	24	10	248	2 1 4	9 18 4	2 11 9	30 0 0	44 11 5	4 4
Donegal, .	123	43	49	20	123	43	511	4 5 2	10 10 7	5 8 2	20 0 0	50 3 11	4 4
Glenties, .	47	8	4	-	43	4	351	3 5 9½	7 19 1	3 16 2½	30 0 0	45 1 1½	4 5 4 5
Letterkenny, .	191	42	35	5	189	42	784	7 9 11½	14 0 1	3 9 9	30 0 0	54 19 9½	4 5 4 5
	398	103	92	27	383	99	1,894	17 2 3½	42 8 1	15 5 10½	120 0 0	194 16 2½	-

[continued.]

TABLE XXVIII. continued.—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1861.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commit- tals.		Of whom were Drunk- ards.		Number sup- ported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Inci- dental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M.	F.
DOWN:														
Newry, . . .	191	172	51	64	182	171	2,061	15 17 9	16 5 5	59 12 8	56 0 0	147 15 10	4	3.5
Newtownards,	81	33	17	10	79	33	532	4 11 8½	15 3 6	1 6 0	34 3 4	55 4 6½	4.25	3.75
	272	205	68	74	261	204	2,593	20 9 5¼	31 8 11	60 18 8	90 3 4	203 0 4½	—	—
FERMANAGH:														
Newtownbut- ler, . . .	29	10	—	—	19	9	76	0 19 0	8 7 10½	2 1 4½	20 0 0	31 8 3	6	6
GALWAY:														
Ballinasloe, .	150	95	75	24	126	88	1,054	8 10 2	4 18 9	5 2 0	18 9 0	36 19 11	4	3.4
Clifden, . . .	73	21	8	—	60	17	451	3 7 6	8 1 0	25 8 6	27 9 0	64 6 0	3.56	3.3
Eyrecourt, . .	8	3	1	2	8	3	72	0 16 0	9 8 0	14 17 4	36 9 0	61 10 4	5.67	5
Gort, . . .	96	47	29	5	82	44	1,155	11 15 5	16 12 2	8 10 11	26 9 0	63 7 6	5	4.75
Loughrea, . .	133	79	34	15	132	79	1,421	10 13 3	13 7 6	7 19 4	27 9 0	59 9 1	3.63	3.35
Oughterard, .	77	25	5	—	77	24	437	3 7 3	6 0 4	7 1 4	18 9 0	34 17 11	3.86	3.71
Portlanna, . .	58	16	30	1	27	13	162	1 4 8	10 0 8	6 2 4	18 9 0	35 16 8	3.75	3.4
Tuam, . . .	155	111	23	14	147	104	1,453	10 18 5	8 1 8	8 19 8	18 9 0	46 8 9	3.63	3.25
Woodford, . .	15	5	—	—	15	5	161	1 3 4	5 7 6	0 5 0	18 9 0	25 4 10	3.63	3.5
	765	402	205	61	674	377	6,366	51 16 0	81 17 7	84 6 5	210 1 0	428 1 0	—	—
KERRY:														
Cahersiveen, .	65	12	23	1	64	12	542	5 3 10	6 0 0	5 9 6	10 0 0	26 13 4	5	4.25
Castleisland, .	29	6	3	2	28	6	160	1 11 7	6 0 0	3 1 0	10 0 0	20 12 7		
Dingle, . . .	38	1	30	1	12	—	124	1 5 10	6 0 0	1 9 4	10 0 0	18 15 2		
Kenmare, . . .	56	16	18	2	53	16	460	4 10 7	6 0 0	3 16 1	10 0 0	24 6 8		
Killarney, . .	167	45	48	8	138	39	964	9 16 2½	6 0 0	2 3 10½	20 0 0	38 6 1		
Listowel, . . .	408	54	311	16	398	53	1,639	16 11 2	6 0 0	5 12 7	20 0 0	48 3 9		
Milltown, . .	100	13	22	—	99	13	402	4 1 11	9 0 0	4 17 0	10 0 0	27 18 11		
Tarbert, . . .	14	7	10	—	5	7	58	0 10 7	6 0 0	2 14 11	15 0 0	24 5 6		
	877	154	465	30	797	146	4,349	43 11 8½	51 0 0	29 10 3½	105 0 0	229 2 0	—	—
KILKENNY:														
Callan, . . .	103	28	75	14	39	20	320	2 13 4	6 0 0	0 6 0	15 0 0	23 19 4	4	4
Thomastown, .	78	22	35	1	36	22	263	2 3 10	6 0 0	0 15 6	25 0 0	33 19 4		
Urlingford, . .	57	18	37	3	31	12	280	2 6 8	6 0 0	1 7 2	15 0 0	24 13 10		
	238	78	147	18	106	54	863	7 3 10	18 0 0	2 8 8	55 0 0	82 12 6	—	—
KING'S:														
Parsonstown,	145	80	48	27	130	78	1,782	12 17 2	25 16 10	13 18 2½	40 0 0	92 12 2½	3.4	3
LEITRIM:														
Ballinamore, .	117	24	39	8	81	17	602	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 2 1	35 0 0	48 2 1	4.64	3.81
Manorhamil- ton, . . .	43	15	13	3	38	14	393	3 4 4½	7 9 11½	4 11 11½	35 0 0	50 6 3½	4.25	3.6
	160	39	52	11	119	31	995	8 4 4½	12 9 11½	7 14 0½	70 0 0	98 8 4½	—	—
LIMERICK:														
Bruff, . . .	90	25	32	5	86	25	460	4 6 2	31 4 1	10 19 0	25 0 0	71 9 3	4.5	4.5
Croom, . . .	29	9	15	1	26	9	229	2 2 10	16 9 6	6 3 9	15 0 0	39 16 1		
Glin, . . .	26	1	7	—	26	1	101	0 18 11	12 14 0	9 8 11	15 0 0	38 1 10		
Kilfinane, . .	69	12	24	1	69	9	607	5 12 6	26 18 8	6 3 10	15 0 0	53 16 0		
Newcastle, . .	76	41	20	6	48	41	487	4 11 2	22 19 10	7 15 7	25 0 0	60 6 7		
Rathkeale, . .	127	50	29	6	124	50	1,659	15 11 0	23 15 11	17 5 1	25 0 0	81 12 0	—	—
	416	138	127	19	379	135	3,543	33 3 7	134 2 0	57 16 2	120 0 0	345 1 9	—	—

[continued.]

TABLE XXVIII. *continued.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1861.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commit- tals.		Of whom were Drunk- ards.		Number sup- ported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Inci- dental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
LONDONDERRY:														
Coleraine, .	62	24	13	7	62	24	309	3 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0 0	6 7 9	25 0 0	41 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5
Magherafelt,	51	40	4	17	48	40	502	5 4 7	8 0 0	6 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 0 0	44 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Newtownlin- vady, .	87	16	38	7	78	15	230	2 7 11	8 0 0	3 14 11	25 0 0	39 2 10		
	200	80	55	31	188	79	1,041	10 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 0 0	16 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 0 0	125 6 6	-	-
LOUTH:														
Ardee, .	88	26	53	7	55	19	431	3 8 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 0	4 5 0	50 0 0	63 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 75	3 25
MAYO:														
Ballina, .	105	79	18	9	96	79	1,012	11 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 0	0 16 5	15 0 0	32 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6
Ballinrobe, .	52	32	10	2	47	30	456	5 7 5	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	26 7 5	5 5	5 5
Belmullet, .	40	11	2	—	36	11	235	2 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 0	0 6 0	15 0 0	24 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5
Swineford, .	101	37	19	1	98	37	755	8 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 0	0 19 6	15 0 0	30 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5	5 5
Westport, .	41	15	4	2	27	10	85	0 14 2	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	21 14 2	4	4
	339	174	53	14	304	167	2,593	29 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	2 1 11	75 0 0	136 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
MEATH:														
Kells, .	134	38	41	13	119	44	745	7 10 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 15 13	40 0 0	66 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 25
Navan, .	137	52	76	15	111	50	589	6 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 14 9	3 3 10	40 0 0	58 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 25
	271	90	117	28	230	94	1,334	13 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 0 0	125 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
MONAGHAN:														
Carrickma- cross, .	91	32	68	21	91	32	576	4 16 0	6 0 0	5 18 0	35 0 0	51 14 0	4	4
Castleblayney,	126	38	55	19	103	37	584	4 17 4	6 0 0	44 17 7	40 0 0	95 14 11		
Clones, .	29	22	7	15	21	21	192	1 12 0	6 0 0	5 5 1	35 0 0	47 17 1		
	246	92	130	55	215	90	1,352	11 5 4	18 0 0	56 0 8	110 0 0	195 6 0	-	-
QUEEN'S:														
Abbeyleix, .	72	26	16	—	66	26	278	3 2 10	6 0 0	21 8 7	25 0 0	55 11 5	5 5	5
Borris-in- Ossory, .	28	7	2	—	27	7	233	2 8 11	6 0 0	2 15 4	25 0 0	36 4 3	5 5	5
Stradbally, .	33	9	2	1	33	9	114	1 8 6	6 0 0	2 18 6	25 0 0	35 7 0	6	6
	133	42	20	1	126	42	625	7 0 3	18 0 0	27 2 5	75 0 0	127 2 8	-	-
ROSCOMMON:														
Athlone, .	47	32	1	14	44	32	406	3 7 8	6 0 0	1 11 7	15 0 0	25 19 3	2	2
Boyle, .	61	29	14	5	53	26	503	4 4 0	6 0 0	5 19 8	15 0 0	31 3 8	2	2
Castlereagh, .	145	36	92	13	143	36	933	8 14 11	6 0 0	3 6 4	15 0 0	33 1 3	2 25	2 25
Strokestown,	105	32	19	14	97	30	492	4 15 4	6 0 0	2 9 4	15 0 0	28 4 8	2	2
	358	129	126	46	337	124	2,334	21 1 11	24 0 0	13 6 11	60 0 0	118 8 10	-	-
SLIGO:														
Ballymote, .	76	26	3	2	68	22	526 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 18 9	6 0 0	5 3 8	40 0 0	56 2 5	4 5	4 5
TIPPERARY, N.R.														
Borrisokane, .	25	16	11	1	21	16	271	2 1 11	5 15 9	12 1 5	30 0 0	49 19 1	3 5	3 13
Newport, .	61	11	27	—	48	8	415	3 7 11	8 6 5	7 5 9	30 0 0	49 0 1	4	3 5
Roscrea, .	138	69	65	38	105	69	1,134	7 1 2	12 13 8	11 18 1	30 0 0	61 12 11	3 59	3 7
Templemore,	166	54	62	6	138	54	1,264	10 10 3	13 13 2	17 0 8	30 0 0	71 4 1	4	4
Thurles, .	235	68	123	23	212	67	1,397	12 2 1	31 7 7	24 16 3	50 0 0	118 5 11	4 25	4
	625	218	288	68	524	214	4,481	35 3 4	71 16 7	73 2 2	170 0 0	350 2 1	-	-

*(continued.)*

TABLE XXVIII. continued.—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1861.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commit- tals.		Of whom were Drunk- ards.		Number sup- ported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Inci- dental Expenses.	Keeper's and Matron's Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M.	F.
TIPPERARY, S.R.														
Caher, . . .	166	102	130	33	247	101	1,861	13 4 11½	18 9 8	12 18 11½	35 0 0	79 13 7	4 7	4 7
Carrick-on- Suir, . . .	162	48	74	18	126	43	907	7 7 10	9 19 11	13 16 11½	35 0 0	66 4 8½	4	3 75
Cashel, . . .	266	66	145	10	240	63	1,305	13 5 2½	21 12 10	19 4 0	40 0 0	94 2 0½	4 89	4 89
Clogheen, . .	56	22	21	2	37	22	306	2 9 9	15 0 9	19 3 4	35 0 0	71 13 10	2 75	3 75
Newbirming- ham, . . .	68	24	25	—	68	24	540	6 15 0	16 13 4	16 10 8	35 0 0	74 19 0	6	5
Tipperary, . .	437	138	206	66	344	115	2,188	20 4 2	25 6 9	21 3 4	40 0 0	106 14 3	4 5	4 5
	1255	400	601	129	1062	368	6,607	63 6 11	107 3 3	102 17 3	220 0 0	493 7 5	—	—
TIBRONE:														
Clogher, . . .	36	34	9	7	36	34	446	4 12 11	18 15 1	5 14 11	40 0 0	84 2 11	5	5
											*15 0 0			
Dungannon, . .	258	111	108	35	265	85	2,514	21 12 6	19 4 1½	28 16 6	60 0 0	175 8 3½	4 5	4 5
											*25 0 0			
											*20 15 2			
Strabane, . . .	155	97	65	49	106	89	695	5 16 8½	9 4 10	9 2 8	40 0 0	79 4 2½	4 25	4 25
											*15 0 0			
	449	242	182	91	407	208	3,655	32 2 1½	47 4 0½	43 14 1	215 15 2	338 15 4½	—	—
WATERFORD:														
Dungarvan, . .	180	56	39	—	177	56	1,892	14 7 9	8 0 0	39 17 4½	55 0 0	117 5 1½	4	3 5
Lismore, . . .	46	23	17	—	45	23	494	3 13 5½	6 0 0	17 6 2	25 0 0	51 19 7½	3 75	3 13
	226	79	56	—	222	79	2,386	18 1 2½	14 0 0	57 3 6½	80 0 0	169 4 9	—	—
WESTMEATH:														
Moate, . . .	98	48	12	5	90	48	755	5 11 2	8 17 3	12 15 1½	35 0 0	62 3 6½	3 5	3 5
WEXFORD:														
Enniscorthy, . .	79	79	3	—	71	76	883	9 3 11½	5 3 0	25 10 10	3210 0	72 7 9½	5	5
Gorey, . . .	26	10	5	—	26	10	128	1 8 0	3 7 10½	4 19 10	3210 0	42 5 8½	5	5
New Ross, . . .	81	31	2	—	59	30	624	5 15 3½	0 10 5	20 13 1	3210 0	59 8 9½	5 5	5
	186	120	10	5	156	116	1,635	16 7 3	9 1 3½	51 3 9	9710 0	174 2 3½	—	—
WICKLOW:														
Baltinglass, . .	47	18	4	1	47	18	1,568	11 1 0½	30 0 0	85 12 9	70 0 0	196 13 9½	3 5	3 5
Tinahely, . . .	23	24	2	—	23	24	345	3 11 6½	6 0 0	8 11 4	25 0 0	43 2 10½	5 5	4 5
	70	42	6	1	70	42	1,912	14 12 7	36 0 0	94 4 1	95 0 0	239 16 8	—	—
	14346	5,820	5,691	1,940	11653	6,036								
Total, 1861, . .	20,166		7,631		17,094		85,270	716 12 6½	1,136 16 6½	1,067 10 10	3,257 1 11	6,198 1 10	—	—
	16113	6,298	6,222	2,348	12342	5,692								
Total, 1860, . .	22,411		10,570		19,034		85,489	641 4 5½	1,134 16 5	1,152 0 1½	3,090 0 11½	6,018 1 11½	—	—
Decrease in 1861, .	2,245		2,939		340		—	—	—	64 9 2½	167 0 11½	179 19 10½	—	—
Increase in 1861, .	—		—		—		219	75 8 0½	2 0 1½	—	—	—	—	—

\* Matron.

† Rations.

[ADDENDA.]

## ADDENDA TO TABLE XXVIII.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1860 and 1861.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses Increased in 1861.				Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses Decreased in 1861.				
COUNTIES, &c.	Expenses.		Increase in 1861.	COUNTIES, &c.	Expenses.		Decrease in 1861.	
	1860.	1861.			1860.	1861.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . . . .	131 12 10½	155 17 11½	24 5 1	Armagh, . . . . .	220 13 8	189 7 11	31 5 9	
Clare, . . . . .	183 11 8½	193 15 9	10 4 0½	Cavan, . . . . .	120 9 8	117 6 7½	3 3 ½	
Cork County, . . . .	703 8 10	762 5 10	58 17 0	Donegal, . . . . .	200 13 10	194 16 2½	5 17 ½	
" City, . . . . .	296 9 9	299 5 11	2 16 2	Down, . . . . .	212 6 2	203 0 4½	9 5 ½	
Fermanagh, . . . . .	29 11 6½	31 8 3	1 16 8½	Kerry, . . . . .	235 11 0	229 2 0	6 9 0	
Galway, . . . . .	400 3 10	428 1 0	27 17 2	Kilkenny, . . . . .	85 18 0	82 12 6	3 5 6	
Leitrim, . . . . .	93 1 9½	98 8 4½	5 6 6½	King's, . . . . .	107 2 3	92 12 2½	14 10 ½	
Limerick, . . . . .	329 9 1½	345 1 9	15 12 7½	Louth, . . . . .	64 10 11	63 13 1½	0 17 ½	
Londonderry, . . . .	123 4 11	125 6 6	2 1 7	Mayo, . . . . .	137 15 11½	136 2 10½	1 13 1	
Meath, . . . . .	118 12 8	125 4 7½	6 11 11½	Roscommon, . . . .	123 12 9	118 8 10	5 3 11	
Monaghan, . . . . .	161 13 4½	195 6 0	33 12 7½	Tipperary, N.R. . .	381 13 3	350 2 1	31 11 ½	
Queen's, . . . . .	103 9 2	127 2 8	23 13 6	" S.R. . . . .	497 1 4½	493 7 5	3 13 1½	
Sligo, . . . . .	55 13 5	56 2 5	0 9 0	Wicklow, . . . . .	239 0 0	239 16 8	19 3 4	
Tyrone, . . . . .	306 14 8½	338 15 4½	32 0 8	Total, 1860, . . . .	2,646 8 9½	—	—	
Waterford, . . . . .	153 10 5½	169 4 9	15 14 3½	Total, 1861, . . . .	—	2,510 8 10	—	
Westmeath, . . . . .	57 2 9½	62 3 6½	5 0 9	Decrease in 1861, . .	—	—	135 19 1½	
Wexford, . . . . .	124 2 1½	174 2 3½	50 0 1½	Increase in 1861, . .	—	—	315 19 1½	
Total, 1860, . . . .	3,371 13 1½	—	—	Total Increase, 1861, .	—	—	179 19 1½	
Total, 1861, . . . .	—	3,687 13 0	—					
Increase, 1861, . . .	—	—	315 19 10½					

TABLE XXIX.—LIST OF PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.	County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.					
Antrim, . . . . .	Belfast, . . . . .	County Gaol & House of Correction.	Londonderry, . . . .	Londonderry, . . . .	County Gaol.
	*Antrim, . . . . .	Bridewell, . . . .		Coleraine, . . . . .	Bridewell.
	Ballymena, . . . . .	ditto, . . . . .		Magherafelt, . . . .	ditto.
	Ballymoney, . . . . .	ditto, . . . . .		Newtownlimavady, . .	ditto.
Armagh, . . . . .	Armagh, . . . . .	County Gaol.	Longford, . . . . .	Longford, . . . . .	County Gaol.
	Ballybot, . . . . .	Bridewell.	Louth, . . . . .	Dundalk, . . . . .	ditto.
	Lurgan, . . . . .	ditto.		Ardee, . . . . .	Bridewell.
	Markethill, . . . . .	ditto.		Drogheda, . . . . .	Town Gaol.
	Newtownhamilton, . .	ditto.	Mayo, . . . . .	Castlebar, . . . . .	County Gaol.
Cavan, . . . . .	Cavan, . . . . .	County Gaol.		Ballina, . . . . .	Bridewell.
	Bailieborough, . . . .	Bridewell.		Ballinrobe, . . . . .	ditto.
	Ballyconnell, . . . . .	ditto.		Belmullet, . . . . .	ditto.
	Cootehill, . . . . .	ditto.		Swineford, . . . . .	ditto.
Donegal, . . . . .	Lifford, . . . . .	County Gaol.		Westport, . . . . .	ditto.
	Buncrana, . . . . .	Bridewell.	Meath, . . . . .	Trim, . . . . .	County Gaol.
	Donegal, . . . . .	ditto.		Kells, . . . . .	Bridewell.
	Glenties, . . . . .	ditto.		Navan, . . . . .	ditto.
	Letterkenny, . . . . .	ditto.	Monaghan, . . . . .	Monaghan, . . . . .	County Gaol.
Down, . . . . .	Downpatrick, . . . .	County Gaol.		Carrickmacross, . . .	Bridewell.
	Newry, . . . . .	Bridewell.		Castleblayney, . . . .	ditto.
	Newtownards, . . . . .	ditto.		Clones, . . . . .	ditto.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	Enniskillen, . . . . .	County Gaol.	Roscommon, . . . . .	Roscommon, . . . . .	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler, . . . .	Bridewell.		Athlone, . . . . .	Bridewell.
Leitrim, . . . . .	Carrick-on-Shan., . . .	County Gaol.		Boyle, . . . . .	ditto.
	Ballinamore, . . . . .	Bridewell.		Castlereagh, . . . . .	ditto.
	Manorhamilton, . . . .	ditto.		Strokestown, . . . . .	ditto.
			Sligo, . . . . .	Sligo, . . . . .	County Gaol.
				Ballymote, . . . . .	Bridewell.

[continued.]



TABLE XXIX. *continued.*—LIST of PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.	County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—continued.			Kildare, .	Naas, . . .	County Gaol.
Tyrone, .	Omagh, . . .	County Gaol.	Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, . . .	County and City Gaol.
	*Clogher, . . .	Bridewell.		Callan, . . .	Bridewell.
	*Dungannon, . . .	ditto.		Thomastown, . . .	ditto.
	Strabane, . . .	ditto.		Urlingford, . . .	ditto.
Westmeath, .	Mullingar, . . .	County Gaol.	King's Co., .	Tullamore, . . .	County Gaol.
	Meate, . . .	Bridewell.		Parsonstown, . . .	District Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.			Limerick, .	Limerick, . . .	County Gaol.
Carlow, .	Carlow, . . .	County Gaol.		Bruff, . . .	Bridewell.
Clare, .	Ennis, . . .	ditto.		Croom, . . .	ditto.
	Ennistimon, . . .	Bridewell.		Glin, . . .	ditto.
	Killaloe, . . .	ditto.		Kilfinane, . . .	ditto.
	Kilrush, . . .	ditto.		Newcastle, . . .	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge, . . .	ditto.		Rathkeale, . . .	ditto.
	Tulla, . . .	ditto.		Limerick, . . .	City Gaol.
Cork, .	Cork, . . .	County Gaol.	Queen's Co., .	Maryborough, . . .	County Gaol.
	Bandon, . . .	Bridewell.		Abbeyleix, . . .	Bridewell.
	Bantry, . . .	ditto.		Borris-in-Ossory, . . .	ditto.
	Castletown, . . .	ditto.		Stradbally, . . .	ditto.
	Charleville, . . .	ditto.	Tipperary, .	Nenagh, . . .	County Gaol.
	Clonakilty, . . .	ditto.		Borrisokane, . . .	Bridewell.
	Dunmanway, . . .	ditto.		Newport, . . .	ditto.
	Fermoy, . . .	ditto.		Roscrea, . . .	ditto.
	Kanturk, . . .	ditto.		Templemore, . . .	ditto.
	Kinsale, . . .	ditto.		Thurles, . . .	ditto.
	Macroom, . . .	ditto.	Tipperary, .	Clonmel, . . .	County Gaol.
	Mallow, . . .	ditto.		Caher, . . .	Bridewell.
	Middleton, . . .	ditto.		Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	ditto.
	Millstreet, . . .	ditto.		Cashel, . . .	ditto.
	Mitchelstown, . . .	ditto.		Clogheen, . . .	ditto.
	Queenstown, . . .	ditto.		New Bermingham, . . .	ditto.
	Skibbereen, . . .	ditto.		Tipperary, . . .	ditto.
	Youghal, . . .	ditto.	Waterford, .	Waterford, . . .	County and City Gaol.
	Cork, . . .	City Gaol.		*Dungarvan, . . .	Bridewell.
	Cork, . . .	Bridewell.		Lismore, . . .	ditto.
Galway, .	Galway, . . .	County Gaol.	Wexford, .	Wexford, . . .	County Gaol.
	Ballinasloe, . . .	Bridewell.		Enniscorthy, . . .	Bridewell.
	Clifden, . . .	ditto.		Gorey, . . .	ditto.
	Eyre Court, . . .	ditto.		New Ross, . . .	ditto.
	Gort, . . .	ditto.	Wicklow, .	Wicklow, . . .	County Gaol.
	Loughrea, . . .	ditto.		Baltinglass, . . .	District Bridewell.
	Oughterard, . . .	ditto.		Tinahely, . . .	Bridewell.
	Portumna, . . .	ditto.			
	Tuam, . . .	ditto.			
	Woodford, . . .	ditto.			
	Galway, . . .	Town Gaol.			
Kerry, .	Tralee, . . .	County Gaol.	DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
	Cahersiveen, . . .	Bridewell.	Dublin, .	Kilmainham, . . .	County Gaol.
	Castleisland, . . .	ditto.		Richmond Bride- well, . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.
	Dingle, . . .	ditto.		Grangegorman- lane, . . .	ditto (female).
	Kenmare, . . .	ditto.		Marshal-lane, . . .	Four Courts Mar- shalsea.
	Killarney, . . .	ditto.			
	Listowel, . . .	ditto.			
	Miltown, . . .	ditto.			
	Tarbert, . . .	ditto.			

\* Bridewells marked thus \* have been certified under the xxiv. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.



# APPENDIX II.

## REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

### NORTH DISTRICT.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Antrim  
Gaol.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED THE 23RD  
SEPTEMBER, 1861.

#### State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	1	1
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	13	1	14	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	17	5	22	—	1	1
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	12	12	24	1	1	2
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	11	3	14	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	32	15	47	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	5	1	6	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	104	40	144	1	3	4

#### Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summary Convictions, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Three times imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1858, . . . . .	119	74	193	1860, . . . . .	120	91	211
1859, . . . . .	114	87	201	1861, . . . . .	104	40	144

NORTH DISTRICT.		Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.	
County of Antrim Gaol.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,		98	8	Committals—Debtors,	102
Criminals,		966	867	Criminals,	689
Vagrants,		36	32	Vagrants,	19
Drunkards,		251	356	Drunkards,	111
Lunatics,		11	8	Lunatics,	10
Total,		1,362	1,271	Total,	931
Re-committals—Once,		80	89	Re-committals—Once,	39
Twice,		22	53	Twice,	6
Thrice,		4	27	Thrice,	1
Four times and more,		5	29	Four times and more,	2
Total,		111	198	Total,	48
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors,		105	73	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors,	107
Average daily number in Hospital,		1½	4½	Average daily number in Hospital,	1½
Highest No. at any one time,		232		Highest No. at any one time,	224
Lowest ditto,		138		Lowest ditto,	130
Highest No. of Males at any one time,		144		Highest No. of Males at any one time,	129
Do. of Females,		98		Lowest ditto,	81
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,		73		Highest No. of Females at any one time,	107
Do. of Females,		52		Lowest ditto,	40

If we take the numbers in custody on the day of inspection in comparison with those recorded on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we find a great reduction; but on examining the daily averages, which constitute more reliable grounds for calculation, we arrive at the result that in 1858 and 1859, there was a steady decrease in the males, while their aggregates remain almost stationary for 1860, and for the expired portion of the current year; but that the females exhibit a much smaller amount of fluctuation, the figures standing respectively, thus:—1858, males, 139½, females, 71½; 1859, males, 116½, females, 83½; 1860, males, 135, females, 73; 1861, males, 107, females, 77. In a large and populous city it is to be expected, of course, that the prisoners of the latter sex should be chiefly derived from the constantly recurrent class of prostitutes and other dissolute characters, and that thus the same individuals, by their frequent re-committals, should swell the criminal records. This tendency to recurrence is not exclusively confined to them, for a remarkable instance appears among the males; one of whom, named Owen Christy, was undergoing imprisonment here for the *one hundred and nineteenth time*.

Vagrancy has ceased to form an important item in the registry; and juvenile offences have become comparatively rare. There were no prisoners under rule of penal servitude in custody, but there were three returned convicts, all males, and six dangerous lunatics, viz., five males and one female.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Worksheds,	107	-
Yards,	23	15	Kitchen—one.		
Day Rooms,	4	1	Store Rooms,	3	2
Solitary Cells,	8	8	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet,	-	-	Drying Rooms,	-	2
Single Cells of larger size,	329	103	Lavatories,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Baths,	1	1
Chapel—one.			Privies,	8	1
School-room—Chapel used as a School-room.			Water-closets,	275	103
Workshop—one. Carpenters, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, and matmakers work in cells.			Reception Rooms,	4	3
			Pump and Well—one.		
			Other machines for labour—a crank pump for raising water to supply the prison and court-house.		

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	DISTRICT.
Pairs Blankets,	449	Shirts,	507	Caps,	212
Pairs Sheets,	668	Jackets,	295	Shifts,	186
Rugs,	482	Trowsers,	265	Gowns,	146
Hammocks or Cots,	359	Caps,	295	Petticoats,	182
Bed-ticks,	435	Socks or Stockings,	43	Stockings,	50
		Pairs Clogs,	275	Pairs Slippers,	155
		Pairs Slippers,	305		

I found this excellent institution in its normal condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline. No alteration has taken place since the last inspection, except a further improvement in the supply of water, which is abundant, and of good quality. The sewerage and ventilation are both effective, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing, was ample.

The system of "individual separation" is stringently carried out with the criminals of both sexes at all times, by day and night, at meal-times, at school, at Divine service, at exercise, and during employment of every kind, except in two indispensable exceptions, viz., in the attendance of sane prisoners, when required, upon the lunatics, and in the preparation of food in the cookhouse, for which latter duty those committed for minor offences are alone selected. The advantages of this form of discipline in the prevention of contaminating intercourse, and in affording uninterrupted opportunities of reformation, are too well acknowledged to require any comment; but to those, who believe conscientiously, though erroneously, that these advantages are counterbalanced by injurious effects upon the mental and physical condition of prisoners subjected to it, I would suggest a visit to Belfast Gaol, as the best practical mode of dispelling the delusion.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and there is a nightly patrol of turnkeys, whose vigilance and regularity are ascertained by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments, although the number seems considerable, were generally of a very trifling character, and inflicted for minor infractions of discipline, which is watchfully enforced, in order to check any attempts at undue association. The record of punishments is laid before the Board at each meeting, and is initialed by the Local Inspector acting as Secretary. The signature of the Chairman would be a preferable evidence of cognizance and acquiescence on the part of the administrative body, and would afford a better protection to the Governor, by whose sole authority almost the whole of them are usually awarded, in the event of any question arising subsequently as to their justice and propriety.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	4 .	Punishment Cells, . . .	8 3
Other Punishments, . . .	93 42	Other Punishments, . . .	106 21
Total, . . . . .	97 42	Total, . . . . .	114 24

Employment—Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones, . . .	34	Washing, . . . . .	27
„ freestone, . . . .	3	Sewing, . . . . .	1
Filling stones, . . . .	2	Veining, . . . . .	3
Labouring on grounds, .	1	Flowering, . . . . .	1
Weaving, . . . . .	6	Carding wool, . . . . .	1
Winding yarn, . . . .	2	Spinning, . . . . .	1
Making mats, . . . .	5	Quilting, . . . . .	1
Carpenter, . . . . .	1	Knitting, . . . . .	1
Tailors, . . . . .	4	Prison duties, . . . .	3
Shoemaker, . . . . .	1	Sick, . . . . .	7
Cooking for prisoners, .	5		
Prison duties, . . . .	11		
School, . . . . .	16		
Debtors, . . . . .	7		
Sick and unfit to work, .	6		

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
—  
County of  
Antrim  
Gaol.

It is to be observed, that in the above schedule there is no entry of "punitive" or "hard labour," as virtually it does not exist here, except that twice a week prisoners under this sentence are worked at the crank-pump, although there is a steam-engine specially applied to the raising of water for the use of the gaol and court-house. On the other hand, "industrial" labour is maintained with laudable activity, the laundry in particular, in which washing for the garrison and for the general public is carried on, affording a considerable profit. Three of the turnkeys are trained handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker, a weaver and matmaker, and a tailor.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . £649 0s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1860, . £720 9s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

#### *Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males, from 10 o'clock, a.m., till 1 o'clock, p.m. Tradesmen, from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock to 4 o'clock, p.m. Females, from 12 o'clock till 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock.

*Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860.*

Males, . . . . 349 | Females, . . . . 203

*Average number attending daily.*

Males, . . . . 16 | Females, . . . . 8

The prisoners of both sexes are taught daily, during the hours specified above, by a schoolmaster; a matron of course being present at the tuition of the females.

The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General, is observed, and the Chaplains visit the schools from time to time, and record their comments in a book allocated to this purpose.

#### *Dietary and Contracts.*

*Breakfast.*—Males—8 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Boys and girls under fifteen years—5 oz. meal made into stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk.

*Dinner.*—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint new milk. Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month and under get gruel in place of milk. Boys and girls under 15—8 oz. white bread and 1 pint gruel.

*Supper.*—Boys and girls under 15, get 4 oz. white bread.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per cwt., 14s. 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; coals, per ton, 11s. 5d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2 $\frac{1}{3}$  $\frac{2}{3}$ d. | 1860, . 2 $\frac{1}{3}$  $\frac{2}{3}$ d. | 1859, . 2 $\frac{1}{3}$  $\frac{2}{3}$ d. | 1858, . 2 $\frac{1}{3}$  $\frac{2}{3}$ d.

There was but one complaint of the diet, preferred by a female prisoner, which did not appear to me to be well grounded. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the provisions, but do not enter their opinions of each item of consumption in the tabular form suggested by my colleague and myself—a form which, I trust, will be hereafter adopted.

#### *Books and Accounts.*

The registries and the several books which embrace all matters of discipline, expenditure, receipt, and consumption, are kept with highly creditable accuracy. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor, are severally provided with journals. Those of the Chaplains, however, are, when submitted at each meeting of the Board, signed by the Local Inspector, and not by the Chairman, although the eleventh section of the Amended Prisons Act, the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68, is explicit in prescribing this duty.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1860, . £2,750 1s. 1d. | 1859, . £2,820 14s. 11d. | 1858, . £2,411 8s. 7d.



*Officers and Salaries.*

						NORTH DISTRICT.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector, . . . . .	130	0	0	John Martin, . . . . .	40	0	0	County of Antrim Gaol.
T. H. Purdon, M.D., Surgeon, . . . . .	74	0	0	Edward M'Kinney, . . . . .	35	0	0	
Rev. Chas. Allen, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	46	3	1	Robert Blair, . . . . .	35	0	0	
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . . . .	46	3	1	William Campbell, Weaver and Matmaker, . . . . .	35	0	0	
Rev. George Conway, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	46	3	1	Thomas M'Bride, Tailor, . . . . .	35	0	0	
James Moore, Apothecary, . . . . .	—			George Hancock, . . . . .	35	0	0	
John Forbes, Governor, . . . . .	300	0	0	William Gorman, . . . . .	35	0	0	
Wm. Skillen, Deputy Governor, . . . . .	75	0	0	Mathew Newham, . . . . .	35	0	0	
John M'Aninch, . . . . .	45	0	0	Geo. Clarke, Schoolmaster, . . . . .	40	0	0	
James Gorman, Shoemaker, . . . . .	45	0	0	Rose Mullan, Matron, . . . . .	45	0	0	
John Mullan, . . . . .	40	0	0	Ellener Owens, Assist. Matron, . . . . .	30	0	0	
David Beattie, . . . . .	40	0	0	Eliza Stanfield, Hospital Nurse, . . . . .	20	0	0	
Robert Auld, . . . . .	40	0	0	Matilda Pollock, Laundress, . . . . .	27	10	0	
				Mary Orr, Assistant do., . . . . .	21	0	0	
				Terence Reilly, Messenger, . . . . .	20	16	0	
				Ellen Poage, Servant, . . . . .	9	2	0	

Since the last inspection, the vacancies which occurred in the subordinate staff by resignation, superannuation, and dismissal, were duly filled by the appointment of successors. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries half-yearly, and the interns monthly. The warders are supplied with uniforms and fire-arms, but not with rations.

A male prisoner laid before me a complaint that he had incurred a considerable loss, by the Governor withholding a legal document, which had been placed in his hands for transmission; but on inquiry, I ascertained firstly, that the allegation of injury was false; and, secondly, I came to the conclusion that, even if it had been true, the Governor, who is a very careful and experienced officer, had acted with entire propriety.

*Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	142	98
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	135	156
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	148	118
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	159	113
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	200	126

The attendances of the extern officers are totted up, and submitted to the Board at each meeting—a very useful check.

*Hospitals.*

The hospitals, although apparently disproportionate, when compared with the remaining accommodation of the gaol, are more than sufficient for the ordinary number of inmates, and are duly fitted with all necessary requirements. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been most satisfactory, and at the time of my visit there was not one patient labouring under specific disease, the occupants of the building being two males, humanely placed there in consequence of general infirmity, and two females, one about to be confined, and the other recovering after childbirth. I cannot avoid repeating here, although I have touched upon the subject above, that this exemption from disease, recorded as it has been in successive reports, affords the most conclusive proof that the system of individual separation, when attentively administered, even if carried out for long periods, is not productive of detriment to the mind or body.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years; each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	39	37	50
Total number of days, . . . . .	1,799	1,415	2,242
Deaths, . . . . .	3	3	3
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£10 3s. 1d.	£13 19s. 0d.	£14 12s. 5d.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Robt. Thomson, esq., J.P.	Conway R. Dobbs, esq., J.P.	James E. Leslie, esq., J.P.
Ths. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Sam'l. G. Fenton, esq., J.P.	George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.
John Clarke, esq., J.P.	Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.	Henry H. McNeill, esq., J.P.
Thomas Verner, esq., J.P.	Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Antrim  
Gaol.

Bridewells.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all liabilities are discharged by means of well-guarded cheques, made payable to the several creditors. No arrangement has yet been adopted here for the inspection of the prison by the Board, either collectively, or by sub-committees, or by each member singly visiting, so that once in every month this duty should be performed.

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballymena.		Antrim.		Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	222	88	190	71	85	43
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	89	32	85	33	31	15
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	60	17	53	14	20	6
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	17	5	2	—	6	—
Petty Sessions, . . .	Weekly.		Every three weeks.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Excellent.		Fair.	
Security, . . .	<i>Very imperfect.</i>		Satisfactory.		Tolerable.	
Accommodation, . . .	Fair, but a privy for the Keeper much required.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Bedding & Furniture, . . .	Good and ample.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, . . .	Abundant; two pumps.		Ample; supplied by two pumps.		Supplied by two pumps.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Effective.		Indifferent.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness, . . .	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, . . .	5d. for both sexes.		5d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20 0 0		£20 0 0		£20 0 0	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Court-house keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, . . .	—		This is a certified bridewell.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—VISITED THE 4TH OF MAY, 1861.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Armagh  
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
For Larceny, . . . . .	1	3	4	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	1	6	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	10	—	10	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	6	3	9	1	1	2
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	5	7	12	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	6	4	10	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	40	31	71	1	1	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

Summary Convictions (16 years and above 10), 1 male.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1858,	53	30	83	1860,	34	35	69
1859,	52	21	73	1861,	40	31	71

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	14	1	Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	17	—
Criminals, . . . . .	251	172	Criminals, . . . . .	112	52
Vagrants, . . . . .	5	1	Vagrants, . . . . .	2	1
Drunkards, . . . . .	54	83	Drunkards, . . . . .	11	28
Lunatics, . . . . .	16	6	Lunatics, . . . . .	3	1
Total, . . . . .	340	263	Total, . . . . .	145	82
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	8	21	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	3	6
Twice, . . . . .	—	8	Twice, . . . . .	—	2
Thrice, . . . . .	—	2	Thrice, . . . . .	—	1
Four times and more, . . . . .	2	—	Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—
Total, . . . . .	10	31	Total, . . . . .	3	9
Average daily number, . . . . .	31	986	Average daily number, . . . . .	36	25
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	52	42	Highest at any one time, . . . . .	58	33
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	18	13	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	22	16
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	71	2	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	265	942

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If we take the numbers in custody on the day of inspection, as contrasted with the returns furnished on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we do not find any tendency to that rapid decrease of offenders which has been found to prevail in many other districts of the kingdom during the same period; while a comparison of the daily average during the expired portion of the current year with that of 1860, exhibits a very trifling increase in the females, but a larger one in the males. Despite these figures, however, it must not be supposed that the criminal condition of this county presents any grounds for anxiety, inasmuch as, undoubtedly, the daily aggregate has been largely swelled by the presence of no less than ten dangerous lunatics, and by that of a body of offenders, amounting to the same number, who were undergoing sentences for longer terms than the average of prisoners convicted of trifling delinquencies—I refer to those engaged in the affray at Derrymacash, arising out of sectarian animosities: a class of offence which, I venture to hope, is of an abnormal or non-recurrent character, and which, therefore, we may exclude from our calculations of the probable number of inmates of the gaol in future. The lunatics, of whom six were males, confined in the old prison, and four females, were some of them very violent, and all troublesome; and although in this well-ordered institution every appliance and aid that a gaol can afford are at hand, and although their health and comfort, as far as a very liberal dietary and sufficient quarters can insure them, are provided for, it is impossible not to feel the great impolicy and injustice of detaining in criminal custody these unhappy beings to the detriment of the chances of their recovering their reason, and to the utter subversion of discipline among their sane fellow-prisoners, who are appointed to attend them. On the other hand, there were none under rule of penal servitude or returned convicts, known to be such; juvenile offences have become very rare; vagrancy is nearly withdrawn from the registry; and, among males, re-commitments are singularly few, while the disproportion, which appears in the other sex is derived from the constant return of prostitutes for very brief periods, some, in fact, almost oscillating between the streets and the prison.

*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	3	2	School Rooms, . . . . .	1	-
Yards, . . . . .	15	3	Workshops, . . . . .	10	-
Day Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	-
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	3	-	Store Rooms, . . . . .	4	-
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 feet wide, 8 ft. high =432 cubic feet, . . . . .	-	-	Laundries, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	61	38	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	11	9	Lavatories, . . . . .	-	2
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	7	3	Baths, . . . . .	1	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	12	2	Privies, . . . . .	4	2
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Water-closets, . . . . .	66	5
Chapels, . . . . .	1	-	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	1
			Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	-

I found the gaol in a highly creditable state of cleanliness, order, and discipline; the building being generally in sound repair, well lighted and ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which commands the highest point, and is further directed to flushing the sewerage. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing was sufficient, with the exception of shoes for the females.

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	140	Rugs, . . . . .	131	Bed-ticks, . . . . .	119
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	247	Hammocks or Cots, . . . . .	64		

*Male Clothing.*

Shirts, . . . . .	115	Trowsers, . . . . .	62	Socks or Stockings, . . . . .	90
Jackets, . . . . .	78	Caps, . . . . .	51	Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	83

*Female Clothing.*

Caps, . . . . .	125	Gowns, . . . . .	110	Stockings, . . . . .	85
Shifts, . . . . .	86	Petticoats, . . . . .	142	Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	25

The accommodation is ample, and provision is made for fulfilling all the requirements of a gaol strictly administered on the principle of individual separa-

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tion, save in the following particulars:—The laundry is undivided by partitions, and thus affords undue opportunities of intercourse, which are also obtained at school-time in the chapel, there being no stalls for writing as yet erected in front of the ranges of single pews; and again in the stone-yards, as in dealing with the heavier stones it is impossible to avoid associating at the barrows males sentenced to hard labour. It would be highly desirable, with the view of remedying this defect, that additional stone-sheds should be provided, the materials of which could be partly supplied by removing the radiating yards, as the latter do not furnish adequate shelter in cold and damp weather to those employed in them at stone-breaking, and as, for the purpose of exercise, the shape and size of them are very inconvenient, and do not conduce to that brisk and cheerful movement, which alone is salutary. In connexion with these sheds it would then be necessary to lay a tramway for a truck to contain and convey the larger stones, and thus avoid the joint employment referred to above. In all other respects this invaluable system of discipline is brought to bear upon all the criminal classes of both sexes, except the lunatics, their attendants, and those who are specially exempted by the order of the Medical Officer, such as those subject to fits.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey patrols at night, without, however, the reliable check of a tell-tale clock. The punishments since the last inspection amounted to seven only, and were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The record of these is submitted to the Board at each meeting, but not always signed by the Chairman. This signature is important as an evidence of cognizance and approbation, and is a protection to the Governor in the event of any subsequent question arising.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	6	3	Punishment Cells, . . .	—	—
Other Punishments, . . .	1	5	Other Punishments, . . .	5	1
	7	8		5	1

*Employment.*

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Weaving and winding, . . .	9		Knitting, . . . . .	8	
Brush-making, . . . . .	1		Sewing, . . . . .	6	
Mat-making, . . . . .	1		Veining, . . . . .	5	
Stone-breaking, . . . . .	18		Prison duties, . . . . .	3	
Prison duties, . . . . .	6				
	—				
Total, . . . . .	35		Total, . . . . .	22	

Punitive employment, in the proper acceptance of the term, cannot be said to be enforced here, males under sentence of hard labour being distinguished solely by breaking, and by loading and carrying the heavier stones. Industrial labour is maintained with creditable activity under the supervision of the turnkeys, some of whom are handicraftsmen. It would be desirable, however, in filling the next vacancy which may arise in the staff to select a person capable of giving instruction in tailoring, one of the most useful trades which can be carried on by prisoners within the walls, and the most readily available to those who are discharged.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, £43 11s. 5d.; 1860, £46 15s. 4d.

*Schools.*

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860, . . . . .	120	102
Average number attending daily, 1860, . . . . .	12	10
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males—From four to six, p.m. Females—From one to three, p.m.		

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The males are schooled by an efficient master, and the females by the sub-matron, who is represented to me as a highly competent teacher. The registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is observed, and the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains enter their comments at their respective visits.

#### *Dietary and Contracts.*

First Class—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint new milk.

Third Class—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. of brown bread.

Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner *twice a-week* (on Mondays and Thursdays) for all prisoners, and *daily* for all those whose sentences do not exceed one month.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; brown bread, per cwt., 12s. 6d.; oatmeal, per ton, £15; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 17s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861, 2·91d.; 1860, 2·87d.; 1859, 2·52d.; 1858, 2·75d.

No complaints of the dietary were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, and I found but few exceptions taken, from time to time, to any item of the provisions, which are inspected by the Chaplains in the form recommended by us. Such inspection, however, does not appear to be regularly consecutive, as there were some long intervals without the entry of any comment, or record of examination. It would be desirable that, at the end of each month—from one Board day to another—the amount of attendances for the performance of this, as well as of other duties, should be totted up and submitted.

#### *Books and Accounts.*

The books and accounts are kept with fulness and accuracy. The Local Inspectors, the Chaplain, and the Governor are provided with journals, which are duly laid before the Chairman of the Board. There are, however, no books for entering the names of general visitors to the gaol, nor to prisoners; the latter requirement, especially, ought to be supplied.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1860, £1,334 8s. 9d.; 1859, £1,288 4s. 1d.; 1858, £1,473 6s. 6d.

#### *Officers and Salaries.*

John McKinsty, Local Inspector, £80	Henry Jenkinson, 2nd Turnkey, £35
Rev. J.W. Murray, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . . 30	Weaver, . . . . . 33
Rev. Wm. Henderson, Presbyterian do. 30	Asaph Moore, 3rd do. . . . . 30
Rev. Jas. Campbell, R. C. Chaplain, 30	George Agnew, 4th do. Weaver, 30
Alexander Robinson, Surgeon, . . . . . —	Robert M. Todd, 5th do. . . . . 30
Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary, 20	James Collins, 6th do. Shoe-maker, . . . . . 30
John M'Cutcheon, Governor, . . . . . 170	William Hall, 7th do. . . . . 30
Eliza Walker, Matron, . . . . . 40	Margaret Pain, Sub-Matron, . . . . . 25
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey, . . . . . 45	Mary A. Agnew, Hospital Nurse, . . 15
John Jenkinson, Schoolmaster, . . . . . 35	

The Surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the infirmary and the gaol. The salaries of the higher officers are paid half-yearly, and those of the subordinates quarterly, none of the latter being supplied with rations. The turnkeys are furnished with neat uniforms, and with fire-arms. The salary of the schoolmaster, who also fills the responsible office of storekeeper, and of whose general efficiency I received a favourable report, is scarcely commensurate with the amount and the importance of his duties. I throw out for the consideration of the fiscal body the policy and justice of remunerating adequately a meritorious servant.



Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	173	54
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	126	44
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	148	57
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	142	58
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	144	53
Apothecary, . . . . .	93	45

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I would call attention to the visits of the Chaplains in the past year, falling slightly, as they do, below the minimum prescribed by the 69th section of the 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74, which requires that they shall visit "twice at least in every week, *exclusive of attendance on Sundays.*"

Hospitals.

It being the custom here for the Medical Officer, who is a zealous supporter of the system of "individual separation," to deal with all practicable cases singly in their respective cells, the hospital accommodation is sufficient in point of space for its requirements, thus reduced, but is defective as to baths and water-closets. The general sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been very satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	69	73	108
Number of days in hospital, . . . . .	1,101	1,216	1,640
Deaths, . . . . .	1	2	1
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£19 16s. 1d.	£17 5s. 5d.	£19 2s. 5d.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Lurgan.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.
William Paton, esq.	George Robinson, esq.	Jas. Matthew Stronge, esq.
Henry L. Prentice, esq.	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	Hugh Boyle, esq.
Maxwell Cross, esq.	John Hancock, esq.	

The Board assembles monthly for transaction of general business and for the discharge of all smaller liabilities,—contracts, the salaries of the superior officers, &c., being reserved for the Assizes. The payments are made by separate cheques, signed by three members of the Board and countersigned by the Local Inspector—an excellent arrangement.

Bridewells.

The synopsis of the County Bridewells is compiled from the notes of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits. The buildings at Ballybot and Newtown Hamilton are wretched.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

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## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of Armagh.	Lurgan.		Ballybot.		Markethill.		Newtown Hamilton.	
<i>Bridewells.</i>	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commit- tals in past year, . . .	216	106	106	39	44	9	150	29
Of whom were Drunkards,	69	33	33	11	18	3	66	10
No. of Commit- tals in the quarter pre- ceding inspec- tion, . . .	38	19	9	13	5	1	16	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	7	4	3	3	—	10	3
Petty Sessions, Transmittals, .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Monthly.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, .	Immediate.		Immediate.		Direct.		Direct.	
Registry, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
	Good.		<i>New flagging re- quired.</i>		<i>Fair, brick floors much worn and uneven.</i>		<i>Fair.</i>	
Security,	<i>Imperfect; walls too low.</i>		Tolerable.		<i>Circuit wall too low.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
Accommodation, Bedding and Furniture,	Adequate. Sufficient.		<i>Wretched.</i> Sheets scanty, but about to be supplied.		Adequate. <i>Sheets scanty, and bed-ticks worn.</i>		<i>Miserable.</i> Sufficient.	
Water, . .	Supplied by pumps.		<i>Undrinkable.</i>		<i>None on pre- mises.</i>		Pump.	
Sewerage, .	Effective.		<i>Ineffective.</i>		<i>Not effective.</i>		<i>None.</i>	
Cleanliness, Dry- ness, and Ven- tilation,	Satisfactory.		Tolerably clean, but dark and damp.		<i>Partially damp.</i>		<i>Dark, damp, and badly ventilated.</i>	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	3½d.		4d. for both sexes; but the same diet is illegally given to females as to males.		3½d.		4d.	
Salary of Keeper, Whether Keeper follows any other employ- ment,	£25. None.		£20. None.		£15. None.		£15. Holds a small farm.	
Remarks, .	—		—		—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED THE 30TH OF AUGUST, 1861.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	7	5	12	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	8	1	9	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	8	7	15	—	—	—
Gross Total, . . . . .	36	15	51	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1858, . . . . .	28	34	1860, . . . . .	22	11
1859, . . . . .	42	23	1861, . . . . .	36	15

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	16	—	Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	21	1
Criminals, . . . . .	154	74	Criminals, . . . . .	101	26
Vagrants, . . . . .	2	—	Vagrants, . . . . .	1	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	76	71	Drunkards, . . . . .	56	29
Lunatics, . . . . .	18	8	Lunatics, . . . . .	7	4
Total, . . . . .	266	153	Total, . . . . .	186	60
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	4	8	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	5	3
Twice, . . . . .	4	2	Twice, . . . . .	2	3
Thrice, . . . . .	2	1	Thrice, . . . . .	2	1
Four times and more, . . . . .	1	5	Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—
Total, . . . . .	11	16	Total, . . . . .	9	7
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	31	14	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	34½	14½
Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	1	½	Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	½	½

NORTH DISTRICT.	Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				
County of Cavan Gaol.	Highest number at any one time,	66		Highest number at any one time,	63
	Lowest ditto,	32		Lowest ditto,	36
	Highest number of Males at any one time,	51		Highest number of Males at any one time,	46
	Ditto of Females,	23		Lowest ditto,	27
	Lowest number of Males at any one time,	22		Highest number of Females at any one time,	22
	Ditto of Females,	7		Lowest ditto,	8

On comparing the daily average of the past year with the expired portion of the present, we observe a slight increase in the males, while the females have remained stationary; but when we examine former records, we shall find that the aggregate of prisoners of the latter sex has greatly decreased. Indeed, if we except the class of constantly recurring prostitutes, the amount of female delinquency is singularly low, in proportion to the population of this county. Juvenile offences and vagrancy have declined considerably; on the other hand, there were in custody two returned convicts, one of each sex, and no less than fifteen dangerous lunatics, eight males and seven females, presenting a piteous spectacle; subverting all regular discipline, and interfering with the instruction, both educational and industrial, of the sane.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	3	-
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchens,	1	-
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	-	Laundries,	-	1
Cells to contain three persons,	-	18	Baths,	1	-
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Privies,	8	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	3	Water-closets,	1	-
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Room,	1	-
Chapels,	1	-	Pumps and Wells,	2	-
			Tread-wheels,	1	-

#### Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
Pairs Blankets,	122	Shirts,	68	Caps,	38
Pairs Sheets,	144	Jackets,	47	Shifts,	34
Rugs,	100	Trowsers,	53	Gowns,	28
Bed-ticks,	110	Caps,	61	Petticoats,	48
		Pairs Stockings,	12	Pairs Stockings,	24
		Pairs Shoes,	20	Pairs Shoes,	26

The building was throughout as clean as is consistent with the presence of the unhappy inmates referred to above, and in sound repair, except that some dashing and pointing were urgently required, for which, however, a sufficient sum has been allocated. The ventilation and sewerage are satisfactory, and the supply of water is ample. The beds, bedding, and sheets were in excellent condition, and the stock of clothing was adequate for present use. There is, moreover, some raw material in store; but there is a difficulty in working it up, as the lunatics absorb many otherwise available hands.

No alteration has been made in the accommodation since the last inspection, nor, I regret to add, is any contemplated, although great facilities exist here for correcting the principal defects; the old prison being convertible at a very moderate outlay to the requirements, which have so frequently been made the subject of former reports. These defects may be thus briefly recapitulated. 1st. The position of the hospital, to which there is attached but one water-closet, common to patients of both sexes, and which is without any fixed bath. 2nd. The small size and inconvenient arrangement of the laundry, the want of a drying-room, of baths for general use, of covered lavatories, and of a reception-room for females, who, consequently, unless obviously under the influence of disease, are passed at once into their respective classes, without a previous examination

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by the Medical Officer. These evils might be obviated, and the adaptation of a sufficiency of cells for maintaining the separate system in its integrity with both sexes might be carried out, at an expense comparatively trifling, when we take into account that the enforcement of this invaluable form of discipline invariably tends to diminish the inmates of a prison. It is further to be borne in mind, that the ratepayers are now placed in a much more favourable position than formerly; no less a sum than £144 15s. 3d. having been contributed from the Consolidated Fund towards the maintenance of certain prisoners; and that the moneys required for such alterations would be advanced by the Treasury, to be repaid *without interest* by half-yearly instalments spread over a period of ten years.

Under these circumstances I earnestly hope that the local authorities may be actuated by the same spirit of improvement as those of the adjoining counties of Westmeath and Monaghan. At present there are five criminal classes of males, viz., felons and misdemeanants, subdivided into "tried" and "untried," and drunkards.

The females, at the time of my inspection, were presumed to form two sections, although there is provision for three; but the fearful preponderance of lunatics nullifies even this approximation to classification.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and makes his final round at ten, p.m. There is a night patrol, but there is no tell-tale clock to test the vigilance of the officer on duty.

The punishments between the 1st of January and the day of inspection amounted to two only, and were both inflicted by the Governor, whose record is now submitted to the Board and signed by the Chairman.

#### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Punishment Cells, . . . .	3 -	Punishment Cells, . . . .	- 2

#### *Employment.*

##### *Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Attending Lunatics, . . . .	2	Attending Lunatics, . . . .	2
Lunatics, . . . . .	8	Lunatics, . . . . .	7
Master Debtors, . . . . .	1	Washing, . . . . .	2
Cleansing the prison, . . . .	5	Sewing and knitting, . . . .	2
Other prison duties, . . . .	3	Prison duties, . . . . .	2
Breaking stones, . . . . .	17		
	—		—
Total, . . . . .	36	Total, . . . . .	15

It is to be observed, that in the above schedule no "hard labour" appears, stone-breaking being more properly classed in the category of industrial labour. The tread-wheel requires the service of a larger number of males, than are ordinarily to be found under sentence of "hard labour."

It ought, therefore, to be discontinued, and crank-pumps substituted for it. The amount of remunerative employment is necessarily small, when the debtors, the lunatics, and the sane prisoners assigned to attend them, are deducted from the total.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . . . . .	£9 10s. 3d.		1860, . . . . .	£9 16s. 9d.
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#### *Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males—From 10 o'clock, a.m., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females—From 1 o'clock, p.m., to 2 o'clock, p.m.

	M. F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, . . . .	127 66
Average number attending daily, . . . . .	12 5

The prisoners of both sexes are instructed at the hours respectively specified above, by a schoolmaster-turnkey, a matron of course superintending the females during tuition. The approved Form of Registry is in use, and exhibits some evidence of progress.

K

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Cavan  
Gaol.

The Chaplains enter their names; but I did not find any expression of opinion whether favourable, or the contrary.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pint of new milk.

Prisoners confined for one month and under get gruel daily. Gruel is given on Wednesdays and Fridays to all prisoners confined, except lunatics.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb.,  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; oatmeal, per cwt.,  $14s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; new milk, per gallon,  $9d.$ ; buttermilk, per gallon,  $3d.$ ; salt, per cwt.,  $2s. 6d.$ ; coals, per ton,  $\pounds 1 6s.$ ; straw, per cwt.,  $2s.$ ; candles, per doz. lbs.,  $6s. 6d.$

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, .  $3d.$  | 1859, .  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  | 1860, .  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  | 1861, .  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

There were no complaints on the part of the prisoners of the diet, which is inspected by the Chaplains generally with regularity; but I found some omissions of attendance. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found them all of good quality.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are provided with journals, which are examined and signed by the Board at each meeting. All the forms ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are observed here, except an "Extra Diet Book." The books and accounts are kept with creditable accuracy.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1858,  $\pounds 1,493 13s. 0d.$  | 1859,  $\pounds 1,382 19s. 6d.$  | 1860,  $\pounds 1,238 13s. 1d.$

*Officers and Salaries.*

Theophilus Thompson, Esq., Local	George Reilly, 2nd Turnkey, . . .	$\pounds 30$
Inspector, . . . . .	Archibald Temple, 3rd do. . . .	30
George Robert Gallogly, Governor, 200	Henry Ferguson, 4th do. . . .	30
Rev. J. C. Moore, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	Thomas M'Dowell, 5th do., and	
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian	Schoolmaster, . . . . .	30
Chaplain, . . . . .	George M'Call, Warder, in charge	
Rev. Thos. Mulvany, R. C. Chaplain, 30	of Lunatics, . . . . .	30
Andrew Mease, Physician, . . . .	Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron, . .	40
Wm. M. Brice, Apothecary, . . . .	Jane Temple, Assistant-Matron, .	16
Charles Clandining, 1st Turnkey, . 60	Letitia Cort, Nurse, . . . . .	10

Since the last inspection an hospital nurse has been appointed in succession to her predecessor, who died; and a warder has been elected to take special charge of the lunatics. The turnkeys were furnished with neat uniforms and fire-arms. None of the intern officers receive rations, except the assistant matron and the hospital nurse.

*Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	190	128
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	116	80
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	111	86
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, .	159	107
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . .	135	90

I beg to call attention to the schedule of visits paid in the past year by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, which fell far below the minimum prescribed by the 69th section of the Prisons Act, as follows:—"Every Chaplain shall visit each of the said prisons *twice at least in every week, exclusive of his attendance on Sundays.*"



*Hospitals.*

The quarters for the sick of both sexes have been so frequently commented on by successive Inspectors-General, that I have only to reiterate my former Report, that they are utterly unfit for the purpose to which they are assigned. The hospital nurse lately appointed appears to be feeble and unequal to her duties: under these circumstances it is matter of congratulation that the sanitary condition has been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . .	45	37	19
Number of days in hospital, . .	1,156	1,107	512
No. of deaths, . . .	1	2	3
Cost of medicine, . . .	£20 0s. 2d.	£19 3s. 8d.	£18 13s. 9d.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Right Hon. Lord Farnham.	Joseph Story, esq.	Robert Erskine, esq.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Samuel Moore, esq.	Michael Phillips, esq.
Robert Burrowes, esq.	John E. Vernon, esq.	Wm. A. Moore, esq.
William Humphrys, esq.	Rev. Hugh Murray.	James Fay, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, but I found that failures of due attendance had taken place during this year in January, June, and August. All liabilities, except the salaries of the subordinate interns, who receive them monthly, are discharged at each Assizes, by means of cheques, payable to the several creditors.

*BRIDEWELLS.*

*Bridewells.*

—	Baillieborough.		Ballyconnell.		Cootehill.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	92	41	24	22	47	17
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	54	28	3	10	16	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	14	7	3	4	7	6
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	8	2	—	4	2	3
Petty Sessions, . . .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Chimney smoky.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Fair.		Utterly inadequate.		Quite insecure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient.		No drunkard's cell for either sex, and but one for all females.		Scanty.	
Bedding and Furniture, . .	Some female blankets thin; some night-buckets required.		Inadequate.		Adequate.	
Water, . . .	Pump out of order.		Ample.		Abundant and good	
Sewerage, . . .	Fair.		Ineffective.		Flushable.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . .	Satisfactory.		One cell very damp.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, . . .	3½d.		5d. for both sexes.		5d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30		£20		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, . . .	No Prisoners.		—		No Prisoners.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH  
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—VISITED THE 1ST OF  
OCTOBER, 1861.County of  
Donegal  
Gaol.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class:			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	12	—	12	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	*20	7	27	3	—	3
Gross Totals, . . . . .	50	10	60	3	—	3

## Offences, &amp;c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Summary convictions—Other offences, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

October 1, 1861, 60—50 males, 10 females; corresponding day of 1860, 33—26 males, 7 females; 1859, 39—23 males, 16 females; 1858, 39—28 males, 11 females.

## Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	7	—	Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	7	2
Criminals, . . . . .	267	50	Criminals, . . . . .	272	55
Vagrants, . . . . .	2	5	Vagrants, . . . . .	2	4
Drunkards, . . . . .	22	41	Drunkards, . . . . .	4	9
Lunatics, . . . . .	23	12	Lunatics, . . . . .	29	12
Total, . . . . .	321	108	Total, . . . . .	314	82

\* The sick in hospital included.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.			NORTH DISTRICT.  County of Donegal Gaol.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Re-committals—Once, . . .	17	6	Re-committals—Once, . . .	11	6	
Twice, . . . . .	2	1	Twice, . . . . .	—	—	
Thrice, . . . . .	—	1	Thrice, . . . . .	—	—	
Four times and more, . . .	—	1	Four times and more, . . .	—	—	
Total, . . . . .	19	9	Total, . . . . .	11	6	
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . .	45	12·9	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . .	66·16	13·32	
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	1	—	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	1·23	·19	
Highest No. at any one time, exclusive of Debtors, . . .	76		Highest No. at any one time, exclusive of Debtors, . . .	102		
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	31		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	60		
Highest No. of Males at any one time, . . . . .	60		Highest No. of Males at any one time, . . . . .	91		
Do. of Females, . . . . .	22		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	50		
Lowest No. of Males at any one time, . . . . .	24		Highest No. of Females at any one time, . . . . .	20		
Do. of Females, . . . . .	6		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	8		

From whatever point of view we examine the inmates of this prison, whether by comparing the aggregate of those in custody on the day of inspection with similar records for the corresponding days of the three preceding years, or by taking the more reliable measure of daily averages, we shall reach the same conclusion, that a very considerable increase in the males has taken place; while on the other hand a decline is observable among the females. The figures (fractions being omitted), stand thus:—1858, males, 43; females, 18. 1859, males, 34; females, 16. 1860, males, 45; females, 12. 1861 (from the 1st of January up to the day of inspection), males, 66; females, 13.

Undoubtedly, the presence of the lunatics, who far exceed the total recorded at former inspections, tends largely to swell the daily average, their detention being almost indefinite, depending as it does upon the chances of their recovery, or of their removal to a proper asylum, which latter in the present deficiency of suitable accommodation is difficult; and further, the prevalence of violent assaults in this county, having led to the infliction of longer terms of imprisonment, has produced a similar result; but even admitting these causes and effects, we find that the committals of all criminals, of both sexes, taken generally for the first nine months of the current year, exceed those of the whole preceding twelve months.

In speaking of crime, I refer to adult crime; for juvenile offences have, I am happy to state, experienced a great reduction, as has also vagrancy, formerly a fertile source of gaol population.

	M.	F.
Number sentenced during the year 1859 to whipping, . . . . .	1	—

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	6	3	Workshops, . . . . .	4	1
Yards, . . . . .	8	2	Worksheds, . . . . .	4	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	10	3	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	7	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	4	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	—	—	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells of smaller size, . . . . .	64	19	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	2	—	Lavatories, . . . . .	6	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	8	3	Baths, . . . . .	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	24	12	Privies, . . . . .	10	2
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Water-closets, . . . . .	—	2
Chapels, . . . . .	1	—	Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	1	—
School Rooms, . . . . .	4	1	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	1	—
			Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	—

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Donegal  
Gaol.

Pairs Blankets, . . .	149
Pairs Sheets, . . .	141
Rugs, . . .	139
Bed-ticks, . . .	144

## Stock at the time of Inspection.

## Male Clothing.

Shirts, . . .	168
Jackets, . . .	246
Trowsers, . . .	172
Caps, . . .	148
Socks or Stockings, . . .	22
Pairs Shoes, . . .	60

## Female Clothing.

Caps, . . .	40
Shifts, . . .	41
Gowns, . . .	28
Petticoats, . . .	32
Shoes, . . .	18

I found the building in sound repair, except the flagging of a passage leading to the kitchen; dry, except from atmospheric moisture; well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, conducted from a neighbouring reservoir. The sewerage is imperfect, but this imperfection is obviated by the employment of movable soil-boxes. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of clothing, both in use and in store, was sufficient. It would be desirable, however, to provide more shoes for the males, whose numbers rose at the highest to no less than 102 during the present year.

No alterations have taken place since the last inspection in the accommodation, nor are any projected, although some primary requirements are still wanting here, such as a reception-room for females, and proper quarters for debtors. For males, for instance, there is only one yard, common to both classes (masters and paupers), in contravention of the 8th General Rule, annexed to the 109th section of the "Prisons Act," the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74; and for females there is but one apartment and one yard. The laundry is small and unpartitioned, the drying-room is a mere makeshift, the quarters assigned to the Governor fall far below a reasonable amount of provision, and there are no covered lavatories. I would therefore urge, not only a correction of these defects, but that, which has been so often submitted by my colleagues and myself, viz., the adaptation of the building to the enforcement of the system of individual separation, peculiarly called for as it is in this locality, where unhappily the whole condition of society is affected by the existence of secret confederacies, at the root of which isolation and severance would strike infallibly. A large relief has latterly been conceded to the rate-payers, by a contribution from the Consolidated Fund towards the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners; and as moneys for the improvement of the building would be advanced from the same source, *free of interest*, and repayable by twenty half-yearly instalments, thus spread over a period of ten years (a financial boon which is not granted in England), I entertain the hope that the local authorities will consent to an expenditure, which, thus lightened, would be scarcely felt, and which would be followed by such advantageous results.

The males are classed according to the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, but there is no approximation to separation, even such as taking their meals in single cells, and the females are merely placed in two divisions. This allocation, however, is necessarily disturbed by the pressure of the lunatics, a pressure from which no exemption can be expected for a considerable period, as some years must elapse before the projected County Asylum is fit for the reception of its destined occupants; in the case of the females in custody at my visit, *the insane being as seven to three sane prisoners*. The department apportioned to this sex was neither gaol nor asylum; deterrent discipline and the reformatory elements of industrial and educational instruction being both superseded on the one hand, while on the other there were not to be found the proper means of repressive and curative treatment indispensable to the recovery of these unhappy and unfit inmates.

The Governor and the staff attend the lock-up, and there is rotation of turn-keys on patrol, whose vigilance however is not ascertained by a tell-tale clock.

## Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	28	3
Other Punishments, . . .	13	—
Total, . . .	41	3

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	44	1
Other Punishments, . . .	33	—
Total, . . .	77	1

The punishments from the 1st of January to the day of inspection amounted to seventy-eight, and were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The record of them is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and is duly initialed by the Chairman.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Donegal  
Gaol.

*Employment on the day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Stone-breaking, from morning to lock-up,	9 males.
Wardsmen over Lunatics,	4 „
Total,	13

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	10	Washing and sewing, &c.,	2
Wardsmen,	4	Wardswoman,	1
Cooks,	2	Lunatics,	7
Tailor,	1		
Lunatics,	20	Total,	10
Total,	37		

It is to be observed that the distinction between “hard” and “industrial” labour among the males is effected solely by the longer period, for which those sentenced to the former are employed daily. The females are engaged, when the pressure of the lunatics is not too great, in washing and mending.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . . . £50 11s. 5d. | 1860, . . . £27 18s. 9d.

*Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males, from 10, a.m., to 1, p.m.; and from 1½, p.m., to 2½, p.m.  
Females, from 12, noon, to 1, p.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	245	58
Average number attending daily,	24	7

The males are instructed daily at the hours specified by a master, a very young man, who has been lately appointed, and the females by a matron. The proportion, however, of lunatics among the latter renders their schooling a nullity. The Chaplains occasionally visit, and enter their attendances.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz bread and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

2 oz. oatmeal gruel substituted for new milk for 1st and 2nd classes, on two days in each week, for dinner; and for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, gruel is used every day for dinner.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per lb., 1¼d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 11d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 3d.; coals, per ton, 15s. 6d.; straw, per ton, 60s.; candles, per 12 lbs., 6s. 11d.; soap, per cwt., 25s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

Day of inspection, 1st Oct., 1861,	2 88d.	Corresponding day in 1859,	2 ⅓d.
Corresponding day in 1860,	2 79d.	„ in 1858,	2 ⅞d.

There were no complaints preferred by the prisoners in reference to the provisions, all of which I tasted and found to be satisfactory. The Chaplains observe the form of “Inspection” Book recommended by the Inspectors-General, but occasionally omit to enter their comments on each item of consumption. Few exceptions had been taken in the course of the year, and chiefly applied to the



**NORTH DISTRICT.** milk, the contractor for which, on receiving notice, thenceforward furnished a supply of improved quality.

*County of Donegal Gaol.*

#### *Books and Accounts.*

The books and accounts are kept with clearness and accuracy, and almost all the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General are in use. The Chaplains are provided with journals, which are duly laid before the Board and signed by the Chairman, as is also the Governor, but not the Local Inspector, nor the Medical Officer. This omission, however, will be rectified in future.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1858, £1,558 17s. 2d.; 1859, £1,505 13s. 11d.; 1860, £1,823 0s. 8d.

#### *Officers and Salaries.*

Samuel J. Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector, . . . . .	£150	James Baird, Painter and Glazier, 3rd Warder, . . . . .	£30
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Surgeon, —		George Walker, 4th do., . . . . .	25
Rev. Charles Seymour, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	30	John Vance, Shoemaker, 5th do., . . . . .	25
Rev. W. M'Crea, Presbyterian do., . . . . .	30	John Scott, 6th do., . . . . .	25
Rev. W. Brown, Roman Catholic do., . . . . .	30	John Clendinning, Schoolmaster and Warder, . . . . .	25
Samuel Searle, Governor, . . . . .	150	Jane Ash, Matron, . . . . .	30
John Browne, Clerk & Storekeeper, . . . . .	34	Anne Reilly, Assistant do., . . . . .	15
John Birnie, 1st Warder, . . . . .	40	Mary Birnie, Nursetender, . . . . .	10
Patrick M'Fall, 2nd do., . . . . .	30	James Gillespie, Apothecary, . . . . .	20

I was happy to learn that the Board recommends an increase of salary for the Governor, a very meritorious officer.

All the interns except the nursetender, whose pay is a small pittance, receive an allowance of candles, fuel, and food rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

Since the last inspection the Protestant Chaplain, the Rev. A. F. Smyly, having resigned, has been replaced by the Rev. Charles Seymour; and the schoolmaster, having been promoted to the office of clerk and storekeeper, has been succeeded by John Clendinning, who also acts as assistant turnkey.

#### *Visits paid by Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	110	102
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	126	115
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	151	123
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	126	124
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	116	138

#### *Hospitals.*

There is a sufficient and distinct accommodation for the sick of both sexes, and the buildings are fitted with water-closets. There is, however, no bath in the male quarter. The general sanitary condition was and had been highly satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	15	11	14
Number of days in hospital, . . . . .	206	120	368
Death, . . . . .	1	—	—
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£2 13s.	7s. 9d.	£11 11s. 4d.

#### *Board of Superintendence.*

Sir James Stewart, bart.	Lieut.-Col. Humphrey.	J. W. D. Humphreys, esq.
John V. Stewart, esq.	William Sinclair, esq.	Lord Visct. Hamilton, M.P.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	James Johnston, esq.	Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M.
William Fenwick, esq.	Alex. J. R. Stewart, esq.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting all bills are discharged by cheques payable to the several creditors, except for very small sums, which are united in an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who pays and accounts for the respective amounts.



Bridewells.

I would request attention to the subjoined tabular schedule of the Bridewells, which is grounded on the observations and reports of the Inspector-General and of the Local Inspector, a zealous and efficient officer.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Donegal.  
Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Donegal.		Letterkenny.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	162	30	138	28
Of whom were Drunkards, .	84	10	26	5
No. of Committals in quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	41	7	56	20
Of whom were Drunkards, .	13	4	7	2
Petty Sessions, . . . .	Every third week.		Every third week.	
Transmittals, . . . .	Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Tolerable.		Fair.	
Security, . . . .	<i>Most unsatisfactory— communication from outside being easily practicable.</i>		Tolerable.	
Accommodation, . . . .	The cells and yards untenable.		Sufficient.	
Bedding, Furniture, &c., .	Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Water, . . . .	None on premises.		A pump on the pre- mises.	
Sewerage, . . . .	Very bad.		Defective.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Clean- liness,	Dark, damp, and close.		Lower cells damp; sheets dirty.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4d. for both sexes.		4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Clerk of the Church.		None.	
Remarks, . . . .	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT.		STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.			
County of Donegal.		Glenties.		Buncrana.	
Bridewells.		M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .		38	5	35	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .		4	—	11	3
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection, . . . .		10	1	16	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .		1	1	—	—
Petty Sessions, . . . .		Every third week.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . . .		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . . . .		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . .		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . . .		Fair.		Fair, but the kitchen chimney smokes.	
Security, . . . .		Quite insecure.		Utterly insecure; walls low, and means of communication with the outside from the cells.	
Accommodation, . . . .		Only one yard for both sexes.		Insufficient for Keeper.	
Bedding, Furniture, &c., . . .		Adequate.		Sheets insufficient.	
Water, . . . .		None on premises.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, . . . .		Very bad.		Now effective.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,		Satisfactory.		Tolerably clean, but close, dark, and damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,		4½d.		4d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . .		£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,		Clerk of the Church.		Clerk of Petty Sessions.	
Remarks, . . . .		—		Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—VISITED THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1861.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	5	1	6	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	11	—	11	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	5	5	10	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	7	10	17	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	3	2	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	7	1	8	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	10	11	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	9	2	11	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	24	7	31	1	—	1
Gross Totals, . . . . .	74	40	114	2	—	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons Convicted, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summary Convictions, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Day of Inspection, . . . . .	74	40	114	26th Sept., 1859,	50	37	87
26th Sept., 1858, . . . . .	56	36	92	„ 1860,	43	30	73

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	20	1		Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	29	1	
Criminals, . . . . .	211	156		Criminals, . . . . .	160	95	
Vagrants, . . . . .	11	7		Vagrants, . . . . .	8	8	
Drunkards, . . . . .	46	48		Drunkards, . . . . .	37	21	
Lunatics, . . . . .	22	14		Lunatics, . . . . .	27	5	
Total, . . . . .	310	226		Total, . . . . .	261	130	



the plastering of which, I fear, will require removal. One of the ordinary male cells is also considerably affected by damp, and the female lunatics' quarter, which is inadequate in point of accommodation, was in rather a dilapidated state.

The swivel-burners of the gas-pipes lately introduced, which latter are not countersunk, and are thus unprotected, are of very flimsy construction, and, I apprehend, will be found ineffective. The solitary cells are not artificially heated, and are therefore unavailable in winter, but are fit for occupation during the warmer months. A strong wooden shutter might be added to the window of one of the reception cells, so as to render it dark, for dealing with prisoners of a violent and stubborn temperament.

Since the last inspection the alteration of a portion of the prison for enforcing the "separate" confinement of the males has been completed, as have also a partitioned laundry, a drying-room, and four reception-rooms for each sex, with hot and cold water baths attached.

Some of the ordinary cells, however, are still encumbered with large fixed iron bedsteads, which afford facilities for lounging, and for which cots might be substituted with advantage. The new works having been duly certified, and by-laws framed by the Board, and approved by the Grand Jury and by the Executive, having come into operation, the system of "individual separation" now embraces the whole of the criminal classes, with the exception of the lunatics and the sane prisoners, to whom their supervision is assigned. The pressure of these unhappy beings is fearful, and I learn with pleasure that measures are about to be taken for providing proper means, both repressive and curative, in a local asylum; but this relief is necessarily remote, and in the interval, should the number of the females increase, which is but too probable, it will be indispensable to contrive some further accommodation for them. I have only to add that the period of daily exercise, viz., one hour, is too circumscribed in the case of prisoners undergoing the above form of discipline, unless when they are employed at some labour, which is executed in the open air. In conclusion, I discharge a very pleasing duty in bearing my official testimony, after an experience of several years, not only to the provident liberality with which the local authorities have carried out a succession of important improvements, both material and moral, but upon their general administration of this excellent institution.

The lock-up is generally attended by both the Governor and the Deputy, but always by one of these officers; and the vigilance of the night patrol is measured and ascertained by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments from the 1st of January up to the day of inspection amounted to twelve, and were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The record of them is submitted to the Board at each meeting, but is not always initiated by the Chairman.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells,	23	2		Punishment Cells,	11	1	
Other Punishments,	—	—		Other Punishments,	—	—	
Total,	23	2		Total,	11	1	

*Employment.*

*Punitive Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Breaking Stones,	.	4		Washing,	.	3	
Pumping,	.	4					

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Labouring,	.	3		Sewing,	.	7	
Tailoring,	.	1		Flowering,	.	13	
Mat-making,	.	4		Cleaning Prison,	.	4	
Picking Oakum,	.	5		Attending Lunatics,	.	2	
Cooking and Baking,	.	3					
Prison Duties,	.	4					
Attending Lunatics,	.	4					
Schooling,	.	5					

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
—  
County of  
Down  
Gaol.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
—  
County of  
Down  
Gaol.

Shot-drill is occasionally resorted to as a means of "hard labour," which can be scarcely said to exist distinctively here, for stone-breaking does not rightly fall within this category; and I further found some prisoners under this sentence engaged in baking and cooking, which, however, is alleged to be a laborious occupation. The remainder of the above schedule accounts for the employment of all the other prisoners, who were available. Six of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen of various kinds, viz., two shoemakers, a tailor, a carpenter, a miller, and a baker.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . £14 4s. 1d. | 1860, . £11 8s. 3d.

#### *Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males—Adults, two hours, ten to twelve. Juveniles, four hours in summer, and two hours in winter. Females—Two hours, eleven to one o'clock.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	187	98
Average number attending daily,	18	12

The prisoners of both sexes are instructed respectively by a schoolmaster and a matron, at the hours specified above. The registry of progress recommended by the Inspectors-General has for some time been in use for the males, and has been lately adopted for the females. The Chaplains, especially the Protestant and Presbyterian, visit the schools, and enter their comments, but hitherto have performed this important duty with regard to the males only. It will perhaps be preferable that the females also should be instructed by the master—a matron, of course, being present during their tuition.

#### *Dietary.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. oat and Indian meal mixed and made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. of oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. wheaten bread, baked in prison, with 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. wheaten bread, with  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint sweet milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. wheaten bread, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. wheaten bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment, and under, get gruel in place of milk for dinner. All other prisoners get gruel in place of milk for dinner on Tuesdays and Fridays.

#### *Contracts.*

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per lb.,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ , wheatmeal,  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s.; rice, per stone, 2s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per stone, 2d.; coals, per ton, 13s. 3d.; turf, per load, 3s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; candles, per doz. lbs., 7s. 3d. and 8s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., 40s. and 42s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

Day of Inspection, . . .	2·75d.	26th September, 1859, . . .	2·75d.
26th September, 1858, . . .	2·85d.	„ 1860, . . .	2·69d.

No complaints were preferred by the prisoners in reference to the provisions, which are regularly inspected in the approved tabular form by the Chaplains, who, however, occasionally omit to record their opinions of each several item of consumption.

#### *Books and Accounts.*

The books and accounts are kept with very creditable clearness and accuracy, and the forms directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, are observed. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are all duly provided with journals; but those of the Chaplains are not signed by the Chairman of the Board, although



the 11th section of the "Amended Prisons Act," the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, is imperative with regard to this regulation, which, indeed, might advantageously be extended to all the other officers.

The clothes of the prisoners are now correctly labelled, and a list of them is entered in a book allocated to this purpose.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1858, . £1,874 13s. 9d. | 1859, . £1,842 14s. 9d. | 1860, . £1,937 3s. 11½d.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Down  
Gaol.

*Officers and Salaries.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James Stevenson, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Hugh Jennings, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	32	10	0
George F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0	William Gibson, sen., do., Miller,	32	10	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	100	0	0	Samuel Malone, do., Nathaniel Yeates, do.,	32	10	0
Very Rev. Thomas Woodward, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Kester Jennings, do., Shoemaker,	32	10	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0	Adam Young, do., Carpenter,	32	10	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	James Hunter, do., Baker,	32	10	0
John K. Maconchy, Surgeon,	—	—	—	Eliza Cochran, Matron,	30	0	0
S.K. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	10	Eliza Davidson, Matron,	30	0	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey, Tailor,	55	0	0	Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	18	5	0
William Gibson, jun., do., Weaver,	42	10	0	Eliza Gibson, Lunatic Nurse,	26	0	0
William Magee, do.,	32	10	0	George H. Whiteside, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0

Since the last inspection, the Local Inspector, Mr. David Harrel, a very valuable officer, having died, has been succeeded by Mr. James Stevenson, who evinces zeal and efficiency. A turnkey also having been dismissed, has been replaced by another; and a female nursetender has been temporarily appointed to superintend the lunatics of this sex.

The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries at each Assizes, and the other interns monthly. The latter also are supplied with an allowance of coals and candles, but not with food rations.

The turnkeys are furnished with neat uniforms and with fire-arms.

*Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector,	245	131
Surgeon, &c.,	192	93
Protestant Chaplain,	325	214
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	243	161
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	167	102

There are hospitals for the patients of both sexes, which are somewhat limited in point of accommodation, but the general sanitary condition of the prison has been so satisfactory, that no inconvenience has been experienced. They are provided with slipper-baths, but not with water-closets.

*Hospitals.*

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital,	97	62	44
Number of days in hospital,	2,113	1,747	978
Deaths,	1	3	1
Cost of medicine,	£3 1s. 6d.	£12 9s. 4d.	£0 16s. 6d.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
  
County of  
Down  
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.		
J. W. Maxwell, esq., J.P.	Rev. James C. Gordon, J.P.	Robert Heron, esq., J.P.
A. H. Montgomery, esq.	Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Lt.-Col. W. B. Forde, M.P., J.P.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.	William Keown, esq., J.P.	D. S. Kerr, esq., M.P., J.P.
Alexander Miller, esq.	P. H. Despard, esq., J.P.	Rev. J. H. Freke.

The Board assembles monthly, when all the smaller liabilities are discharged, those of larger amount and the contracts being reserved for the Assizes. The mode of payment is by a cheque for the aggregate sum placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts and vouchers at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

#### STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newry.		Newtownards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	219	203	125	51
Of whom were Drunkards, .	85	98	40	17
No. of Committals in quarter pre- ceding Inspection, . . .	72	51	15	14
Of whom were Drunkards, .	15	20	2	3
Petty Sessions, . . . .	Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . . .	Direct.		Regular.	
Committals, . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.		Fair.	
Security, . . . .	Adequate.		Satisfactory	
Accommodation, . . . .	Sufficient, except that there is no female drunkard's cell.		Adequate.	
Furniture and Bedding, . .	Some of the blankets thin, and the stock of sheets scanty.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . . .	Good.		Well on premises.	
Sewerage, . . . .	Effective.		Improved.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Venti- lation, . . . .	Clean and dry, but the ventilation would be improved by intro- ducing a movable pane in the windows.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½d. for males; 3¾d. for females.		4d. for males; 3½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . .	£50		—	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—VISITED THE 8TH OF MAY AND THE 3RD OF JUNE, 1861.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	6	—	6	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	8	1	9	3	—	3
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	2	2	4	—	1	1
„ Larceny, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	6	4	10	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1
Gross Totals, . . . . .	28	11	39	3	3	6

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1858,	28	9	37	1860,	29	15	44
1859,	29	6	35	1861,	28	11	39

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	18	3	Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	18	1
Criminals, . . . . .	117	69	Criminals, . . . . .	48	16
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	—	Vagrants, . . . . .	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	56	23	Drunkards, . . . . .	15	3
Lunatics, . . . . .	10	5	Lunatics, . . . . .	2	2
Total, . . . . .	201	100	Total, . . . . .	83	22
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	21	16	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	9	4
Twice, . . . . .	9	5	Twice, . . . . .	5	3
Thrice, . . . . .	3	3	Thrice, . . . . .	2	1
Four times and more, . . . . .	5	6	Four times and more, . . . . .	1	4
Total, . . . . .	38	30	Total, . . . . .	17	12
Average daily number, . . . . .	23	12	Average daily number, . . . . .	24	10
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	30	22	Highest at any one time, . . . . .	32	16
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	14	5	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	19	7
Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	3	1	Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	4	1

On an examination of the criminal statistics of this prison, as furnished by the above records, we do not find any matter requiring special observation in reference to the decline or increase of offenders; but the number of debtors, amount—



The Governor attends the lock-up, and makes a final circuit of the prison at 9, p.m. The patrol is performed by one of the turnkeys, each taking his turn of duty by rotation, without, however, the indispensable check of a tell-tale clock to ascertain vigilance and to reveal neglect.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Fermanagh  
Gaol.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . .	2	2		Punishment Cells, . . .	—	—	
Other Punishments, . . .	6	2		Other Punishments, . . .	—	3	
Total, . . .	8	4		Total, . . .	—	3	

*Employment—Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		Nil.	FEMALES.	
Breaking stones, bones, and pumping water, . . .	20			
Cooking, . . .	2			
Cleaning prison, . . .	3			

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		Nil.	FEMALES.	
Washing, . . .				3
Sewing, . . .				2
Spinning, . . .				1

It will be observed that none of the male prisoners are returned under the heading of industrial employment. Indeed, here scarcely any difference can be said to exist between hard labour and reproductive labour, for no proportionate share of their earnings is paid to those, who are occasionally engaged in the latter. Those sentenced to the former, however, are worked in pumping water for the use of the prison. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker, a carpenter, and a cooper. It would be desirable in the event of a vacancy occurring in the subordinate staff to give the preference to a person capable of teaching the rudiments of tailoring.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years, separately:—

1859, £37 4s.; 1860, £19 8s. 5d.

*Schools.*

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, . . .	121	61
Average number attending daily, . . .	15	4

*School Hours.*—Males—From twelve till half-past two, p.m. Females—From ten till eleven, a.m.

Both sexes are instructed by a schoolmaster turnkey (who is about to retire from ill-health), a matron, of course, attending the females during the specified hours. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is observed, and the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains examine the pupils from time to time, and enter their comments as to progress and conduct.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes with 1 pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; soup two days weekly.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—3½ lbs. of potatoes with ¾ pint of sweet milk or 1 pint gruel; soup two days weekly.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., 7½d.; bread, brown, per 4 lbs., 6½d.; oatmeal, per ton, £13 10s.; potatoes, per stone, 5½d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; buttermilk, per score quarts, 9½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, £1 2s. 6d.; turf, per box, 6½d.; straw, per ton, £2; candles, per doz. lbs., 6s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, 2'16d.; 1859, 2'15d.; 1860, 2'16d.; 1861, 2½d.

County of  
Fermanagh  
Gaol.

There were no complaints of the diet on the part of any of the prisoners. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who record their opinions of each item of consumption in a book of the approved form.

#### Books and Accounts.

The four books directed by the Court of Queen's Bench are generally well kept, but I discovered some errors in them; the other forms are now correctly observed. Although my late colleague took notice in his last Report that the Governor had not entered his departure and return in the book allocated to this purpose, in reference to which there exists a stringent order of the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Jeffers continued to omit this duty until he was reprimanded for his neglect by the Judge at the Spring Assizes, since which period only he has obeyed the rule. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Governor (but not the Medical Officer) are provided with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1858, £1,090 10s. 7d.; 1859, £1,201 2s. 10d.; 1861, £1,034 18s. 9d.

#### Officers and Salaries.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector, . . . . .	40	0	0
90	0	0	Rev. W. C. Magee, D.D., Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	32	0	0
30	0	0	Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . . . .	32	0	0
30	0	0	Very Rev. D. Boylan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	29	0	0
30	0	0	W. C. Ovenden, esq., M.D., Surgeon, . . . . .	29	0	0
—			George Mahood, esq., M.D., Apothecary, . . . . .	34	0	0
—			James Jeffers, Governor, . . . . .	31	10	0
200	0	0	H. Morrison, Dep. Governor, . . . . .	18	10	0
			William Clegg, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker, . . . . .			
			James Drennan, 2nd Turnkey, . . . . .			
			Wm. M <sup>c</sup> Mullen, 3rd Turnkey, Carpenter, . . . . .			
			Joseph Masterson, 4th Turnkey, Cooper, . . . . .			
			James Graydon, Schoolmaster, . . . . .			
			Margaret Morrison, Matron, . . . . .			
			Eliza Morrison, Nursetender, . . . . .			

Since the last inspection, vacancies in the offices of Local Inspector and of Protestant Chaplain have been filled by the appointment of Samuel Clarke, Esq., and the Rev. W. C. Magee, respectively, and the nursetender having resigned has been succeeded by Eliza Morrison. The extern officers receive their salaries at each Assizes, and the interns, none of whom are supplied with rations, quarterly. The turnkeys are furnished with neat uniforms.

#### Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	136	57
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	169	58
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	166	89
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	148	96
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	111	61

It is to be observed that the visits in the past year of the Presbyterian Chaplain fell *slightly*, and those of the Roman Catholic Chaplain *considerably* below the *minimum* of attendance prescribed by the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74.

#### Hospitals.

The hospitals for the two sexes are sufficient in accommodation, are well ventilated, and are fitted with baths and water-closets.



Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital,	48	40	26
Number of days in hospital,	2,397	2,473	1,617
Deaths,	1	2	1
Cost of medicine,	£30 1s. 1d.	£38 18s. 1d.	£26 5s. 3d.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Fermanagh  
Gaol.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Rev. J. G. Porter.	Earl of Belmore.	John Madden, esq.
Wm. Archdall, esq.	Robert Archdall, esq.	Maurice C. Maude, esq.
Rev. Lord A. Loftus.	Paul Dane, esq.	M. H. Sankey, esq.
F. W. Barton, esq.	Captain Morony.	Rev. Loftus Reade.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all the smaller bills are discharged by means of cheques signed by three members; the larger amounts—contracts, &c.—being reserved for payment at the Assizes. The Grand Jury have adopted a resolution of *not* re-appointing to the Board those members who have been irregular in their attendance.

*Bridewell.*

*Bridewell.*

I found the Bridewell at Newtownbutler in a very unsatisfactory condition, but I have since received a communication from the Board to the effect that they had issued directions for correcting some of the defects to which I had called their attention. Taking into consideration, therefore, its annual cost, the outlay, which would be necessary to put it into proper order, the very small number of prisoners who are committed there, and the easy communication by railway which exists between it and the parent gaol, I would throw out to the Grand Jury (unless there should be some local circumstances of which I am not informed rendering this course inexpedient) the policy of applying to the Executive for the discontinuance of criminal quarter sessions and, consequently, of the Bridewell.

STATE OF BRIDEWELL.

	Newtownbutler.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	18	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	10	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—
Transmittals,	Direct.	
Committals,	Most carelessly kept.	
Registry,	Do.	
Repairs and Order,	Yards in grass; a horse grazing in male yard; privies in a ruinous state, but undergoing repair.	
Security,	Fair.	
Accommodation,	Limited for Keeper, who occupies the female day-room.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Fair.	
Water,	Good.	
Sewerage,	Fair.	
Dryness and Ventilation,	Fair.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.	
Remarks,	—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Leitrim  
Gaol.COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—VISITED THE 10TH  
OF MAY, 1861.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court, . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	7	7	14	1	2	3
Of Misdemeanors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	3	1	4	2	—	2
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkard, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gross Total, . . . . .	21	11	32	3	2	5

*Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified, at the time of Inspection.*

Summary Convictions (16 years and above 10), . . . 2 males.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1861, . . . . .	21	11	32	1859, . . . . .	25	4	29
1860, . . . . .	12	10	22	1858, . . . . .	36	7	42

*Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				From 1st Jan., to day of Inspection, 1861.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	8	2		Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	9	1	
Criminals, . . . . .	169	48		Criminals, . . . . .	52	21	
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	—		Vagrants, . . . . .	—	—	
Drunkards, . . . . .	41	48		Drunkards, . . . . .	8	6	
Lunatics, . . . . .	2	—		Lunatics, . . . . .	1	—	
Total, . . . . .	220	98		Total, . . . . .	70	28	
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	8	1		Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	1	1	
Twice, . . . . .	—	6		Twice, . . . . .	—	1	
Thrice, . . . . .	1	2		Thrice, . . . . .	—	1	
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	2		Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—	
Total, . . . . .	9	11		Total, . . . . .	1	3	
Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, . . . . .	18 $\frac{181}{366}$	7 $\frac{241}{366}$		Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, . . . . .	21 $\frac{28}{65}$	9 $\frac{1}{65}$	
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	47	12		Highest at any one time, . . . . .	40	15	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	8	4		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	19	6	
Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	14 $\frac{23}{366}$	3 $\frac{24}{366}$		Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{15}$	1 $\frac{1}{15}$	

The daily average of the first four months of the current year, as compared with that of the whole preceding year, indicates a slight tendency to increase in both sexes, but there is nothing either in the amount or the quality of the prevalent offences here to require any special observation. There were no returned convicts (ascertained to be such) in custody, and, I am happy to add, no dangerous lunatics. Juvenile delinquencies have become rare, and vagrancy, which formerly contributed largely to prison inmates, has almost ceased to occupy a place in the Registry; on the other hand, the number of debtors confined at the period of my visit was unusually large, being one-fourth of the whole aggregate.

*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	5	3	Workshops, . . . . .	1	—
Yards, . . . . .	9	5	Worksheds, . . . . .	24	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	13	3	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	5	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Laundries, . . . . .	—	2
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8			Lavatories, . . . . .	1	—
feet high=432 cubic feet, . . . . .	56	19	Baths, . . . . .	1	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	—	2	Privies, . . . . .	17	4
Cells to contain 3 persons, . . . . .	—	2	Water-closets, . . . . .	1	—
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	7	—	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	12	—	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	—
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	5	3	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	—
Chapels, . . . . .	1	1	Crank Mill (flax mill), . . . . .	1	—
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	—	Looms for Weaving, . . . . .	4	—

I found the gaol in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and in sound repair, except that the stone and brick floors of the female day-room were much worn, and very uneven. The female hospital had recently undergone some necessary repairs. The building is dry and well ventilated, the sewerage is effective, and the supply of water ample, being raised by a hand-pump and distributed in buckets when the number of hard-labour prisoners is insufficient for working the tread-wheel, which is now in action. There was a fair stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and gaol clothing.

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>	<i>Female Clothing.</i>
Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	107	Shirts, . . . . . 132	Shifts, . . . . . 53
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	182	Jackets, . . . . . 40	Gowns, . . . . . 44
Rugs, . . . . .	89	Trowsers, . . . . . 49	Petticoats, . . . . . 48
Hammocks or Cots, . . . . .	8	Caps, . . . . . 46	Shoes, . . . . . 18
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	174	Pairs Shoes, . . . . . 40	

No alteration has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, nor does it appear that any improvement is projected. The chief defects to be noticed are, the want of a drying-room and the absence of partitions in the laundry and female school-room, that for the males being duly fitted with them. There is no yard set apart for female debtors, and prisoners in contempt (happily now a rare class), but at the time of my inspection there were no less than three falling within this category. The number of cells allocated to males far exceeds the present requirements, and I have only to repeat the regret, which my late colleague and I have so often expressed, that no steps have been taken for establishing the system of individual separation, an approximation to which has been already carried out by the erection of single sheds for stone-breaking, and by stalling the tread-wheel, and male school-room. The female quarter is very inferior to that which is assigned to the other sex, and some of the lower cells are so ill-lighted, and badly circumstanced, as to be unavailable for permanent occupation.

The classification of the males is in consonance with the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, and the females are divided into three sections, in accordance with their known or presumed characters; the ascertained prostitutes being kept apart. All of both sexes, when the accommodation permits, sleep singly, and take their meals in their cells, a practice which, as the latter are not artificially heated, must expose the inmates to severe cold in the winter months. There are baths, in which all prisoners are washed on admission before being passed into their

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Leitrim  
Gaol.

respective classes. The Governor attends the lock-up, and a turnkey patrols at night, to test whose vigilance a tell-tale clock has been procured. The record of the punishments (which amounted, since the 1st of January, to two only, both inflicted by the Governor,) is submitted to the Board at each meeting.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	3	—	Punishment Cells, . . .	1	1
Other Punishments, . . .	—	—	Other Punishments, . . .	—	—
Total, . . .	3	—	Total, . . .	1	1

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.	FEMALES.
2 Cooking.	6 Sewing.
1 Shoemaking.	2 At Prison Duties.
4 Stone-breaking.	1 Smoothing.
5 At Prison Duties.	2 In Hospital.
3 In Hospital.	

*Punitive Labour.*

Six males at the Mill.

The above schedule may be accepted as a fair representation of the disposal of all the prisoners. The amount of industrial labour is insignificant, the reduction of the numbers and the absence of skilled labour in the class, from which the gaol population is ordinarily derived, having, of course, injuriously affected this branch of discipline. One of the turnkeys is a weaver, another a shoemaker, and a third has a general aptitude for superintending different handicrafts.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, for the last two years:—

1859, . . .	£10 10s.		1860, . . .	£2 4s.
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*Schools.*

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	137	21
Average number attending daily, 1860, . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{6}{9}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{3}$

*School-hours.*—Males—From half-past ten to half-past eleven, a.m. Females—From half-past eleven, a.m., to half-past twelve, p.m.

The males are instructed daily by the Schoolmaster, and the females by the Assistant-schoolmaster (a matron, of course, being in attendance), during the hours specified. The approved form of registry is observed, but no record appears on the face of it of any examination of the pupils by the chaplains from time to time, which would be highly desirable.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

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

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

Males, on Wednesday and Friday in each week, get 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. meal), for dinner.

Females, on Wednesday and Friday in each week, get 12 oz. brown bread, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint oatmeal gruel ( $1\frac{1}{8}$  oz. meal), for dinner.

Males and Females, sentenced to a month and under, get an allowance of brown bread and gruel every day for dinner.

Males and females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per lb., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; do., brown, per lb., 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s. 6d.; mutton, per lb., 7d.; beef, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per stone, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; coals, per cwt., 8d.; turf, per box, 1s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt., £1 17s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
3 1 1/2 d.	2 7/8 d.	3 3/4 d.	3 3/4 d.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Leitrim  
Gaol.

There were no complaints on the part of the prisoners of any item of consumption. I tasted the bread and milk, and found them both to be of good quality. A few exceptions had been, however, taken to the latter, as not being always clean, by the Chaplains, who examine the provisions, according to the form recommended by the Inspectors-General, but not with consecutive regularity, there being some intervals between the periods of inspection.

#### Books and Accounts.

The books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench and the forms suggested by the Inspectors-General are carefully and clearly kept. The Chaplains are provided with journals (which are duly submitted to the Board), as are also the Local Inspector, the Medical Officer, and the Governor.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1861, . £1,101 9s. 9d.	1859, . £1,177 4s. 4d.	1858, . £1,240 12s. 0 1/2 d.
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#### Officers and Salaries.

Wm. Peyton, esq., Local Inspector, . . . . .	£100	Miss M. M'Culla, Nursetender, . . . . .	20
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	30	William Douglas, Turnkey, does the glazing of the prison, superintends the tailoring, and is an upholsterer by trade, . . . . .	30
The Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	30	John Weir, Turnkey, Weaver, . . . . .	30
Hyacinth Dickson, esq. Governor, . . . . .	200	Chas. Irwin, Turnkey, Shoemaker, . . . . .	30
Mr. Swayne, Surgeon, . . . . .	45	Hugh Tonycliff, Turnkey, . . . . .	30
Mr. E. J. Wynne, Apothecary, . . . . .	20	Martin M'Guire, Porter, . . . . .	30
Mr. M. R. Sweeny, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . . . .	41	William S. Blair, Turnkey and Assistant Schoolmaster, . . . . .	30
Miss M. A. Bourns, Matron, . . . . .	30		

The salaries of all the officers, except the Surgeon and Apothecary, are paid monthly. The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and neat uniforms, but none of the interns receive rations, save the nursetender.

Since the last inspection one turnkey resigned, and his successor was duly appointed, and a matron was superannuated.

#### Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	259	104
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	164	74
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	147	59
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	109	50
Apothecary, . . . . .	110	103

The visits of the Chaplains, especially of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, fall below the *minimum* of attendance prescribed by the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

#### Hospitals.

The hospitals for both sexes were clean, airy, and in sound repair, but without water-closets, and on the male side there are no baths. The sanitary condition of the prison was and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	49	45	56
Number of days in hospital, . . . . .	836	832	1,250
Deaths, . . . . .	1	—	—
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£4 12s. 11d.	£10 3s. 3d.	£8 1s. 11d.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Leitrim.  
Gaol.

The Earl of Leitrim.  
W.R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.  
H. L. Montgomery, esq.  
Francis LaTouche, esq.

## Board of Superintendence.

William Lawder, esq.  
John R. Dickson, esq.  
E. K. Tenison, esq.  
A. J. V. L. Burchall, esq.

John A. LaTouche, esq.  
Pierce Simpson, esq.  
Capt. F. Tottenham, R.N.  
George R. Peyton, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all claims are discharged, the form of payment being by a collective cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector. The almost universal, and far better mode, is that of drawing cheques payable to each individual creditor, except for very small amounts, which are combined in an aggregate cheque, as here.

## Bridewells.

## Bridewells.

The annexed synopsis of the County Bridewells is compiled from the notes of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits.

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballinamore.		Manorhamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	109	14	60	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	24	7	30	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	24	3	5	6
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	1	—	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly; regular.		Fortnightly; direct.	
Committals, . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Windows in male day-room require repair.		Fair.	
Security, . . . .	Inadequate, from lowness of walls.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . . .	Insufficient for females.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sheets scanty; but stock to be supplied.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . . .	Supplied by pump.		Supplied by pump.	
Sewerage, . . . .	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, fairly ventilated, but damp in winter.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	Males, $4\frac{9}{14}d.$ ; females, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$		Males, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; females, $3\frac{3}{8}d.$	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . . .	None.		None.	
Remarks, . . . .	—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.



COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—VISITED THE 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1861. NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	3	4	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	—	4	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	5	3	8	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	8	—	8	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	4	4	8	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	7	2	9	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	—	9	9	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	7	1	8	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	41	27	68	—	—	—

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—
Summary Convictions, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Thrice imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Four times imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—
Five times imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, 1st October, 1861, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1861,	41	27	68	1859,	43	21	64
1860,	30	31	61	1858,	38	21	59

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	16	—	Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	17	—
Criminals, . . . . .	276	128	Criminals, . . . . .	249	117
Vagrants, . . . . .	6	2	Vagrants, . . . . .	1	2
Drunkards, . . . . .	167	271	Drunkards, . . . . .	73	146
Lunatics, . . . . .	15	2	Lunatics, . . . . .	14	3
Total, . . . . .	480	403	Total, . . . . .	354	268

NORTH DISTRICT.		Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.	
County of London-derry Gaol.			M.	F.		M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,			35	26	Re-committals—Once,		27 19
Twice,			15	7	Twice,		6 14
Thrice,			2	7	Thrice,		3 6
Four times and more,			1	17	Four times and more,		2 10
Total,			53	57	Total,		38 49
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors,			33 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 $\frac{5}{6}$	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors,		38 $\frac{2}{3}$ 18 $\frac{1}{3}$
Average daily number in Hospital,			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Average daily number in Hospital,		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Highest No. at any one time,			67		Highest No. at any one time,		79
Lowest ditto,			31		Lowest ditto,		43
Highest No. of Males at any one time,			46		Highest No. of Males at any one time,		51
Do. of Females,			32		Lowest ditto,		33
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,			21		Highest No. of Females at any one time,		29
Do. of Females,			6		Lowest ditto,		9

Upon examining the daily averages during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, and the expired period of 1861, we find that the normal decline, which was observable in 1859 and 1860, has been arrested, and that for the latter period an increase has taken place; and this increase is further sustained by an advance in the committal of criminals of both sexes, as contrasted with those of the twelve-month ending on the 31st December, 1860.

The totals of the averages in question stand thus, fractions being omitted:—1858, males, 51, females, 21; 1859, males, 36, females, 16; 1860, males, 33, females, 14; 1861, males, 38, females, 18.

Among the males assaults and larcenies are found to prevail, and among the females the constant recurrence of prostitutes and disorderly characters, as attested by the preponderance of committals for drunkenness, tends to swell the registry.

On the day which I have selected for taking the returns, there were no prisoners under rule of penal servitude, but there were two returned convicts, ascertained to be such, both females; and, I lament to add, no less than eight dangerous lunatics, viz., seven males and one female. Vagrancy and juvenile offences, which formerly constituted fertile sources of prison population, have undergone a considerable reduction.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	—	Workshops,	4	—
Yards,	13	2	Worksheds,	66	—
Day Rooms,	6	—	Kitchens,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Store Rooms,	5	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	140	34	Laundries,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	6	—	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Lavatories,	1	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	1	Baths,	11	—
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Privies,	—	—
Chapels,	1	—	Water-closets,	9	4
School Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
			Reception Rooms,	1	—
			Pumps and Wells,	1	—

#### Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
Pairs Blankets,	388	Shirts,	136	Caps,	94
Pairs Sheets,	190	Jackets,	86	Shifts,	112
Rugs,	23	Trowsers,	85	Gowns,	68
Bed-ticks,	228	Caps,	75	Petticoats,	124
		Socks or Stockings,	185	Stockings,	53
		Pairs Clogs,	106	Shoes,	61

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derry Gaol.

I found the entire building in a very creditable condition of order and discipline, clean, airy, free from damp, and secure, new locks having been lately furnished for the whole male department. Water of good quality is supplied abundantly to the reservoir, which has been raised to such a height as to command all the ranges; and the sewerage has been rendered effective. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and gaol clothing was adequate, and the prisoners' old clothing was properly cleansed, labelled, and registered.

Since the last inspection several small buildings and privies have been cleared away from the master debtors' yard, and a large exercising yard has been formed, with a water-closet attached. The whole of the chimneys of the front building have been thoroughly repaired, and earthenware pots have been placed upon those of the Governor's and Deputy Governor's quarters. Two of the four cells formerly assigned to drunkards, have been converted into solitaires in the female department, and throughout the entire prison earthenware ground-pipes have been laid, and fitted with metal air-traps and siphons in connexion with the main sewerage. Further, the process of adapting more than half the male prison, combining fifty-nine sleeping cells, thirteen workrooms, and a school-room, to all the requirements of the system of individual separation (already enforced among the females), is rapidly proceeding towards completion. When this important change shall have been effected, but little will remain to be added, in order to place this prison in the first rank of similar institutions in the kingdom; and I proceed to state these minor deficiencies, in the conviction, grounded on official experience, that the Board will cheerfully give their sanction to the correction of them; for I am bound to bear testimony, and I discharge the duty with sincere pleasure, that since my first inspection, ten years ago, I have found at each successive visit, the steady and normal progress of practical improvement.

1. There is no due provision for female debtors, there being only one room for both classes—mistress and pauper, and no yard; so that, for the purpose of exercise, it would be necessary to resort to the use of the yard set apart for criminals. The eighth General Rule, annexed to the 102nd section of the Prisons Act, is imperative as to the separation of debtors into "two divisions."

2. The erection of stalls in the male lavatories, and in the schoolrooms for both sexes, is indispensable in order to maintain throughout in its integrity the prevention of communication, the most valuable element of the separate system now about to be extended to all the criminal classes here.

I would further throw out for consideration the alteration of the windows in the female prison, which are disfigured and darkened by heavy wooden louvers, and in the portion of the male prison now undergoing adaptation, by substituting falling swivel windows with muffed glass, which will secure light and ventilation, and prevent the inmates of the cells from looking out. In fine, I have only to add, that, as gas has been introduced generally into the buildings, it would be desirable to give the prisoners the benefit of it during the long evenings of winter.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and the vigilance and regularity of the night-patrol are tested by a tell-tale clock, in connexion with which a registry is accurately kept.

#### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. | From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . . .	32	23	Punishment Cells, . . . . .	43	19

The punishments from the 1st of January to the day on which the inspection is recorded amounted to sixty-two, viz., forty-three for males, and nineteen for females. Of the former, two were ordered by Magistrates and one by the Board; the remainder being awarded by the sole authority of the Governor.

#### *Employment on day of Inspection.—Industrial Labour.*

##### MALES.

Picking oakum, . . . . .	8	Binding, . . . . .	1	In charge of Lunatics	
Mat-making, . . . . .	5	Shoemaker, . . . . .	1	and picking oakum, . . . . .	2
Weaving, . . . . .	2	Clogmaker, . . . . .	1	Debtors, Master, . . . . .	5
Cutting yarn, . . . . .	2	Prison duties, . . . . .	1	Do., Poor, . . . . .	1
Cutting tufts, . . . . .	2	Repairing sewerage, . . . . .	2		—
Platting, . . . . .	1	Lunatics, . . . . .	7	Total, . . . . .	41

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## Industrial Labour—continued.

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derry Gaol.

## FEMALES.

Cooking, . . . . .	1	Prison duties, . . . . .	1
Picking oakum, . . . . .	16	Lunatic, . . . . .	1
Knitting, . . . . .	2	Charge of Lunatic and	
Laundry, . . . . .	2	knitting, . . . . .	1
Darning, . . . . .	1		
Sewing, . . . . .	2	Total, . . . . .	27

It is to be observed that no distinctive means of "hard" labour, such as a tread-wheel or a capstan mill, &c., exist here, and that consequently those prisoners, who are sentenced to undergo it, are required to break daily a larger proportion of stones. The above schedule gives a fair representation of the general nature of the employment here.

Some of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen; one being a stonemason, and the other capable of teaching both mat-making and weaving.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, for the last two years:—

1860, £109 13s. 3½d. | 1859, £53 14s. 9d.

## Schools.

*School-hours.*—Males—From 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock, p.m., daily. Females—From 10½ o'clock to 11½ o'clock, a.m., daily.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860, 187	256	
Average number attending daily, 1860, . . . . .	192½	10½

The prisoners of both sexes are taught daily at the hour specified, by a master recently appointed, and reported to be efficient. A matron of course, is in attendance on the females during their period of tuition.

The form of the registry of progress is satisfactory, and the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains visit from time to time.

## Dietary and Contracts.

Prisoners for periods over one month.—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal in stirabout 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner.—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner.—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners for periods not over one month.—Breakfast for Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner.—14 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner.—12 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel.

Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4oz. bread.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 14s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8½d.; buttermilk, score, 11½d.; salt, per 112 lbs., 1s. 4d.; coals, per ton, 13s. 8d.; soap, per 112 lbs., 34s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861, 2½d. | 1860, 2½d. | 1859, 2½d. | 1858, 2½d.

There were no complaints of the diet on the part of the prisoners, the provisions, which I tasted, being of excellent quality. The Chaplains of the different denominations inspect regularly, and record their comments in a book of the approved form.

## Books and Accounts.

The Registries, the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and almost all the forms recommended by the Inspectors-General, as well as the accounts respecting all matters of outlay, receipt, and consumption, are kept with highly laudable fulness and accuracy. It would be desirable, however,

NORTH  
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to adopt the separate form of an "Extra Diet" Book. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor, are all provided with journals.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

1860, £1,956 11s. 6d. | 1859, £1,858 3s. 8d. | 1858, 1,671 8s. 0½d.

*Officers and Salaries.*

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Richard Boyd, Governor,	160	0	0	Robert Cusack, Third Turn-	
Thomas Lecky, Stone-mason,				key,	35 0 0
Deputy-Governor,	70	0	0	Jno. Devlin, Fourth Turnkey,	32 0 0
Marcus Mooney, Clerk,	50	0	0	Thomas Monteith, Fifth	
Richard M'Elroy, School-				Turnkey,	30 0 0
master,	40	0	0	Isabella Donaghy, Matron,	36 0 0
Thomas Swan, First Turnkey,	40	0	0	Matilda Stirling, Assistant	
Benjamin Wilson, Second				Matron,	30 0 0
Turnkey, can teach Mat-				Letitia Wilson, Hospital	
making and Weaving,	38	0	0	Nurse,	22 0 0

Since the last inspection, the schoolmaster having resigned, one of the turnkeys was promoted to his office, and the vacancy thus created was duly filled. The head matron, also, having been superannuated, was succeeded by the assistant matron, in whose room a probationer was appointed. The Governor having submitted a scale of graduated promotions and corresponding salaries to the Board, the latter has determined to adopt it, a measure which will tend to obtain and retain a superior class of officers. The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector,	270	204
Surgeon, &c.,	239	193
Protestant Chaplain,	194	136
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	199	149
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	162	108

The number of the visits of the Local Inspector and the Medical Officer evidences great sedulity.

*Hospitals.*

There are distinct hospitals for each sex, which are clean, airy, well supplied with bedding and other furniture, and fitted with baths and water-closets. The annexed yards, however, are rather small and confined. The sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been, very satisfactory, and there were no patients at the time of my visit.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths, for the last three years :—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in hospital,	15	19	30
Number of days in hospital,	140	424	350
Number of deaths,	Nil.	Nil.	1
Cost of medicine,	£19 4s. 8d.	£20 13s. 11d.	£17 18s. 7d.

*Board of Superintendence.*

The Mayor of Derry.	William H. Ash, esq., J.P.	John Dysart, esq., J.P.
Sir R. Bateson, Bart., J.P.	James Murray, esq., J.P.	H. Nicholson, esq., J.P.
Sir Henry Hervey Bruce,	William Green, esq., J.P.	J. B. Beresford, esq., J.P.
Bart., J.P.	A. Babington, esq., J.P.	M. M'Cauley, esq., J.P.
Thomas Scott, esq., J.P.		

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the intern officers and the bills for provisions are discharged; all other accounts being reserved for the Assizes. The mode of payment is by separate cheques to each creditor.

NORTH DISTRICT.		STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.					
County of London-derry.	—	Magherafelt.		Coleraine.		N.-T.-Limavady.	
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	31	21	18	11	46	13
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	19	8	—	—	13	2
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	1	1	—	—	8	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . . .	Monthly, and direct.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good; but one window of the female day-room, which looks on the male yard, ought to be permanently closed, and muffled glass substituted for the clear panes.	Satisfactory.		Good.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation, . . .	<i>Very limited for the Keeper.</i>	Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Bedding and Furniture, . . .	Sufficient.	One pair of sheets only for each bed.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water, . . .	Supplied by pumps.	Pumps on premises.		Abundantly supplied from public main.		Abundantly supplied from public main.	
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.	Effective.		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean and airy, but damp in soft weather.	Clean, but lower tier of cells and rere affected by damp.		Clean and tolerably ventilated.		Clean and tolerably ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, . . .	5d. for both sexes.	5d.		5d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper and Matron, . . .	£25.	£25.		£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Court-keeper.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed.	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*



COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—VISITED THE 13TH OF MAY,  
AND THE 31ST OF AUGUST, 1861.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Longford  
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act, .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . .	13	5	18	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1858, . . . . .	31	10	41	1860, . . . . .	26	10	36
1859, . . . . .	13	8	21	1861, . . . . .	13	5	18

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—			Committals—		
Debtors, . . . . .	5	—	Criminals, . . . . .	80	25
Criminals, . . . . .	174	60	Vagrants, . . . . .	—	4
Vagrants, . . . . .	3	13	Drunkards, . . . . .	18	17
Drunkards, . . . . .	57	28	Lunatics, . . . . .	—	1
Lunatics, . . . . .	1	1	Total, . . . . .	98	47
Total, . . . . .	240	102	Re-committals—Once, . . . .	11	3
Re-committals—Once, . . . .	51	7	Twice, . . . . .	4	2
Twice, . . . . .	8	4	Thrice, . . . . .	3	3
Thrice, . . . . .	8	—	Four times and more, . . . .	9	9
Four times and more, . . . .	13	16	Total, . . . . .	27	17
Total, . . . . .	80	27	Average daily number,		
Average daily number,			exclusive of Debtors, . . . .	22 $\frac{1}{15}$	6 $\frac{7}{15}$
exclusive of Debtors, . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{15}$	8 $\frac{1}{15}$	Highest at any one time, . . .	31	12
Highest at any one time, . . .	30	18	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	12	2
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	8	3	Average daily number in		
Average daily number in			Hospital, . . . . .	0 $\frac{8}{15}$	1 $\frac{4}{15}$
Hospital, . . . . .	0 $\frac{2}{15}$	0 $\frac{2}{15}$			

The daily averages, which afford the only reliable measure of prison population, stand as follows, fractions being omitted, for the last three years, and for the expired portion of the current year, viz.:—In 1858—males, 27; females, 8. 1859—males, 20; females, 7. 1860—males, 18; females, 8; and in the first four months of 1861—males, 22; females, 6. These fluctuations have been too slight to render any special observation necessary; but the greater excess of the

M

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males in the last category is probably to be attributed to the prevalence here, as elsewhere, of assault cases. Vagrancy and juvenile offences, on the other hand, are much reduced in number, and there were no prisoners under rule of penal servitude, no returned convicts, and no dangerous lunatics in custody on the day of my first visit.

## Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	7	4	Worksheds, . . . . .	16	-
Yards, . . . . .	7	4	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	1
Day Rooms, . . . . .	7	4	Bakery, . . . . .	1	-
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	3	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	3	2
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, contain- ing 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	-	-	Laundries, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	2	-	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells of smaller size, . . . . .	48	15	Lavatories, . . . . .	-	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	2	-	Baths, . . . . .	5	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	8	4	Privies, . . . . .	7	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	17	19	Water-closets, . . . . .	3	1
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	3	1	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Chapels, . . . . .	1	1	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	-
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	-
Workshops, . . . . .	3	1	Crank-mill, . . . . .	1	-
			Other Machines for Labour, . . . . .	8	11

## Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
Pairs Blankets,	. 144	Shirts,	. 44	Caps,	. 8
Pairs Sheets,	. 100	Jackets,	. 63	Shifts,	. 20
Rugs,	. 137	Trowsers,	. 58	Gowns,	. 16
Hammocks or Cots,	. 68	Caps,	. 38	Petticoats,	. 22
Bed-ticks,	. 45	Socks and Stockings,	2	Shoes,	. 6
		Pairs Shoes,	54		

I found the prison at my inspection in as cleanly a condition as was consistent with the works in progress, and in sound general repair, except with respect to the roof of the mill-house, the privies adjoining the carpenter's shop, and the workshops—the latter, however, have been dashed.

The supply of water is abundant and unfailing, except in extreme drought, and some improvements have been made in the mode of distributing it to the several sections, a waste and escapement of it having previously existed. A sewer, furnished with a shaft, has also been constructed, leading from the water-closets of both the hospitals to the main sewer; and chimneys have been erected in the wash-house and officers' guard-room, and will shortly be completed in the gate-porter's lodge.

The chief defects now existing, and for the correction of which no provision has been made, are as follows:—

The laundry is small and unpartitioned, and the drying-room is useless. There is but one building, and but one yard assigned to male debtors of both classes (now, happily, more rare), in contravention of the 8th General Rule annexed to the 102nd section of the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74, and there is no quarter allocated to female debtors of either class. Some of the day-rooms, which will be no longer occupied, when the separate system is enforced with regard to the latter sex, might be converted to this latter purpose; but there is no yard, except that to which criminal prisoners have access, available for exercise. A bath, also, is required to be placed in one of the disused day-rooms in connexion with the female reception-ward. On the other hand, the principal improvement since the last inspection consists in the adaptation of seventeen cells (fifteen for ordinary occupation, and two solitaires) to the requirements of the "separate system," which is to be carried out among the females. Pipes for artificial heating have been laid, but hitherto have not proved staunch, and large openings in the walls through which they pass are still left unfilled; while the bells, which furnish the means of communication between the prisoners and the officers, are too small and feeble in sound, and the wires attached to them are too slight and slack. When these defects shall have been remedied, and when the Commissioners shall be satisfied to take over the building from the contractor, I shall be ready to certify the cells as fit for the

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enforcement of this form of discipline in its integrity. In the meantime the cells are actually tenanted by the females; but, of course, the latter are not subjected to its stringent provisions. It would be desirable to remove the wooden panes from the windows of some of the cells in question, and to substitute thick fluted or muffed glass. The males are divided into five sections, viz., the tried and untried of the two classes, felons and misdemeanants, and those committed for further examination, and they sleep in single cells, but take their meals in their day-room. The bedding, blankets, and sheets were adequate; but the stock of clothing was somewhat scanty. Many of the females, however, are committed for periods so short as not to require prison dresses, and the Local Inspector has lately purchased some raw material to be worked up.

The Governor usually attends the lock-up, and a nightly patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation, one being on duty at a time, whose vigilance and regularity are measured by an effective tell-tale clock. The punishments from the 1st of January up to the day of inspection, which were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, amounted to seventeen. The record of these, however, is not examined by the Board and signed by the Chairman at each meeting. This evidence of cognizance and acquiescence should be supplied.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . .	14	5	Punishment Cells, . . . .	16	1

*Escapes during the year.*—Patrick Quinn, aged 22, escaped 24th June, 1860, charged with aggravated assault; confined with others in the day, separate at night—now separate day and night. Retaken.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Pumping water, . . . . 6 males.

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Stone-cutting, . . . .	1		Needlework, . . . .	1	
Cooking, . . . .	1		Washing clothes, . . . .	3	
Baking, . . . .	1		Sick and unemployed, . . . .	1	
Whitewashing, . . . .	1				
In irons, . . . .	1		Total, . . . .	5	
In Itch-ward, . . . .	1				
Unemployed, cripple, . . . .	1				
Total, . . . .	7				

The foregoing table exhibits the disposal of every prisoner in the gaol on the day first named. The crank-mill is at present disused for grinding corn, as there is neither a miller nor a baker on the staff. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter, a tailor, and a master weaver.

Total net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years:—

1859, . . £15 1s. 8d. | 1860, . . £8 16s. 8½d.

*Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males, two hours and a-half, from sunset, in winter, and from 5 30 in summer. Females, no school.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, . . . .	94	—
Average number attending daily, . . . .	13½	—

I regret to reiterate that no educational instruction is given to the females. The males are taught daily at the periods specified by the schoolmaster, and the form of Registry of Progress recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use. The Chaplains evince laudable assiduity in visiting the school, and in making entries of their observations; but I noticed some instances of carelessness on the part of the schoolmaster in not correcting misspellings and mistakes in the copy-books.

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## Dietary.

\*First Class, Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Second Class, Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Third Class, Males and Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. half oatmeal and half Indian meal, made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. wholemeal bread.

Oatmeal gruel is served out to *all* the prisoners in lieu of milk, at dinner, on Tuesday and Friday in each week. Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month and under get one pint of gruel instead of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—New milk, per gallon, 7½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 2<sup>6</sup>/<sub>9</sub>d. | 1859, . 2<sup>8</sup>/<sub>5</sub>d. | 1860, . 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. | 1861, . 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d.

There were no complaints of the diet on the part of the prisoners, but I found some few exceptions taken by the Chaplains, who are very regular in their inspection, and record their opinions of each item of consumption in the approved form. I was, however, assured by the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, that they were satisfied with the general supply of provisions.

## Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are usually well kept here, but I found an omission of entries in the "Time Table" and the "Work Ledger," extending over a period of sixteen days, during which some prisoners were employed in the Governor's garden, an employment clearly not falling within the category of "work for the general benefit of the prison," as defined by the by-law in reference to this subject, promulgated in Circular 161; but, although I commented strongly upon this violation of the by-law when recording my observations at my first visit, I found, at my second inspection, that there had been a repetition of it.

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Governor are provided with adequate journals; but those of the Chaplains are not signed by the Board at each meeting, as required by the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years separately:—

1858, £1,146 18s. 6½d. | 1859, £1,220 11s. 4d. | 1860, £1,227 10s. 0d.

## Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wm. Walker, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Sarah Wilson, Matron,	40	0	0
Rev. Robert James Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	Robt. M'Nally, Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6	John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Rev. James Reynolds, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6	William Addy, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon,	—			George M'Clean, Turnkey, Schoolmaster, and Master Weaver,	30	0	0
Hugh Morrow, esq., Governor,	150	0	0	Arthur Belford, Turnkey and Superintendent of Tread-wheel,	30	0	0
Chas. H. Hyde, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0	Anna Maria Fife, Female Turnkey,	18	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0				

The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries at each Assizes, and the interns, monthly; but none of the latter are on the gaol allowance. The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms, but there is no fixed period for the fresh issue of the latter, which ought to be, at least, yearly. Since the last inspection two turnkeys were dismissed for culpable neglect, which led

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to the escape of the prisoner recorded above, and their vacancies were duly filled. The turnkey, also, who discharged the duties of miller and baker, was superannuated, but no successor to him has been appointed. I have adverted above to certain derelictions of duty on the part of the Governor, and I have further to observe that several acts of neglect and maladministration which occurred in the interval between my first and second inspection, and again subsequently to the latter, having been reported by the Local Inspector and by the Protestant Chaplain, the Board, upon a thorough examination and full consideration of the whole case, came to the conclusion of dismissing Mr. Morrow, but afterwards altered the form of removal by permitting him to resign.

In this conclusion I fully concur; and as the conduct of Mr. Morrow had for a series of years been more frequently the subject of severe reprimands and cautions, from time to time, on the part of the local authorities, and of unfavourable reports by successive Inspectors-General, than that of any officer holding a similar post in any gaol of this kingdom, I am constrained to express my conviction that no hope of improvement in the administration of this institution could be reasonably expected, as long as it was intrusted to such hands.

An unparalleled amount of forbearance and indulgence had been extended to him in vain; but he proved himself so utterly deficient in self-respect, and in a due sense of his position, as to be beyond the reach of reproof and remonstrance; and I submit, therefore, that, the full measure of lenity having been exhausted, justice demanded his removal.

Since the above was in type, the election of a successor to Mr. Morrow took place, and the choice of the Board fell upon Mr. Arthur Rawlins, who had filled the posts of steward in the convict service, and of Deputy Governor of Richmond Bridewell in the city of Dublin, and who, I trust, will prove a zealous and efficient officer.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	311	124
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	269	108
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	206	72
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	202	71
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	227	74
Apothecary, . . . . .	241	92

I have much pleasure in calling attention to the sedulous attendance of the Extern officers, as shown by the schedule of their visits.

*Hospitals.*

There are separate quarters for the sick of both sexes, which are of sufficient capacity and provided with water-closets. There is, however, no bath on the female side, and that on the male is supplied with cold water only.

The general health of the prison was very satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	42	28	12
Number of days in hospital, . . . . .	684	583	141
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£20	£20	£20
Deaths, . . . . .	1	—	—

*Board of Superintendence.*

Hen. Crawford, esq., J.P.	Ambrose Bole, esq., J.P.	Henry Dopping, esq., J.P.
Auchmuty J. Richardson, esq., J.P.	Edwd. Eustace Hill, esq.	George Lefroy, esq.
Thos. Gosselin, esq., J.P.	George W. Slaton, esq.	R. A. Dopping Hepenstal, esq., J.P.
Alex. C. Kingston, esq.	George Evers, esq., J.P.	
	Michael Quinn, esq.	

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all bills are discharged—the larger amounts by cheques payable to the several creditors, and the smaller sums being included in an aggregate cheque, which is placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, and accounted for by him.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED THE 2ND OF MAY, 1861.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . . .	6	1	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . .	5	1	6	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . .	24	6	30	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1861, 30; 1860, 40; 1859, 37; 1858, 47.

## Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . .	15	1	Committals—Debtors, . . . .	3	—
Criminals, . . . .	162	95	Criminals, . . . .	58	27
Vagrants, . . . .	1	—	Vagrants, . . . .	—	—
Drunkards, . . . .	57	137	Drunkards, . . . .	25	44
Lunatics, . . . .	7	4	Lunatics, . . . .	2	2
Total, . . . .	242	237	Total, . . . .	88	73
Re-committals—Once, . . . .	13	12	Re-committals—Once, . . . .	5	5
Twice, . . . .	2	4	Twice, . . . .	—	2
Thrice, . . . .	1	6	Thrice, . . . .	—	2
Four times and more, . . . .	—	12	Four times and more, . . . .	—	4
Total, . . . .	16	34	Total, . . . .	5	13
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . .	21 $\frac{1}{3}$	10 $\frac{1}{3}$
Highest at any one time, . . . .	37	26	Highest at any one time, . . . .	30	18
Lowest ditto, . . . .	7	8	Lowest ditto, . . . .	16	5
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . .	3 $\frac{9}{10}$	—			

A comparison of the numbers in custody on the day of inspection with similar returns furnished for the corresponding days of the three preceding years would lead to the conclusion that a large decrease had taken place; but, on examining the record of the daily averages for the whole of the past year, or for the ex-



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pired portion of the current year, we find little change in the aggregate of the latter: the males exhibiting a trifling advance, and the females, who consist chiefly of drunkards and prostitutes, a somewhat greater proportionate diminution. There is, however, nothing in these totals; either as to the number or the quality of the offences, to demand particular analysis or observation. There were no convicts under rule of penal servitude, no returned convicts, ascertained to be such, no juvenile delinquents, and no vagrants confined here at the period of my visit. The two latter classes indeed have declined so much as to cease to occupy an important place in the registry; on the other hand, I lament to state that there were three dangerous lunatics, two males and one female.

*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, in two wings, . . . . .	3	1	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	-
Yards, on separate system, . . . . .	18	for all.	Store Rooms, . . . . .	4	1
Day Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Laundries, . . . . .	-	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	2	2	Drying Rooms (not fitted up), . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Baths, . . . . .	1	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Privies, . . . . .	8	-
high=432 cubic feet, . . . . .	83	21	Water-closets, . . . . .	7	-
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	2	1	Do. in cells, . . . . .	107	-
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	4	1	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	4	6
Chapels, . . . . .	1	-	Pumps and Wells—Two pumps		
School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel			connected with cranks, and one		
used for this purpose.			single hand pump; two wells		
Workshops—Cells are used generally.			connected.		
Worksheds, . . . . .	24	-			

The building was everywhere in sound repair and dry, with the exception of the hospital referred to below; well ventilated (the alteration of the cell windows having secured this vital sanitary element), and abundantly supplied with water by a crank-pump and a hand-pump, which latter has been recently provided, and is about to be fitted with stalls.

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	. 27	117	Shirts, . . . . .	. 21	53	Caps, . . . . .	. 6	59
Pairs Sheets,	. 27	113	Jackets, . . . . .	. 21	64	Shifts, . . . . .	. 6	60
Rugs, . . . . .	. 27	87	Trowsers, . . . . .	. 21	75	Petticoats, . . . . .	. 12	55
Hammocks or Cots, 108 . . . . .	-	-	Caps, . . . . .	. 21	56	Pairs Stockings, . . . . .	. 6	58
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	. 27	91	Socks or Stockings, 21 . . . . .	. 21	73	Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	. 6	32
			Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	. 21	29			

The sewerage also is effective; and there are well-appointed beds for both sexes. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing was sufficient, there being some frieze in store, which it is intended to work up. The accommodation is ample for both sexes, and there is little to be desired in this well designed and ordered prison, except the proper heating of the punishment cells, which are untenable in winter; the fitting up of the drying-room, the addition of glass louvers to the hospital windows, so as to intercept the view outward over the prison, and, above all, the erection of a wall to prevent the facilities of seeing each other, which the relative position of the males' stone-breaking sheds, and of the females' exercising yards now affords. I will only repeat what has been often urged in former reports—that it would be very desirable to remove the confined or damp divisions of the radiating yards, and to leave a large, unbroken space for the brisk movement of the prisoners during the period allotted to exercise; due care being of course taken to place them under the supervision of the officers at such intervening distances, as to render communication impossible.

The system of individual separation is maintained here throughout the criminal classes, the cells being adapted to this object, as well as the chapel, laundry, sheds, and crank-pump; and the efficacy of this invaluable form of discipline is most satisfactorily proved by the general health of those subjected to it, and by

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their orderly conduct, as attested by the scarcity of punishments, not one having been inflicted during the present or past year, although there is no disposition to undue lenity on the part of the Governor. The record of punishments, whenever they take place, is submitted to the Board. The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey patrols at night, but without the salutary check of a tell-tale clock to ascertain vigilance, and reveal neglect.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Quarrying Stone, . . . . .	3	Prison Duties, . . . . .	1
Stone-breaking and pumping water, . . . . .	7	Picking Rope, . . . . .	1
Cooking for prisoners, and carrying coals, . . . . .	1		
Discharged, . . . . .	1		

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Mat-making,	.	.	2	Mending Clothes,	.	.	1
Tailoring,	.	.	1	Knitting,	.	.	1
Smith's work,	.	.	1	Laundress,	.	.	1
Shoemaker,	.	.	1	Lunatic,	.	.	1
Picking Rope,	.	.	2				
Lunatics,	.	.	2				

The above schedule accounts for every criminal prisoner in the gaol on the day of inspection. It is to be lamented that not one of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman; and I trust, therefore, that in filling future vacancies persons may be selected capable of teaching the rudiments of such trades as can be easily carried on within the precincts of a prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately :—

1860, . £39 17s. 3d. | 1859, . £23 5s. 8d.

*Schools.*

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during year 1860, .	47	42
Average number attending daily, . . . . .	8	6

*School-hours.*—Males—From 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Females—From 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The males are instructed by the schoolmaster, and the females by the matron at the hours specified. The approved form is observed, and the Chaplains enter their observations as to the progress and conduct of the pupils from time to time.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

First Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

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

Third Class.—Males and Females under 15 years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The stirabout for first and second class is half Indian and half oatmeal.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per lb.,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 3d.; rice, per stone, 5s. 8d.; new milk, per quart,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; buttermilk, per quart, 1d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 16s. 8d.; straw, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 8d.; soap, per cwt., £2.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Males, . $4\frac{3}{4}d.$   Males, . $4\frac{1}{4}d.$   Males, . $4\frac{1}{8}d.$   Males, . $4\frac{3}{8}d.$			
Females, . $4\frac{3}{8}d.$   Females, . $3\frac{3}{8}d.$   Females, . $3\frac{1}{8}d.$   Females, . $3\frac{1}{8}d.$			

There were no complaints of the diet on the part of the prisoners, except one by a male, a baker by trade, who excepted to the bread. I tasted it and found it to be of good quality; and, on reference to the "Inspection of Provisions

Book," which is in accordance with the approved form, and is regularly filled, it appeared that the bread had been reported, for a considerable time, by all the Chaplains to be uniformly good.

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### Books and Accounts.

The several books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are kept with highly laudable care and accuracy, as are also the accounts which are assigned to Mr. Shekleton, the efficient Secretary to the Board.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

1860, . £1,240 1s. 9d. | 1859, . £1,510 0s. 0d. | 1858, . £1,454 11s. 5d.

### Officers and Salaries.

#### NON-RESIDENT.

E. H. Croker, Esq., Local Inspector, £75  
Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Protestant  
Chaplain, . . . £36 18s. 6d.  
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian  
Chaplain, . . . £36 18s. 6d.  
Rev. Patrick Kieran, Roman Catholic  
Chaplain, . . . £36 18s. 6d.  
\*E. G. Brunner, esq., Surgeon. —  
Mr. Francis Scott, Apothecary, . £20  
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary  
to Board of Superintendence, £25

#### RESIDENT.

Mr. Frs. Lamb, Governor, £176 15s. 6d.  
James Johnston, Chief Warder, . £45  
Richard Ruth, Gate Warder, . 35  
William Connolly, Sub-Warder, . 35  
John Hutcheson, do. . 35  
John Dalzell, do. . 35  
Thomas Leeson, do. . 35  
Joseph Greer, Schoolmaster, . 35  
E. A. Johnston, Matron, . 35  
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron, 25

### Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	168	73
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	293	96
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	172	54
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	83	40
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	182	54

### Hospitals.

There are ample hospitals for the sick of both sexes, which are furnished with baths and water-closets, but the external walls are considerably affected by damp, and require to be cemented. The building, however, is not occupied, chiefly on this account, but partly from a desire to maintain the integrity of the separate system, it having been found practicable to treat such cases, as have arisen, in the cells. There is also a further objection, having reference to the same subject matter, viz.: that the windows of both quarters command an almost uninterrupted view of a great portion of the prison.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately :—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	1	—	—
Number of days, . . . . .	39	—	—
Number of deaths, . . . . .	—	1	—
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£7 0s. 6d.	£6 13s. 5d.	£10 1s. 6d.

### Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Roden, J.P.	John Murphy, esq., J.P.	J. George Coddington, esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord Clermont, J.P.	Edw. Tipping, esq., J.P.	Patrick Wynne, esq.
Sir J. S. Robinson, bt., J.P.	Acheson Thompson, esq., J.P.	Thomas Coleman, esq.
Frederick J. Foster, esq.	J. Jas. Bigger, esq., J.P.	Michael Kelly, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly with great regularity for the discharge of general administrative business, and for the payment of the smaller accounts; those of larger amount being dealt with at each Assizes, and, in all cases, by means of cheques payable to each creditor. There exists here a very useful regulation,

\* Paid by one presentment for Gaol and County Infirmary.

**NORTH DISTRICT.** which is deserving of adoption elsewhere, viz., that one member of the Board shall inspect the prison in each of the twelve months.

*County of  
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STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

*Bridewell.*

	M.	F.		
No. of Committals in past year, . . . . .	72	27	Accommodation, . . . .	Sufficient.
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	48	8	Bedding, . . . . .	Sufficient.
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . . . .	13	6	Water, . . . . .	By a force pump.
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	6	1	Sewerage, . . . . .	Good.
			Dryness and Ventilation, . . . .	Good.
Transmittals, . . . . .	Fortnightly.		Cost of Dietary per head per day—Offenders, . . . .	Males, 4d.; females, 3½d.
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.		Drunkards, . . . . .	Males, 3½d.; females, 3d.
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Salary of Keeper, . . . .	£50.
Repairs, . . . . .	Good.		Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . . .	None.
Security, . . . . .	Good.			

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

*County of  
the Town of  
Drogheda  
Gaol.*

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—VISITED THE 27TH OF APRIL, AND 23RD OF NOVEMBER, 1861.

*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	4	7	11	1	—	1

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1858, . . . . .	2	8	1860, . . . . .	5	16
1859, . . . . .	3	7	1861, . . . . .	4	7

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—			Committals—		
Debtors, . . . . .	8	—	Debtors, . . . . .	6	—
Criminals, . . . . .	62	34	Criminals, . . . . .	46	69
Vagrants, . . . . .	1	54	Vagrants, . . . . .	1	3
Drunkards, . . . . .	75	41	Drunkards, . . . . .	82	41
Lunatics, . . . . .	5	3	Lunatics, . . . . .	1	2
	151	132	Total, . . . . .	136	115
Re-committals—			Re-committals—		
Once, . . . . .	7	13	Once, . . . . .	14	8
Twice, . . . . .	—	4	Twice, . . . . .	6	5
Thrice, . . . . .	1	5	Thrice, . . . . .	3	1
Four times and more,	—	1	Four times and more,	—	6
Total, . . . . .	8	23	Total, . . . . .	23	20
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . .	4·8	11·27	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . .	4·88	8·71
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	·044	·123	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	·31	·05
Highest No. at any one time, . . . . .	12	15	Highest No. at any one time, . . . . .	9	17
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	2	6	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	4	1
Highest No. of males at any one time, . . . . .	12	—	Highest No. of males at any one time, . . . . .	11	—
Do. of females, . . . . .	—	18	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	2	—
Lowest No. of males at any one time, . . . . .	2	—	Highest No. of females at any one time, . . . . .	—	17
Do. of females, . . . . .	—	6	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	—	1

On comparing the daily average of the past year with that of the expired portion of the current year, we find the males almost stationary, while there is a slight reduction in the females. The prevalence of drunkenness, as shown by the committals of both sexes, is a fearful evil in this locality, especially among the males, for this vice might be expected to preponderate among females of the class, which is constantly recurrent in this seaport, viz., that of prostitutes of the most degraded character, no less than five out of seven in custody at my second inspection belonging to this category. Juvenile crime has nearly disappeared, and vagrancy, properly so termed, has become rare. There were no dangerous lunatics in charge, but there was one returned convict (a male), ascertained to be such.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	1	2	Chapel, . . . . .	1	—
Yards, . . . . .	3	2	School Rooms—seats in Chapel.		
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	1	1	Kitchen, . . . . .	1	—
Single Cells, no less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	12	24	Store Room, . . . . .	1	—
Single Cells of larger size, . .	—	1	Laundry, . . . . .	—	1
Sleeping Rooms—Debtors, . . .	2	—	Drying Rooms—Laundry used.		
Number of Beds in such rooms, . . . . .	3	—	Lavatories, . . . . .	1	2
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Baths, . . . . .	1	2
			Privies, . . . . .	2	2
			Water-closets, . . . . .	1	2
			Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	1

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	22	Shirts, . . . . .	32	Aprons, . . . . .	20
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	49	Jackets, . . . . .	18	Shifts, . . . . .	19
Rugs, . . . . .	29	Trowsers, . . . . .	29	Gowns, . . . . .	27
Hammocks or Cots, . . . . .	35	Caps, . . . . .	16	Petticoats, . . . . .	24
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	37	Socks or Stockings, . . . . .	7	Stockings, . . . . .	14
		Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	9	Shoes, . . . . .	10
		Vests, . . . . .	21		

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
the Town of  
Drogheda  
Gaol.

I had the advantage of being attended at both my inspections by the Commissioners for building the new gaol, and their secretary, as well as by the superior prison officers, and some members of the Board, and I am bound on the whole to express my satisfaction at the manner in which many of the material requirements for carrying out the separate system have been provided.

At my first inspection I detailed in the "Visitors' Book," at considerable length, the then existing wants and defects, the great majority of which have been since supplied and corrected, and I am now in a position to grant the requisite certificate for the occupation of the cells, as prescribed by the Acts relating to "separation," so that, as soon as the by-laws, which have been prepared by the Board, and approved by the Grand Jury, shall have received the sanction of the Executive, the advantages of this invaluable form of discipline will be extended to all the criminal classes of both sexes.

The building was generally dry, except that some traces of damp, particularly at the junction of the new work with the old, were still apparent; but the unfavourable weather, which has prevailed during this year, has doubtless retarded the process of drying out. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage is much improved; but the cesspools attached to the privies, which stand in the centre of the male and female yards, can be cleared only by carrying out the soil through the prison, for which object, however, a gate has been placed in the boundary wall. The ventilation is now adequate: the windows, which it was difficult to open, having been freed.

The heating apparatus has been only a short time in operation, and I regret to observe, is not yet in a condition of full efficiency; but I trust that further experience in working it will accomplish more satisfactory results. The bells and tell-tale plates for maintaining communication between the inmates of the cells and the officers, have been put into proper order. Slides for drying clothes have been erected in the laundry, and various alterations, which I suggested in this apartment, in the main corridor, in the chapel, in the hospital, in the Governor's house, and at the crank-pump, have been completed. It now only remains for me to enumerate some objects requiring further attention, the greater number of which can be easily and cheaply attained, viz., the introduction of gas; the setting apart of some of the cells for the reception of prisoners on their committal; the providing of store-rooms, by the adaptation of cells or otherwise; and the employment of a fumigating apparatus for cleansing the prisoners' clothes; the female lavatory, situated on the upper tier, not being commanded by the large cistern unless when quite full, a small auxiliary cistern for this purpose is indispensable; the inmates of the cells being enabled, by means of placing the tables close to the windows, to look over the upper frame of the latter, and thus to communicate with those outside, it will be necessary to fix or chain the tables at such a distance, as to render this breach of discipline impossible; the present mode of approach to the male exercising yard being very inconvenient, it would be advisable to break out a door adjoining the entrance to the male hospital, and thus give a direct access; the wall between the male and female yards being too low for security, and for guarding against communication between the sexes, it must be protected by zinc sheeting and rotatory *chevaux-de-frize*; it would also be desirable to erect two open iron gates, one at the entrance of the gaol, so as to prevent contact between visitors and prisoners during their interviews, and the other at the end of the main corridor, in order to cut off all intercourse with those engaged in cooking.

There are, besides, two further objections which are not so easily obviated:—1stly, There are but two rooms allocated to debtors of *both classes* (master and pauper), and *both sexes*, and there is but one yard for male prisoners of this denomination. As these two rooms are accessible only from the same passage, it will be manifestly incompatible with discipline to allow them to be occupied by prisoners of different sexes, and, indeed, it is necessary to retain them *both* for males, master and pauper. This class is, fortunately, not numerous here, but provision must be made for the contingency. If, therefore, female debtors should be committed, there being no accommodation for them, and no yard for exercise, inasmuch as they would not be introduced for this purpose into the yard assigned to female criminals, or into the hospital yard allocated to patients of this sex, it would be requisite to transmit them, by virtue of the powers of removal vested in the Lord Lieutenant by the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68, to some other neighbouring gaol.



NORTH  
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2ndly, The solitary cells for both sexes, most inconveniently and objectionably, almost adjoin each other. When, therefore, they are both occupied, every precaution must be taken to avoid conveying the prisoners of the two sexes to their respective places of punishment at the same time. Perhaps the better course would be to prepare some of the ordinary cells for slight offenders, by darkening the windows, and to reserve the solitaries for the more refractory cases.

Having thus entered fully into all matters relating to the structure which appeared to demand observation, I have only to add, the stock of blankets, clothing, and of shoes especially, was below the requirements. The lock-up is attended by the Governor, when able to do duty, or by one of the turnkeys; but there is no night patrol, an omission which, of course, must be rectified, as soon as "separation" is put in force. The punishments, the record of which is duly laid before the Board and signed, since the first day of January, amounted to three only, and were inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

*From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.*

Punishment Cells—1 male; 2 females.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.	FEMALES.
3 Pumping water and levelling yard.	7 Sewing and knitting.
1 Sick.	

It will be observed that no punitive or "hard" labour is recorded here, as the sole mode of carrying it out is the crank-pump, the resistance of which does not require severe exertion. At present the male prisoners are usefully employed in levelling the yards and clearing away rubbish; but there is little prospect of industrial labour being maintained here, as the paucity of hands, and the shortness of the sentences of the great majority of the inmates, are incompatible with remunerative results.

*Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males—From 12½ till 2½ p.m.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, .	M. 22
Average number attending daily,* . . . . .	3.5

Schooling, which I lament to state, is limited to the males, has been resumed since the opening of the new building, and the removal of the prisoners here from Dundalk gaol. The approved form of registry is in use; but the same causes which affect labour, as mentioned above, operate disadvantageously in this department also. It does not appear that the Chaplains visit the school, which is conducted in the chapel.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread and 1 quart buttermilk. Females—12 oz. brown bread and 1½ pints buttermilk.

This scale of diet has been adopted, by permission, since the commencement of the alteration of the prison.

The regular diet shall be resumed as soon as some trifling alteration is made in the cooking apparatus.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; bread, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; coals, purchased at quay, 14s. 8d.; straw, per load, 8s.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 15s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 2.14d. | 1859, . 2.56d. | 1860, . 2.75d. | 1861, . 3.3d.

There were no complaints of the diet. I tasted the bread and milk, and found both to be of good quality. The issue of stirabout had been suspended during some necessary alterations of the boiler. The Chaplains inspect the provisions,

\* Schooling was resumed on the 22nd May, on the completion of the prison, and the removal of the Drogheda prisoners from Dundalk.

NORTH  
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but have not yet adopted the synoptical form recommended by my colleague and myself, which requires a comment on each item of consumption.

*Books and Accounts.*

The four books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are carefully kept, and the Chaplains' journals are duly submitted to the Board and signed by the Chairman; but the great majority of the approved forms are still wanting here. It is, however, the intention of the local authorities, as soon as the prison shall be certified, and the by-laws sanctioned, to procure and observe the whole of them.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1858, . £409 15s. 4d. | 1859, . £411 11s. 1½d.\* | 1860, . £511 10s. 7½d.†

*Officers and Salaries.*

Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector, . . . . .	£10	William Totten, Turnkey and Weaver, . . . . .	£20
Rev. J. G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	30	Patrick Hogan, Turnkey, . . . . .	20
Rev. James Macken, R. C. Chap., . . . . .	30	Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster and Assistant Turnkey, . . . . .	20
Robert Pentland, Surgeon, ‡ . . . . .	—	Eliza Hughes, Matron, . . . . .	10
James Hughes, Governor, . . . . .	80		

As the system of individual separation is about to be shortly enforced here, I am bound to call the attention of the Board to the infirmity of the Governor, who is quite incapable of discharging the duties which the maintenance of that form of discipline requires. It will be indispensable also to appoint another turnkey at least, and an assistant matron. I would further point out the necessity of adhering strictly to the conditions laid down in the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, in reference to the appointment of substitutes by the Chaplains. All the intern officers receive rations, and allowances of coals and candles.

*Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	85	96
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	86	96
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	107	100
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	126	129

*Hospitals.*

Quarters have been provided for the sick of both sexes, to which privies are attached. As there are no fixed baths, a slipper-bath ought to be provided for the patients. The general sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been satisfactory. The less grave cases are attended in the cells, so as to interfere as little as possible with "separation" in its integrity.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, for the last three years, each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	10	4	7
Number of days in hospital, . . . . .	689	70	61
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£4 14s. 8d.	£2 0s. 9d.	£2 1s. 1d.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Jn. Moore, esq., Mayor, Ch.	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	Patrick J. Grey, esq.
Wm. Cairnes, esq., J.P.	Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.	Robert B. Daly, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.	Henry Hamilton, esq.
John Chadwick, esq., J.P.	Patrick Casey, esq.	James Latimer, esq.

The Board assembles once in each month, and oftener, when specially convened. All liabilities are discharged by means of cheques payable to each creditor, except for very small sums, which are included in an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Governor or schoolmaster turnkey, who accounts for the several items.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

\* Includes £44 14s. 8d. for maintenance of prisoners removed from Drogheda to Dundalk Gaol.

† Includes £124 3s. 5d. for ditto.

‡ The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the Gaol and Infirmary.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—VISITED THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1861.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Mayo  
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . .	*4	7	11	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . .	†5	—	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
„ Imprisonment, . . . .	12	5	17	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	‡20	§1	21	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	8	10	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors, . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws, . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . .	11	15	26	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . .	63	39	102	—	1	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

Summary Convictions—Sixteen Years and above Ten, . . . . . M. 2 F. 1

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the two preceding years:—

1859, . . . . 95 | 1860, . . . . 91 | 1861, . . . . 102

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . .	10	1
Criminals, . . . .	472	151
Vagrants, . . . .	7	11
Drunkards, . . . .	47	11
Lunatics, . . . .	19	26
Total, . . . .	555	200
Re-committals—Once, . . . .	6	4
Twice, . . . .	1	—
Four times and more, . . . .	—	1
Total, . . . .	7	5

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . .	9	—
Criminals, . . . .	191	63
Vagrants, . . . .	4	8
Drunkards, . . . .	32	7
Lunatics, . . . .	11	12
Total, . . . .	247	90
Re-committals—Once, . . . .	3	7
Total, . . . .	3	7

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . .	49.80	24.19
Highest at any one time, . . . .	79	34
Lowest ditto, . . . .	30	15
Average daily number in hospital, . . . .	2.70	1.20

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . .	49.91	29.47
Highest at any one time, . . . .	63	40
Lowest ditto, . . . .	43	19
Average daily number in hospital, . . . .	2.23	2.98

\* One for attempt to kill.

† Twenty for assaults.

‡ One untried for assault, 14 years old; elder brother also in custody, same case.

† Five for assaults.

§ One female for assault.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Mayo  
Gaol.

An examination of the above schedules does not lead us to the satisfactory conclusion, which is generally arrived at in the analysis of similar returns elsewhere, viz., that crime is progressively diminishing; for, on comparing the daily averages for the expired portion of the current year with those of 1860, we shall find that there is a very small advance in the number of the males, and a larger one in that of the females. As in former Reports, it is my unwelcome task to record the continuance of assaults as constituting the chief item of crime in this county. Thus, if from the male aggregate of those in custody on the day of inspection, viz., 63, we deduct the 5 debtors and the 11 dangerous lunatics, leaving a remainder of 47, it is to be noted that of this latter total the assault cases, including that of a juvenile fourteen years of age, amount to no less than 27!—a condition of society requiring the severest punishment and the most stringent application of discipline. On the other hand, the pressure of lunatics is deeply to be deplored, 26 of those unfortunate beings, viz., 11 males and 15 females, being congregated here, without any special provision for their treatment, and to the great detriment of proper prison administration. Juvenile offences have happily fallen in number, and vagrancy also exhibits a decline.

*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	8	3	Worksheds, . . . . .	1	—
Yards, . . . . .	7	3	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	7	3	Store Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	3	3	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells, of smaller size, . . . . .	98	30	Baths, . . . . .	8	3
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	14	6	Privies, . . . . .	12	5
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	4	2	Water-closets, . . . . .	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	8	4	Reception Room, . . . . .	1	—
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	1
Chapels, . . . . .	1	—	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	—
School Rooms, . . . . .	—	1	Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill.		
Workshops, . . . . .	1	—			

The building was throughout clean, and in fair repair, except that there were some panes broken, for restoring which, however, glass had been provided. The ventilation is somewhat imperfect, and the windows might be freed with advantage, so as to admit more air. The supply of water is scanty, and contracts have been entered into for the carriage of it, and for sinking a jumper-hole in the well. This want also affects the flushing of the sewers, which are defective in construction, but the adoption of movable soil-boxes has in a considerable degree modified this evil. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of prison clothing, was sufficient, except that the latter for the females was still too low.

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>	<i>Female Clothing.</i>
Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	348½	Shirts, . . . . . 151	Caps, . . . . . 2
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	173	Jackets, . . . . . 88	Shifts, . . . . . 46
Rugs, . . . . .	344	Trowsers, . . . . . 99	Gowns, . . . . . 33
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	286	Pairs Shoes or Clogs, . . . . . 99	Petticoats, . . . . . 32
			Pairs Shoes, . . . . . 23

Since the last inspection a new cupola has been erected on the clock-tower, and the accommodation for the turnkeys has been improved by the addition of a chimney. No alteration has taken place in other respects, nor does any disposition apparently exist to adapt, in the manner suggested in former Reports, the cells and day-rooms to the establishment of the system of individual separation. Among the other chief requirements which are still wanting here, are a drying-room, a reception-room (with a bath attached), for females, and a quarter for debtors of the latter sex. This class has become rare, but there is no provision for their reception, should any be committed. A room in the matron's house is assigned for this purpose; but there are no proper means of separation, and there is no yard available for exercise. It would also be desirable to divide the school-rooms with partitions, in order to restrain undue intercourse during the period of instruction.

The males are classified according to the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, subject, of course, to such exceptions, as are made by direction of the Board of Superintendence, by virtue of the powers vested in them by the Amended Prisons Act. The females are placed in three divisions, chiefly regulated by their known or presumed characters; the prostitutes being always kept apart. All of both sexes sleep singly (except in the case of lunatics and epileptics, for whom attendance is indispensable), and also take their meals in their cells; nurses, who require the means of heating their children's food, being alone exempted. As, however, the cells are not artificially heated, in very cold weather both sexes are allowed to breakfast and dine in the day-rooms.

It is needless to reiterate that such a machinery of classification is a mere make-shift, and is utterly inadequate to prevent the less guilty from receiving, and the more depraved from communicating contamination; a prevention which can be only attained by complete isolation.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a nightly patrol is maintained by turnkeys, whose vigilance is ascertained by an effective tell-tale clock.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to eleven, all inflicted by the Governor, and are recorded in a book, which is laid before the Board at each meeting, and is initialed by the Chairman as an evidence of cognizance.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Mayo  
Gaol.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . . .	10	4		Punishment Cells, . . . .	4	1	
Other Punishments, . . . .	3	4		Other Punishments, . . . .	—	6	
Total, . . . .	13	8		Total, . . . .	4	7	

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Hard Labour at tread-wheel, . .	27	Whitewashing, . . . .	4
Debtors (poor), cleaning yards, .	3	Cleaning female prison, . .	6
Whitewashing, . . . .	10	Minding Lunatics, . . . .	4
Stoning day-rooms, . . . .	8		
Cleaning closets, . . . .	11		

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Carpentry, . . . .	1	Washing, . . . .	5
Glazing and Painting, . . . .	1	Mending clothes, . . . .	4
Net-making, . . . .	2		
Tailoring, . . . .	4		
Shoemaking, . . . .	2		
Masonry, . . . .	1		

The above schedules account for the allocation of every available prisoner in custody on the day of inspection, inasmuch as the number of lunatics necessarily affects remunerative employment and interferes with discipline labour. The males sentenced to hard labour, who are also engaged in industrial works, are placed for one turn of duty daily on the tread-wheel; while all others of this sex similarly sentenced (except those exempted by medical orders), take two or three turns. It would be desirable to subject those convicted for violent assaults to shot-drill; a species of punitive labour which has been found elsewhere to produce a deterrent effect upon brutal and savage dispositions. The females are chiefly engaged in washing and mending clothes, and the whole amount of industrial operations on the part of both sexes is limited here; but two of the turnkeys being trained handicraftsmen, viz., a tailor and a shoemaker.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years:—

1859, . . £3 12s. 9d.	1860, . . £2 10s. 9d.
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N

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Mayo  
Gaol.

## Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	76	11
Average number attending daily,	10.6	3.1

*School-hours.*—Males—From 10 to 12 o'clock. Females—From 11 to 1 o'clock.

The males are instructed by the schoolmaster, and the females by the assistant matron, during the hours specified above; tuition, however, being restricted to those, who are under twenty years of age, except in cases, where there is found a strong inclination, or special aptitude for learning.

The schools are under the supervision of the National Board, whose Inspector reports favourably of them *collectively*, but not distinguishing the males from the females. For the former the form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is observed, as well as that of the National Board, but not for the females.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain occasionally visits the schools, and records his comments in his journal.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—4 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Males committed for a month and under, 1 pint of gruel instead of milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—3½ lbs. of potatoes, and ¾ pint of sweet milk. Females committed for a month and under, 1 pint of gruel instead of sweet milk.

Males and Females.—Gruel for dinner on two days in each week in lieu of milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 11½d.; potatoes, per stone, 4½d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per quart, 1½d.; buttermilk, per quart, ¾d.; salt, per stone, 2½d.; coals, per ton, 23s. 4d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 8d.; candles, dip and mould, per lb., 7d. and 8d.; soap, white and yellow, per lb., 5d. and 4d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1859, . 2.51d. | 1860, . 2.51d. | 1861, . 2.51d.

There were no complaints of the diet preferred by the prisoners at the period of my visit, but on the previous day the potatoes supplied were unfit for use, and the Governor was compelled to purchase others at the expense of the contractor, the dinner being thus considerably delayed. I found further exceptions taken to the potatoes by the Chaplains, who inspect the provisions, but do not observe our form, which is infinitely preferable, as recording a definite opinion on each item of consumption. The bread and stirabout, both of which I tasted, were of good quality.

*Books and Accounts.*

The four books directed to be kept by the Queen's Bench are carefully filled, and most of the Gaol Books, devised by the Inspectors-General, have been adopted here. A "Work Ledger," however, and a "Visitors to Prisoners Book," are still wanting.

The attendance of extern officers is entered in a General Gate Book (in which the names of *all* persons who pass the gates are recorded), instead of in a book specially allocated to this purpose.

The Chaplains are provided with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman, as also the Governor.

The Medical Officer makes entries of cases in his Prescription Book, and regularly authenticates by his signature the "Extra Diet Book."

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1858, £1,786 15s. 2½d. | 1859, £1,790 14s. 11½d. | 1860, £1,780 12s. 6d.



*Officers and Salaries.*

						NORTH DISTRICT.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
John C. Larminie, Local Inspector, . . . . .	100	0	0	John Lynch, Turnkey, . . . . .	30	0	0	<i>County of Mayo Gaol.</i>
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Chaplain, . . . . .	37	10	0	John Corbon, Turnkey and Carpenter, . . . . .	30	0	0	
Rev. M. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	37	10	0	Thomas Rogers, Turnkey and Shoemaker, . . . . .	30	0	0	
E. Knott, Surgeon, . . . . .	50	0	0	John Macken, do., . . . . .	30	0	0	
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary, . . . . .	30	0	0	William Robinson, Turnkey and Tailor, . . . . .	30	0	0	
D. R. Young, Governor, . . . . .	200	0	0	Johanna Latham, Matron, . . . . .	40	0	0	
Thos. Lynch, Deputy-Governor, . . . . .	60	0	0	Alicia Clark, Assistant do., and Schoolmistress, . . . . .	30	0	0	
Fras. Carson, Gate Turnkey, . . . . .	40	0	0	Mary Cunniffe, Hospital Nurse, . . . . .	20	0	0	
M. Hughes, Turnkey, . . . . .	35	0	0	Mgt. Carson, Female Searcher, . . . . .	5	0	0	
John Shannon, Turnkey and Schoolmaster, . . . . .	35	0	0					
Michael Bourke, Turnkey, . . . . .	30	0	0					

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection, but I am happy to state that steps have been taken for increasing the salary of the Governor. The salaries of the extern officers and of the Governor are paid at the Assizes, and those of the subordinates monthly. All the interns, with the exception of the Governor and his Deputy, receive the gaol allowance; and the turnkeys are supplied with fire-arms and uniforms.

*Visits of Extern Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	154	67
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	305	131
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	185	74
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	195	91

*Hospitals.*

The hospital accommodation for both sexes is sufficient, the respective buildings being clean and airy. They are furnished with water-closets, but not with warm-baths, or slipper-baths.

The general health of the prison was, and had been satisfactory.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	69	60	40
Number of days in hospital, . . . . .	1,845	1,400	1,413
Deaths, . . . . .	1	2	3
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£2 8s. 10d.	£10 0s. 7d.	£5 6s. 11d.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Earl of Lucan.	Colonel Knox.	Isidore Bourke, esq.
Lord J. T. Browne.	Col. G. O. Higgins.	H. J. H. Browne, esq.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, bart.	G. H. Moore, esq.	Val. O'Connor Blake, esq.
Sir R. L. Blosse, bart.	C. L. Fitzgerald, esq.	Neal Davis, esq.

The Board assembles monthly. Payments are made by cheques directly to the several creditors for all amounts exceeding £1; the lesser sums being united in an aggregate cheque, which is placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the necessary receipts and vouchers at the next ensuing meeting.

*Bridewells.*

The subjoined synopsis of the Bridewells is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector, at their respective visits, and shows that no improvement has taken place; the absence of water and the want of adequate sewerage being the most prominent evils.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballina.		Ballinrobe.		Belmullet.		Swineford.		Westport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No of Committals in past year,	111	51	55	23	61	5	140	29	40	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	30	5	19	2	1	—	19	7	11	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	45	22	17	3	5	1	48	8	18	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	2	2	—	—	—	9	—	1	—
Petty Sessions, . . . .	Weekly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Weekly.	
Transmittals, . . . .	Regular.									
Committals, . . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . .	Correct.		Regular.		Correct.		Correct.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order, . . . .	Some repairs required, but about to be executed.		Fair.		Bad.		Some repairs about to be executed.		Fair.	
Security, . . . .	Tolerable.		Adequate.		Bad.		Bad.		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation, . . . .	Very limited. Keeper occupies the female day-room.		Limited.		Bad.		Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Bedding, Furniture, & Utensils,	Bedding, &c., sufficient, but sheets too few.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . . .	None on premises, nor any allowance for carrying it.		Supplied by a pump.		None on premises.		None on premises.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, . . . .	Sewers choked.		Bad.		None.		None.		None.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness,	Fair.		Lower cells damp and dark.		Indifferent.		Damp from leakage in roof.		Clean, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	5d. for both sexes.		5½d. for both sexes.		5d. for both sexes.		5½d. for both sexes.		4d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . .	£15.		£15.		£15.		£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment, . . . .	Court-keeper; holds two acres of land.		Holds some land.		Keeps a shop.		Court-keeper.		Petty Sessions Clerk.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM.—VISITED THE 29TH OF AUGUST, 1861.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	4	1	5	—	1	1
„ Larceny, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	5	3	8	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	3	2	5	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	19	14	33	1	1	2

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1858,	18	15	33	1860,	15	11	26
1859,	22	6	28	1861,	19	14	33

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	6	—
Criminals, . . . . .	111	75	Criminals, . . . . .	94	57
Vagrants, . . . . .	1	4	Vagrants, . . . . .	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	45	22	Drunkards, . . . . .	29	8
Lunatics, . . . . .	9	5	Lunatics, . . . . .	10	1
Total, . . . . .	167	106	Total, . . . . .	139	66
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	5	16	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	5	9
Twice, . . . . .	—	3	Twice, . . . . .	1	1
Thrice, . . . . .	2	—	Thrice, . . . . .	—	—
Four times and more, . . . . .	2	2	Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—
Total, . . . . .	9	21	Total, . . . . .	6	10
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	17 $\frac{11}{12}$	8 $\frac{16}{30}$	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	26	17	Highest at any one time, . . . . .	36	19
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	13	2	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	16	4
Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	7 $\frac{9}{15}$	Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 $\frac{10}{15}$

The daily averages for the years 1858, 1859, 1860, and for the portion of the current year antecedent to the day of inspection, stand respectively, fractions being omitted, as follows:—males 23, females 11; males 17, females 8; males 17, females 8; males 21, females 9. The latter aggregate is thus somewhat higher in both sexes, but especially in the males, than for the two years imme-

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diately preceding, but falls below that of 1858. There is nothing, however, in these inconsiderable fluctuations to call for a special analysis, the more so, as the highest number recorded exhibits a very low per centage of criminals in proportion to the population of this county.

Juvenile offences have experienced a marked decline, and I am happy to add, that there were no dangerous lunatics in custody at my visit; a class, which in other gaols is found to be subversive of all discipline.

There were no prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, but there was one returned convict, a male.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . . . .	11	5	Worksheds, . . . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	5	2	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	3	1	Store Rooms, . . . . .	3	1
Single Cells, . . . . .	50	30	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	10	6	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	—	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	7	1	Baths, . . . . .	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	6	2	Privies, . . . . .	10	4
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	4	3	Water-closets, . . . . .	2	2
Chapels, . . . . .	1	—	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	—	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	—
Workshops, . . . . .	3	—	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	2	—

#### Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
Pairs Blankets,	. 160	Shirts, . . . . .	62	Caps, . . . . .	70
Pairs Sheets, . .	. 170	Jackets, . . . . .	46	Shifts, . . . . .	46
Rugs, . . . . .	. 146	Trowsers, . . . . .	40	Gowns, . . . . .	40
Bed-ticks, . . .	. 140	Caps, . . . . .	50	Petticoats, . . . .	44
		Pairs Shoes, . . . .	36	Pairs Shoes, . . . .	24

The building was throughout in sound repair, orderly, well ventilated, abundantly supplied with water, and clean. Grass, however, has been permitted to grow up in some of the yards, which harbours damp, and presents a somewhat slovenly appearance.

The sewerage is generally effective, but a privy in the laundry yard, which was in a rather dilapidated condition, was offensive. This inconvenience is stated to occur only, when the wind is in a particular quarter, as the sewer is kept clear by flushing.

The stock of prison clothing and sheets was adequate, but the bed-ticks were much worn, and the blankets very thin.

No alteration has been made in the accommodation since the last inspection; nor does there appear to exist any intention of remedying the defects, which have formed the subject of former Reports.

Firstly.—The cells, though sufficiently numerous, are in point of size below the standard of capacity, which has been determined on as the minimum for the safe establishment of the "separate system," and are consequently without the appliances of artificial heating, which is in operation in the punishment cells solely.

Secondly.—The change in the law has fortunately greatly reduced the number of debtors in latter years, for there is no distinct provision here for this class of both divisions, and both sexes.

Thirdly.—The laundry is still unpartitioned, and the drying-room is a very imperfect makeshift.

Fourthly.—There are no covered lavatories, the personal ablution of the prisoners being carried out by means of tubs, &c.

Fifthly.—There are no baths attached to the reception-rooms of either sex, an important want.

With regard to classification, the males are divided in approximative conformity with the prescriptions of the "Prisons Act," the tried and untried felons, and the tried and untried misdemeanants, forming four sections, in the latter of which vagrants and drunkards, under rules exceeding forty-eight hours, are also included, while those committed for shorter terms are detained in the reception rooms.

The females occupy two sections according to their known or presumed characters—the prostitutes, who constitute a large majority, being placed in one apart.

Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly, but at all other times there is no further restriction on undue intercourse, than the presence of discipline officers, whose utmost vigilance cannot prevent the frequent opportunities of communication afforded by the associative principle, and inevitably tending to the spread of contamination, against which “individual separation” can alone furnish a security.

The Governor or his Deputy attends the lock-up, and there is a nightly patrol, whose vigilance and accuracy it was intended to ascertain by means of a tell-tale clock, but the latter is out of order and ineffective.

The punishments from the 1st January to the day of inspection amounted to four only, and were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and is signed by the Chairman.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . . .	5	1	Punishment Cells, . . . . .	3	1
Other Punishments, . . . . .	-	-	Other Punishments, . . . . .	-	-

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.
Hand-pump, . . . . .	6	Laundry, . . . . . 2

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.
Shoemaking, . . . . .	2	Repairing Prison Clothes, . . . . . 9
Tailoring, . . . . .	2	Cleaning, . . . . . 2
Cleaning, . . . . .	4	
Cooking, . . . . .	2	

The tread-wheel is unpartitioned, and is too heavy to be worked by the ordinary number of prisoners under sentence of hard labour. It will be expedient, therefore, to set it at a lighter resistance. The amount of industrial labour is inconsiderable, many of the prisoners being under very short rules, and but few of them acquainted with any trade. Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., two shoemakers, a tailor, and a weaver.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . . . . .	£20 3s. 8d.	1860, . . . . .	£4 3s. 4d.
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*Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, a.m., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, p.m. Females, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, a.m., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, p.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861, . . . . .	100	50
Average number attending daily, 1861, . . . . .	12	5

The males are instructed daily, at the hours specified, by a competent schoolmaster, and the Registry, which is of the approved form, exhibits indication of progress among the pupils. The females are presumed to be taught by the assistant-matron, who continues to use the old Form of Registry. This department is almost a nullity, most of the prisoners of this sex being prostitutes, unwilling to learn, and sentenced to very brief periods. Neither school is visited by the Chaplains.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Gruel is substituted for milk, as directed by the dietary table.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½d.; bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.;

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oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 8d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; meat, per lb., 7½d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 4s.; coals, per ton, 22s. 6d.; turf, per gauge, 1s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt., 26s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1858,	3½d.	2½d.	5¾d.	1860,	3½d.	3½d.	7d.
1859,	3½d.	2½d.	6¼d.	1861,	3½d.	2¾d.	6¼d.

Four of the male prisoners complained of the inadequacy of the diet, it being admitted that they received the full allowance; and one female, of the quality only. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and I found the first to be good, and the second of fair quality, but the last to be somewhat thin. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, and record their comments in the form suggested by the Inspectors-General on each item of consumption, to which exceptions are rarely taken. The Catholic Chaplain and the Protestant Curate, acting for the Very Rev. the Dean of Clonmacnoise, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, both assured me that they are satisfied with the general supply; and the Medical Officer, upon whom I called for a report with reference to the cases of the four males mentioned above, informed me that, in his opinion, they received a quantity sufficient to sustain health, and that no ill effects had been produced by their being limited to the gaol allowance.

The books and accounts are kept with laudable accuracy, and all the forms devised by my former colleague and myself are observed here. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Surgeon, and the Governor are all provided with journals, but those of the Chaplains are not signed by the Chairman of the Board, as required by the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1858, . £1,437 10s. 11d. | 1859, . £1,376 0s. 5d. | 1860, . £1,452 8s. 10d.

#### Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector, . . . . .	35	0	0	John Rice, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker, . . . . .	40	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	50	0	0	Edwd. Kellett, 2nd Turnkey, Tailor, . . . . .	35	0	0
Very Rev. J. O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain, . . . . .	50	0	0	Wm. Savage, 3rd Turnkey, Weaver, . . . . .	32	10	0
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor, . . . . .	231	0	0	Wm. Whately, 4th Turnkey, Shoemaker, . . . . .	32	10	0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon, Do., compounding Medicine, . . . . .	74	0	0	Wm. Smith, 5th Turnkey, Chrstr. Mullen, 1st Watchman, . . . . .	27	10	0
Geo. Mooney, Schoolmaster, Ditto, Clerk to the Board, . . . . .	25	0	0	Thos. Bowles, 2nd Watchman, . . . . .	25	10	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor, . . . . .	10	0	0	Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron, Rachel Rice, Hospital Nurse, . . . . .	40	0	0
Wm. Mooney, Gate Porter, . . . . .	60	0	0	Mary Anne Kellett, Assistant Matron, . . . . .	20	0	0
	45	0	0				

[All the turnkeys except the first assist the Master in schooling.]

Since the last inspection, Turnkey William M'Kee having resigned, his vacancy was filled by the appointment of Thomas Bowles. All the interns and the schoolmaster receive their salaries monthly, but no rations. The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

#### Visits Paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	117	85
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	240	143
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	203	164
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	114	83



*Hospitals.*

There are sufficient quarters for the sick of both sexes, with yards attached, but accessible only by one staircase in common. The water-closets were somewhat out of repair, and there was an overflow of the cistern, which occasionally floods the lower story. There is one fixed bath and one slipper-bath for the use of the patients, who are happily but few, the general sanitary condition of the prison being satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	77	31	58
No. of days in hospital, . . . . .	1,285	406	703
Deaths, . . . . .	—	1	1

In February, 1859, there was a stock of medicine laid in amounting to £13 1s. 10d., and there has not been any required since.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Lord Fingall.	Alex. Montgomery, esq.	William Thompson, esq.
The Very Rev. Dean Butler.	Richard Bolton, esq.	Columbus Drake, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	Geo. A. Rotheram, esq.	William Tisdall, esq.
Samuel Winter, esq.	Thomas Rothwell, esq.	Tottenham Alley, esq.
	Richard Odium, esq.	E. J. Banon, esq., R.M.

The Board assembles monthly with regularity, there having been but one failure of attendance in this year. At each meeting all liabilities are discharged by cheques payable to the several creditors, except for very small sums, which are united in an aggregate cheque.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

*Bridewells.*

	Navan.		Kells.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . . . .	91	36	120	59
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	73	12	99	14
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . . . .	27	15	28	11
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	20	7	13	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . . . . .	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.		One illegal sentence.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . . . .	Good.		Chimney of Keeper's apartment smoky.	
Security, . . . . .	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation, . . . . .	Adequate.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . . . .	Sufficient.		Some blankets thin, and sheets insufficient.	
Water, . . . . .	By pump.		Pump out of order.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . . . .	Satisfactory.		Dump; cave-shoots wanting.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . . . .	4½d.		4d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . . . .	None.		None.	
Remarks, . . . . .	No prisoner in custody.		One drunkard.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—VISITED THE 7TH MAY, 1861.

County of  
Monaghan  
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	10	2	12	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	8	—	8	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	5	7	12	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	5	6	11	—	1	1
Gross Totals, . . . . .	35	16	51	1	1	2

*Offences, &c., of Juveniles, classified at time of Inspection.*

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summary convictions, . . . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—

The total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1858 . . . . .	21	24	1859 . . . . .	26	12	1860 . . . . .	29	14	1861 . . . . .	35	16

*Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	12	1	Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	6	—
Criminals, . . . . .	156	52	Criminals, . . . . .	48	22
Drunkards, . . . . .	64	34	Drunkards, . . . . .	19	20
Lunatics, . . . . .	5	8	Lunatics, . . . . .	4	3
Total, . . . . .	237	95	Total, . . . . .	77	45
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	3	2	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	—	1
Twice, . . . . .	3	1	Twice, . . . . .	—	2
Thrice, . . . . .	1	1	Thrice, . . . . .	1	1
Total, . . . . .	7	4	Four times and more, . . . . .	—	1
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	26	15	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	30	13
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	50	24	Highest at any one time, . . . . .	40	21
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	15	9	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	23	10
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	2	—	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	—	2

On examining the daily averages for 1859, 1860, and the first four months of the current year, we find but a trifling fluctuation in the aggregates, the figures standing relatively thus:—males, 27; females, 16; males, 26; females, 15; males, 30; females, 13. During the latter period, a small advance in the males, and a similar decline in the females is to be noted; but there is nothing either in the amount or quality of crime to demand special observation. Juvenile offences have become very rare, as has also vagrancy. There were no prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, or returned convicts in custody at the time of my inspection; but I lament to state, that the dangerous lunatics reached the large number of *eleven*; viz., *five* males, and *six* females.

NORTH-DISTRICT.  
County of Monaghan Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	6	3	School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Yards, . . . . .	7	3	Workshops, . . . . .	2	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	6	3	Worksheds, . . . . .	33	—
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	4	3	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, = 432 cubic ft., . . . . .	50	18	Store Rooms, . . . . .	5	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	6	1	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	32	3	Baths, . . . . .	2	—
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	3	1	Privies, . . . . .	11	4
Chapels, . . . . .	1	—	Reception Room, . . . . .	1	—
			Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	—
			Tread-wheel, . . . . .	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		MALES.		FEMALES.	
Pairs Blankets,	156	Shirts,	80	Caps,	44
Pairs Sheets,	102	Jackets,	48	Shifts,	40
Rugs,	17	Trowsers,	32	Gowns,	24
Hammocks or Cots,	—	Caps,	12	Petticoats,	32
Bed-ticks,	104	Pairs Shoes,	29	Pairs Shoes,	19

The prison was throughout clean, orderly, well ventilated, free from damp, except partially in the hospital, and abundantly supplied with water, by means of the tread-wheel, which is unpartitioned. Painting and pointing, which are required, have been postponed in anticipation of the commencement of the projected alterations in the building. The sewerage is not effective, the feeders of the main sewer being too level; but the water-closets about to be erected will lead more directly to the latter.

The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets was sufficient, and there was a fair supply of clothing, which was about to be increased, two tailors being engaged in working up raw material. It is happily unnecessary that I should dwell upon the structural defects of this prison, as plans have been already approved by the Executive for altering and adapting the building, so as to furnish cellular accommodation for sixty males and forty-five females, to be subjected to the "separate system." The tendency of this invaluable form of discipline being, when it has taken root, to diminish the number of inmates, my colleague and I am of opinion, in which I apprehend that we have the concurrence of the Board, that it would be preferable, as no provision has been made in the plans for adequate work-rooms to contain looms, &c., and for school-rooms, to assign the central blocks of the existing buildings for both sexes to these combined objects, constituting, as they do, important elements in improving prisoners, and fitting them for restoration to the community at large.

This slight deviation would be less costly, and would not interfere with the completion of the original design, if it should hereafter be found necessary to carry it into effect in its integrity.

I am glad to learn that funds are available for rendering the chapel better suited to its purpose than at present; and I would further suggest that, when the tread-wheel is re-erected, it should be divided with partitions, in order to prevent all undue communication, and that stalls, with the same view, should be introduced into the school-rooms. A water-closet also, and a fixed bath, are required for the male hospital. I have no doubt that the local authorities, who have evinced so creditable a desire for placing this institution on an improved basis, will accede to these inexpensive additions. In other respects, the general plan

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Monaghan  
Gaol.

appears to embrace all the requirements of modern gaol discipline; and I trust that at no distant period it will be the pleasing task of the Inspectors-General to congratulate those, who have supported this measure, on the successful results of their public spirit and provident liberality.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by one turnkey, whose vigilance and regularity are not measured by a tell-tale clock, an indispensable check.

But one punishment was inflicted during a period of *eighteen* months, an indication of the good order and discipline, which prevail here; but the record of punishments ought to be submitted at each meeting of the Board, and initiated by the Chairman, as a protection to the Governor, in the event of any subsequent question arising, and as a satisfaction to the prisoners, that the administrative body is cognizant of the nature and amount of every penalty inflicted.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to day of inspection, 1861, Punishment Cells, M. F.  
1 -

*Employment.**Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel and stone-breaking,	12	Washing,	2

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and Winding,	2	Knitting,	4
Tailoring,	2	Flowering,	1
Stone-breaking,	4	Prison duties,	3
Prison duties,	8		

Total net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years:—

1859, . £9 15s. 6d. | 1860, . £8 3s. 10½d.

The above schedule exhibits the employment of prisoners of both sexes, in both kinds of labour, on the day of inspection. I regretted to find, as did also my late colleague at his last visit, two prisoners, under sentence of *hard labour*, engaged in cooking, the lightest and least punitive form of work. The great pressure of lunatics, and the consequent withdrawal of the sane, who are in attendance on them, and the paucity of handicraftsmen among the prisoners, have affected unfavourably the industrial operations. But two of the turnkeys are tradesmen, viz., a weaver and a carpenter.

*Schools.*

School hours—Males, 12 to 2 o'clock; females, 11 to 1 o'clock.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	13	17
Average number attending daily,	3	4

The males are instructed daily by a schoolmaster turnkey, and the females by the assistant-matron, tuition being confined to those who are of an age capable of improvement. But in this department also, the presence of the lunatics, and the necessity of carrying on prison duties, interfere with its practical efficiency. The Form of Registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is observed, and the Protestant Chaplain visits the schools from time to time.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age get 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint gruel for dinner, and 4 oz. of bread for supper.

Gruel twice a week to all prisoners for dinner instead of sweet milk; and prisoners sentenced to one month or under get gruel daily instead of sweet milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per stone, 1s. 11d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 9d.; coals, per ton, 19s. 9d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; candles, per dozen lbs., 6s. 4½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 17s. 9d.

NORTH  
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Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d. | 1859, . 2<sup>7</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d. | 1860, . 3<sup>7</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d. | 1861, . 2<sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub>d.

There were some few complaints of the diet, on the part of the prisoners, which did not appear to me to be well grounded. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, in the approved form, and I found that exceptions had been very seldom taken to any item of daily consumption.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years separately:—

1858, £1,114 12s. 3d. | 1859, £1,071 8s. 9½d. | 1860, £1,041 1s. 3d.

*Officers and Salaries.*

Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector, . . .	£92 6 2	Alex. Wray, 2nd Turnkey, . . .	£36 10 0
John S. McDowell, esq., Surgeon, . . .	73 16 10	Samuel Wallace, 3rd do. . .	27 10 0
Rev. Henry Maffett, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	30 0 0	Thomas Dunwoody, 4th do. . .	
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	30 0 0	Schoolmaster, . . .	27 10 0
Rev. Patrick Clifford, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	30 0 0	David Jackson, 5th do. . .	
Mr. John Temple, Governor, 138 9 2		Weaver, . . .	27 10 0
Robert Brown, 1st Turnkey, 40 0 0		James Campbell, 6th do. . .	
		Carpenter, . . .	27 10 0
		Robert Farley, 7th do. . .	27 10 0
		Anne Irwin, Matron, . . .	26 6 0
		Margaret Baxter, Assistant Matron, . . .	17 18 0

*Books and Accounts.*

The books embracing all matters of discipline, consumption, outlay, and receipt, and the accounts, are carefully kept and properly checked. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are severally provided with journals, and those of the Chaplains are duly submitted to the Board, and signed in conformity with the prescription of the Amended Prisons Act. The forms suggested by my colleague and myself are all adopted here; but the Work Ledger is virtually a blank, and the Governor does not enter his name in the Intern Officers' Gate-Book.

No change in the staff has taken place since the last recorded inspection; but a small addition has been made to the salary of the Head Turnkey.

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and fire-arms, and with an allowance of coals and candles, but not with rations.

*Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . .	206	72
Surgeon, &c., . . .	238	97
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	206	72
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . .	151	49
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	166	53

*Hospitals.*

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . .	17	15	8
Number of days in hospital, . . .	957	734	462
Cost of medicine, . . .	£9 9s. 11½d.	£5 19s. 7d.	£8 16s. 1d.
Number of deaths, . . .	3	—	—

There are adequate quarters for the sick of both sexes, which, however, are not furnished with water-closets or fixed baths. The general health of the prisoners has been for a long period very satisfactory.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Monaghan  
Gaol.Right Hon. E. Lucas.  
R. B. Evatt, esq.  
James Hamilton, esq.  
John Jackson, esq.

## Board of Superintendence.

George Morant, esq.  
Major Thomas Coote.  
A. A. Murray Ker, esq.  
B. G. Brook, esq.Henry Mitchell, esq.  
Captain Jesse Lloyd.  
E. W. Lucas, esq.  
Henry Geo. Johnston, esq.

The Board, which is a very efficient body, assembles whenever its attendance is required. All liabilities, including salaries, are discharged at each Assize, by the Local Inspector, his accounts having been previously audited by the Board.

## Bridewells.

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Clones.		Carrickmacross.		Castleblayney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	42	54	104	50	95	35
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	15	34	74	34	50	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	11	8	28	6	46	6
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	1	4	14	4	21	2
Petty Sessions, . .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Security, . .	Imperfect in male yard.		Imperfect in female yard.		Improved, but the locks on they ardoors badly placed.	
Accommodation, . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Bedding, . .	Adequate, except in sheets.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water, . .	Abundant.		Pump out of order.		By pump.	
Sewerage, . .	Tolerable.		Tolerable.		Tolerable.	
Dryness and Ventilation, . .	Fair.		Damp in soft weather.		Damp in soft weather.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . .	4d. for both sexes.		4d. for both sexes.		4d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£35		£35		£40	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . .	None.		None.		None.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*



COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1861.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	3	6	9	—	1	1
" Misdemeanors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	8	2	10	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	6	1	7	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	8	3	11	—	1	1
Drunkards, . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	36	22	58	—	2	2

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
33	33	66	37	19	56	28	22	50	36	22	58

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

		M.	F.			M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	5	—	Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	10	1		
Criminals, . . . . .	156	80	Criminals, . . . . .	80	36		
Vagrants, . . . . .	2	3	Vagrants, . . . . .	2	—		
Drunkards, . . . . .	24	23	Drunkards, . . . . .	6	6		
Lunatics, . . . . .	19	3	Lunatics, . . . . .	2	4		
Total, . . . . .	206	109	Total, . . . . .	100	47		
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	6	8	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	2	4		
Twice, . . . . .	—	5	Twice, . . . . .	—	—		
Thrice, . . . . .	—	1	Total, . . . . .	2	4		
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—					
Total, . . . . .	6	14					

Average daily number, . . . . .	31·60	17·323	Average daily number, . . . . .	29	12·80
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	44	27	Highest at any one time, . . . . .	44	24
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	22	8	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	26	7
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	0·284	1·226	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	0·137	0·127

On comparing the daily average for 1860 with that for the first five months of the current year, a slight decline among the males, and a greater one among

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
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Roscommon  
Gaol.

the females, is observable. If we analyze the schedule of the former sex, we find, after deducting the 6 debtors and the 1 military prisoner, that of the remainder, viz, 29, no less than 14 were convicted of assaults; this class of offences continuing to predominate here, as elsewhere. On the other hand, a large majority of the females consists of prostitutes constantly recurring to the gaol. Vagrancy and juvenile delinquencies now contribute but few to the inmates of the prison; none of the latter appearing on the return for the above day. There were further no prisoners under rule of penal servitude; but there were two dangerous lunatics (both females), and one returned convict of the same sex.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	7	1	Workshops, . . . . .	3	-
Yards, . . . . .	7	1	Worksheds, . . . . .	8	-
Day Rooms, . . . . .	7	1	Kitchen, . . . . .	1	-
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	3	1	Store Rooms, . . . . .	2	-
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	58	17	Laundries, . . . . .	-	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	5	-	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	4	3	Lavatories, . . . . .	-	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	8	6	Baths, . . . . .	1	2
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	4	3	Privies, . . . . .	7	-
Chapel, . . . . .	1	-	Water-closets, . . . . .	-	3
			Pump and Well, . . . . .	1	-
			Tread-wheel, . . . . .	1	-

The building was clean, free from damp, well ventilated, secure, and generally in sound repair, except that the flagging of the day-rooms, which has been frequently commented on in former Reports, remains unimproved. The supply of water is ordinarily sufficient, but it is to be feared that it will fall short of the daily requirements in the event of a drought. The sewers are indifferent, their structure being such that little benefit would be derived from flushing, even if the flow of water were abundant, and it is consequently necessary from time to time to clean the cesspools, and to carry out the soil through the building. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets was adequate; but the clothing was somewhat scanty. Many of the jackets and waistcoats for the males were old and much worn; but an order had been issued for new trowsers. Several of the females were without shoes, but voluntarily; those of the lowest class being impatient of wearing them in the summer season.

#### Stock at time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
Pairs Blankets,	. 115	Shirts,	. 98	Shifts,	. 48
Pairs Sheets,	. 157	Jackets,	. 109	Gowns,	. 38
Rugs,	. 118	Trowsers,	. 43	Petticoats,	. 68
Bed-ticks,	. 118	Caps,	. 88	Pairs Shoes,	. 30
		Pairs Shoes,	113		

Since the last inspection, the officers' apartments have been lighted with gas, and lamps were erected in the circuit between the boundary wall and the building.

The other defects so frequently noticed in former reports are still unremedied, and it is therefore essential to recapitulate them.

There are no reception rooms for either sex; the prisoners being passed at once on committal into their respective classes, in contravention of the Prisons Act. There is no provision for female debtors, and accordingly I found one placed in the hospital, in default of proper accommodation. There is but one quarter and one yard for male debtors of both denominations, master and pauper. The chapel is so constructed that the males and females are in full sight of each other, to obviate which evil clinkers ought to be diagonally attached to the bars of the pews. The laundry is not divided by partitions, there is virtually no drying-room, and there are no covered lavatories, except in the new female prison. I had no opportunity in the month in which I made my inspection of personally testing the artificial heating of the latter section; but I received no complaints either on the part of the prisoners or of the medical officer as to its efficiency in the winter season. The baths appear to be very rarely used for either sex on admission or subsequently.

The classification prescribed by the Prisons Act is maintained among the males, who sleep and take their meals in single cells. When employed on the tread-wheel, which is stalled, and at stone-breaking, they are kept apart, but are associated at school and at trades. I found, for instance, two shoemakers, both convicted of violent assaults, working together in the same room.

The females are divided into two classes; one consisting of prostitutes, graver offenders, and those who have been repeatedly recommitted, which occupies the cells adapted to the separate system; and the other a general one, embracing the remainder, who, when the numbers permit, also are placed in single cells at night and at meal-times. Both classes are exercised at different periods of the day in the one yard, which is common to them; but the supervision of the matron and her assistant, who are in attendance, is so slight and careless, that ample opportunities of undue communication are afforded. I have only, therefore, to repeat the expression of my regret, that these imperfect makeshifts are not forthwith discontinued, and that the principle of individual separation is not established throughout the prison, a form of discipline which, whenever it has been enforced for a certain period, has never failed to lessen the number of offenders, by the operation of its deterrent and reformatory influences.

The Governor or the Deputy attends the lock-up, and there is a nightly patrol, whose vigilance is tested by an effective tell-tale clock. The punishments, which were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor, exclusively upon the females, it is to be noted, amounted, since the 1st of January, to five. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board, and is initialed by the Chairman, as an evidence of cognizance.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Roscommon  
Gaol.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Punishment Cells,	13 8	Punishment Cells,	- 4
Other Punishments,	- -	Other Punishments,	- 1

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

MALES.

Stone-breaking, . . . . . 19  
Of whom 17 were at Shot-drill and Tread-wheel for two hours.

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.

Weaving, . . . . .	1
Winding, . . . . .	1
Shoemaking, . . . . .	2
Tailoring, . . . . .	1
Tinwork, . . . . .	1
Painting, . . . . .	3
Prison Duties, . . . . .	7
Master Debtor, . . . . .	1

FEMALES.

Washing, . . . . .	4
Spinning, . . . . .	3
Making Shirts, . . . . .	7
Lunatics, . . . . .	2
Minding Lunatics, . . . . .	2
Nursing, . . . . .	1
Sick, . . . . .	2
Mistress Debtor, . . . . .	1

Work, year ending 31st December, 1860:—

MALES.

Men's Shoes made, . . . . .	21 pairs.	Shirting made, . . . . .	104 yards.
Do. repaired, . . . . .	173 "	Stones broken, . . . . .	169 tons.
Women's Shoes made, . . . . .	23 "	Trowsers made, . . . . .	32 pairs.
Do. repaired, . . . . .	13 "	Do. repaired, . . . . .	58 "
Sheeting made, . . . . .	52 yards.	Jackets do., . . . . .	56 "
Ticken " . . . . .	104 "	Vests do., . . . . .	23 "

FEMALES.

Shirts made, . . . . .	47	Shifts, . . . . .	778
Petticoats " . . . . .	56	Sheets, . . . . .	250 pairs.
Gowns " . . . . .	28	Gowns, . . . . .	139
Bed-ticks " . . . . .	16	Petticoats, . . . . .	155
Sheets " . . . . .	10 pairs.	Roller Towels, . . . . .	422
Yarn spun, . . . . .	193 lbs.	Rugs, . . . . .	48
WASHING.		Blankets, . . . . .	32 pairs.
Shirts, . . . . .	1,161	Bed-ticks, . . . . .	26

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

County of  
Roscommon  
Gaol.

1859, . £6 7s. 3d. | 1860, . £11 0s. 7d.

The above schedules show the allocation of every prisoner on the day of inspection, the amount of work of various kinds executed during the past year, and the profit derived from the sale of articles outside the walls. Three of the turnkeys were handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter, a weaver, and a shoemaker.

*Schools.*

School Hours.—Males—From ten, a.m., to two, p.m., and from four to five, p.m. Females—From eleven, a.m., to one, p.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during 1860,	170	30
Average number attending daily,	30	8

The males are instructed daily, at the hours specified, in their respective criminal classes by the Clerk and Schoolmaster; and the females, in their cells, by the Assistant-Matron, who has been recently appointed. The Registry of Progress, framed by the Inspectors-General, is in use here; but no entry appears of any examination by the Chaplains, an indispensable stimulus to both teachers and pupils. No female in custody at the time of my visit had made any material advance; but one, who had been lately discharged, was recorded as having attained some proficiency.

*Dietary.*

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

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

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one month:—

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

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

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk to all classes, at dinner, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

*Contracts.*—Brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt. 10s. 6d.; rice, per lb., 3d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, £1 4s. 3d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per dozen lbs., 6s. 10d.; soap, yellow, per cwt., £1 3s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day during the three preceding years:—

1858, . 2½d. | 1859, . 2¾d. | 1860, . 2½d. | 1861, . 3½d.

No complaints of the diet were preferred to me on the part of the prisoners. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who observe the approved form of comment. The stirabout has been reported to be invariably good; but I found some exceptions taken to the ordinary brown bread, and to the milk more especially.

*Books and Accounts.*

The registries, the books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, and those recommended by the Inspectors-General (with the exception of the Work Ledgers), and the accounts, are all kept with creditable fulness and accuracy. The Chaplains are provided with journals, which, however, are absolutely blank, no entry being made in them. The Local Inspector and Medical Officer are similarly provided, but contain a full record of the matters falling within their respective supervision. The Governor's journal does not sufficiently detail the duty performed daily.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary, salaries, for the three preceding years separately:—

1858, . £1,446 12s. 4d. | 1859, . £1,392 3s. 2d. | 1860, . £1,441 6s. 3d.

*Officers and Salaries.*

£ s. d.			£ s. d.			DISTRICT.
Edmond Kelly, esq., J.P., Local Inspector, . . .	92	6 2	Joseph Minchin, Turnkey and Weaver, . . .	30	0 0	County of Roscommon Gaol.
John Harrison, esq., M.D., Medical Officer, . . .	74	0 0	Bernard Gerahty, Turnkey and Carpenter, . . .	30	0 0	
Rev. M. N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3 1	Thomas Kelly, Turnkey and Shoemaker, . . .	30	0 0	
Very Rev. T. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	46	3 1	Robert Wigelsworth, Turnkey, . . .	30	0 0	
James Speer, Governor, . . .	200	0 0	Thomas Minchin, do., . . .	25	0 0	
Geo. Speer, Deputy-Governor, . . .	40	0 0	Patrick Healy, do., . . .	25	0 0	
W. J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . .	60	0 0	Maria Curry, Matron, . . .	32	6 2	
Thos. Padin, Gate Porter, . . .	36	0 0	Margaret Lumpe, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress, . . .	25	0 0	
			Winifred Jackson, Nurse, . . .	17	0 0	

Since the last inspection the following changes have taken place in the staff:—The Protestant Chaplain, the Rev. J. Fitzgerald, having resigned, has been succeeded by the Rev. M. Thompson. One turnkey has been discontinued, and an assistant-matron, Margaret Lumpe, has been appointed. I fear that neither the latter nor her principal can be considered as effective officers for the maintenance of discipline, and consequently but little improvement in the female department is observable.

The intern officers receive their salaries monthly, the Chaplains half-yearly, and the Local Inspector and the Apothecary quarterly.

The turnkeys are supplied with fire-arms and uniforms; but neither they nor any other officer are allowed rations.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . .	199	101
Surgeon, &c., . . .	291	145
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	150	93
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	180	109

*Hospitals.*

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are adequate in size, but are not furnished with water-closets, and that for females is without a bath. There were but two patients, both females, under treatment. The sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been, satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths, for the last three years, each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in Hospital, . . .	52	38	29
Number of days in Hospital, . . .	870	920	875
Deaths, . . .	1	—	2
Cost of Medicine, . . .	£24	£24	£24

*Board of Superintendence.*

Right Hon. Lord Crofton.	Christr. French, esq., J.P.	Major D'Arcy, J.P.
T.G. Mills Sandford, esq., J.P.	D. H. Irwin, esq., J.P.	B. Wm. Bagot, esq., J.P.
Wm. J. McLaughlin, esq., J.P.	Oliver Armstrong, esq., J.P.	Richard Kelly, esq., J.P.
Captain T. W. Goff.	Doctor M'Keogh.	William Garnett, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all liabilities, except the salaries, as stated above. The payments are made by cheques to each creditor, except for very small amounts, which are accounted for by the Local Inspector at the next ensuing meeting.

*Bridewells.*

The structural defects of the Bridewells of this county, except that of Boyle, are such as to place them far below the level of the lowest requirements prescribed by the Prisons Act.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.]

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Roscommon  
Bridewells.

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Boyle.		Castlereagh.		Athlone.		Strokestown.	
No. of Committals in past year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards,	83	43	124	35	45	25	145	44
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	41	15	84	21	5	12	50	16
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	7	32	5	13	3	28	6
	2	2	21	2	—	2	6	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly; regular.		Weekly; regular.		Fortnightly; regular.		Fortnightly; regular.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Repair good, but yards in grass.		Fair.		Fair.		Fair.	
Security,	Satisfactory.		Inadequate.		Utterly inadequate.		Fair.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Miserable—only one day-room, yard, and privy.		Wretched.		Wretched.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Adequate.		Blankets fair, sheets scanty.		Imperfect.		Imperfect.	
Water,	Pump on premises.		None on premises, or near.		None.		Well on premises.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Tolerable.		Improved.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and fairly ventilated, but the ground cells damp.		Dirty—pretty dry and airy.		Damp and close.		Drunkards' cell damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	4d. for both sexes.		4½d.		4d.		4d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 0 0		£15 0 0		£15 0 0		£15 0 0	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Courthouse-keeper.		Courthouse-keeper.		Holds a farm.		Courthouse-keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoners.		One male prisoner.		—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.



COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—VISITED THE 4TH JUNE, 1861.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Sligo Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	9	1	10	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	1	3	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	4	3	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	8	—	8	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	1	6	7	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	32	15	47	—	—	—

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Summary Convictions, . . . . .	1	—	1	3	—	—
Twice Imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1858, . . . . .	30	8	1859, . . . . .	25	9	1860, . . . . .	13	7	1861, . . . . .	32	15

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	8	—	Committals—Debtors, . . . . .	4	—
Criminals, . . . . .	159	65	Criminals, . . . . .	90	27
Vagrants, . . . . .	7	3	Vagrants, . . . . .	2	10
Drunkards, . . . . .	27	14	Drunkards, . . . . .	11	9
Lunatics, . . . . .	4	1	Lunatics, . . . . .	2	—
Total, . . . . .	205	83	Total, . . . . .	109	46
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	11	4	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	9	3
Twice, . . . . .	2	—	Twice, . . . . .	1	—
Thrice, . . . . .	—	1	Four times and more, . . . . .	—	1
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	1	Total, . . . . .	10	4
Total, . . . . .	13	6			
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	19 $\frac{3}{53}$	8 $\frac{5}{61}$	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	22 $\frac{4}{55}$	61 $\frac{7}{61}$
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	46	16	Highest at any one time, . . . . .	32	15
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	6	2	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	14	3
Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	1 $\frac{4}{53}$	2 $\frac{1}{66}$	Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	1 $\frac{3}{55}$	1 $\frac{8}{61}$

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Sligo Gaol.

On examining the above schedules we do not find much matter for special observation. The *aggregates* of the daily averages for the past year, and for the expired portion of the current year, are almost identical; but during the latter, a small increase in the males, and a counterbalancing decrease in the females, are observable. The committals for the higher offences among the males during the same period, and for vagrancy among the females, are proportionately more numerous; and the re-committals of both sexes exhibit a slight advance.

There is nothing, however, either in the amount or gravity of crime to require a more particular analysis. There were, happily, no dangerous lunatics in custody at the time of my visit, and none under sentence of penal servitude; but there were four returned convicts, ascertained to be such, viz., two males and two females.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	9	2	Workshops, . . . . .	6	-
Yards, . . . . .	12	4	Worksheds, . . . . .	56	-
Day Rooms, . . . . .	12	2	Kitchen, . . . . .	1	-
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	5	1	Store Rooms, . . . . .	2	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Laundry, . . . . .	-	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Drying Room, . . . . .	-	1
high, = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	74	17	Baths, . . . . .	3	-
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	10	8	Privies, . . . . .	20	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	8	13	Water-closets, . . . . .	2	-
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Fumigating Room, . . . . .	1	-
Chapel, . . . . .	1	-	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	3	-
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Tread-wheel, . . . . .	1	-

The building was thoroughly clean and orderly, secure, dry, airy, and in sound repair. The supply of water from a neighbouring reservoir and a well on the premises is abundant, both for the use of the inmates and for flushing the sewers, which are effective.

The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and clothing, was adequate; and there is a general standing order that any deficiency shall be made good.

#### Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	127	12	Shirts, . .	117	-	Caps, . .	8	-
Pairs Sheets, .	167½	-	Jackets, . .	65	64	Shifts, . .	24	34
Rugs, . .	124	4	Trousers, . .	52	30	Gowns, . .	19	50
Hammocks or			Caps, . .	50	-	Petticoats, . .	20	22
Cots, . .	-	-	Socks or Stockings, . .	-	-	Stockings, . .	-	-
Bed-ticks, .	135	8	Pairs Shoes, . .	63	53	Shoes, . .	13	7

No alterations have taken place since the last inspection, and, consequently, the defects, which have been so frequently noticed in former reports, remain unremedied, viz., the absence of reception-rooms, with baths attached; of drunkards' cells, of partitions on the tread-wheel and in the laundry, and of covered lavatories; the baths also for general use are both most inconveniently placed in the female quarter of the hospital.

The males are classified in conformity with the provisions of the Prisons Act; and, when engaged in stone and bone breaking, work in stalls allotted to these operations; and the juveniles are separated from the adults.

The females are merely divided into two sections, according to their known or presumed antecedents. Both sexes sleep and take their meals in single cells, but as these are not artificially heated, it is necessary in very cold weather to occupy the day-rooms for the latter purpose.

It remains only for me to reiterate my regret that no steps have been taken, nor does there appear to exist any intention of taking them—for adapting this otherwise well-ordered institution, administered as it is by a competent staff, to the system of "individual separation," the sole form of discipline, which renders contamination impossible, and reformation probable. The Governor attends the lock-up, and there is a nightly patrol of one turnkey, whose vigilance, however, is not ascertained by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to seven, and were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board, and initialed by the Chairman.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Sligo Gaol.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.			
		M.	F.			M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	.	5	3	Punishment Cells,	.	6	1
Other Punishments	.	1	—	Other Punishments,	.	—	—
Total,	.	6	3	Total,	.	6	1

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Males—Tread-wheel and shot-drill; 8 for two hours at shot-drill, the remaining part of the day at stone-breaking.

Females—None sentenced to hard labour.

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Shoemaking,	.	1		Washing,	.	4	
Oakum teasing,	.	5		Oakum picking,	.	9	
Stone-breaking,	.	16		Prison duties,	.	1	
Cooking,	.	2		Nursing,	.	1	
Prison duties,	.	5				—	
Supporting themselves,	.	3				15	
		—					
		32					

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years, separately:—

1859, £46 18s. 11d. | 1860, £25 3s. 0d.

The above schedule records the allocation of the prisoners of both sexes on the day of inspection. The demand for industrial products is limited, and but two of the turnkeys are trained handicraftsmen, both being shoemakers.

*Schools.*

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	128	35
Average number attending daily, 1860,	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

School Hours.—Males—From 7 to 9, A.M., in summer, and from 8 to 10, A.M., in winter. Females—From 7 to 9, A.M., in summer, and from 8 to 10, A.M., in winter.

The males are taught daily, during the hours specified, by the turnkeys, in their several classes, until they have made sufficient progress to qualify them for the tuition of the schoolmaster. Those, however, who on their committal possess a certain amount of education, are placed at once under the charge of the latter. The females are instructed by the matron. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is not yet in use, but is about to be adopted. The Chaplains occasionally attend the schools.

*Dietary.*

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

Stirabout— $\frac{1}{2}$  oatmeal, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  Indian meal. Bread—wholemeal.

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

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Sligo Gaol.

## Contracts.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lbs.,  $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; brown do., per 4 lbs.,  $7d.$ ; oatmeal, per cwt.,  $16s. 9d.$ ; Indian meal, per cwt.,  $11s. 9d.$ ; new milk, per gallon,  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; butter-milk, per gallon,  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; coals, per ton,  $19s. 6d.$ ; straw, per cwt.,  $2s. 9d.$ ; candles, per lb.,  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; soap, per stone,  $3s. 6d.$

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858—males,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; females,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  | 1860—males,  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; females,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$   
 1859—males,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; females,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  | 1861—males,  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; females,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

There were no complaints preferred by the prisoners as to the diet, but there was a general desire expressed that potatoes should be substituted for bread. The Chaplains inspect regularly, and enter their observations in the "Provisions' Book." However, as samples of the bread only have hitherto been kept, there is seldom to be found a comment on any other item of consumption, unless the Chaplains happened to be present at the issue.

## Books and Accounts.

The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, the Registries, and the several records embracing matters of discipline, receipt, expenditure, consumption, and stock, are kept with the most praiseworthy correctness, under the supervision of the highly-efficient Local Inspector; and the Chaplains and the Governor are duly provided with journals; and almost all the forms recommended by my colleague and myself are observed here.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary, salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1858, . £1,431 8s. 5d. | 1859, . £1,347 5s. 1d. | 1860, . £1,339 18s. 6d.

## Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector, . . . . .	100	James Gallagher, Turnkey, . . . . .	25
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	30	Thomas Graham, Turnkey, . . . . .	25
Rev. John Nangle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	30	Alexander Crawford, Turnkey, Shoemaker, . . . . .	25
Robert Lynn, Physician, . . . . .	65	James Loughheed, Turnkey, employed in Schooling, . . . . .	20
Archibald Armstrong, Apothecary, . . . . .	21	James Buchanan, Turnkey, Shoemaker, employed in Teaching, . . . . .	20
Vernon Davis, Clerk, . . . . .	30	William Bell, Turnkey, employed in Schooling, . . . . .	20
Edward Walsh, Governor, . . . . .	200	William Smith, do., do., . . . . .	20
William M'Donogh, Schoolmaster, . . . . .	25	Catherine Ryan, Matron, . . . . .	20
John Connor, Turnkey, employed at Schooling, . . . . .	25	Mary Poe, Female Turnkey, . . . . .	10

Since the last inspection, the Rev. John Curley, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, having resigned, has been replaced by the Rev. John Nangle; and one turnkey having died, a successor has been appointed. I am happy to state that the merits of the Governor have been recognised by the increase of his salary. All the intern officers, except the Governor, receive the gaol allowance; and the turnkeys are provided with fire-arms and uniforms.

## Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	254	102
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	182	84
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	159	73
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	—	—
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	177	58

*Hospitals.*

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are sufficient in capacity, well ventilated, and fitted with baths, but not with water-closets. There were no patients in hospital, and the sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in Hospital, . . . . .	28	18	18
Number of days in Hospital, . . . . .	768	321	418
Deaths, . . . . .	—	—	2
Cost of Medicine, . . . . .	£5 17s. 6d.	£0 18s. 6d.	£2 1s. 3d.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Right Hon. John Wynne, J.P.	Sir R. G. Booth, bart., M.P.	J. Ffolliott, jun., esq., J.P.
John Ormsby, esq., J.P.	Jemmett Duke, esq., J.P.	James Jones, esq., J.P.
James Wood, esq., J.P.	Charles O'Hara, esq.	Sir M. Crofton, bart., J.P.
Richard Gethin, esq., J.P.	Colonel Knox Barrett, M.P.	William Phibbs, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, but some failures of attendance were to be noticed. All charges, including contracts, salaries, bills, &c., are paid after the Assizes, through the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the requisite receipts and vouchers at the ensuing meeting.

STATE OF BRIDEWELL.

*Bridewell.*

		Ballymote.	
		M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . . . .		36	9
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .		—	—
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection, . . . . .		38	8
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .		—	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . . . . .	Every fourteen days.		
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.		
Registry, . . . . .	Well kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . . . .	Good.		
Security, . . . . .	Bad in the yards, otherwise good.		
Accommodation, . . . . .	Sufficient for males, not sufficient for females.		
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, . . . . .	Sufficient and good.		
Water, . . . . .	By a pump.		
Sewerage, . . . . .	None.		
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness, . . . . .	Good.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . . . .	4½d.		
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£40.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . . . .	None.		

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Tyrone  
Gaol.COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED THE 9TH MAY AND 30TH  
SEPTEMBER, 1861.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors, . . . .	5	2	7	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . .	6	2	8	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . .	3	2	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . .	14	5	19	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . . .	3	2	5	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . .	1	3	4	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . .	4	—	4	2	—	2
Other Misdemeanors, . . . .	5	5	10	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . .	—	4	4	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . .	48	30	78	2	—	2

## Offences, &amp;c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summary Convictions, . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
36	25	61	27	16	43	44	18	62	48	30	78

## Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.						From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1861.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . .	21	3		13	2		13	2			
Criminals, . . . .	301	149		101	43		101	43			
Vagrants, . . . .	15	25		5	13		5	13			
Drunkards, . . . .	65	39		24	13		24	13			
Total, . . . .	402	216		Total, . . . .	143	71					



Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.			DISTRICT.
Re-committals—Once, .	27	19	Re-committals—Once, .	8	4	County of Tyrone Gaol.
Twice, .	5	3	Twice, .	1	1	
Thrice, .	4	3	Thrice, .	—	1	
Four times and more, .	1	3	Four times and more, .	—	—	
Total, .	37	28	Total, .	9	6	
Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, .	37	21 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, .	46 $\frac{6}{12}$ $\frac{4}{8}$	19 $\frac{11}{12}$ $\frac{8}{8}$	
Highest at any one time, .	53	29	Highest at any one time, .	55	28	
Lowest ditto, .	23	16	Lowest ditto, .	36	14	
Average daily number in hospital, .	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$	Average daily number in hospital, .	1 $\frac{9}{12}$ $\frac{8}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{12}$ $\frac{8}{8}$	

An examination of the daily averages for the past years, and for the expired portion of the current year, exhibits during the latter period a slight decline in the females, and a more considerable increase in the males; the numbers standing thus, with the omission of fractions:—1858, males, 43, females, 24; 1859, males, 36, females, 21; 1860, males, 37, females, 21; 1861, males, 46, females, 19. If, however, we examine the committals and re-committals of criminals, we do not find any advance beyond the foregoing proportion, and are, therefore, led to the conclusion that the higher rate of male average is produced not by a greater number of individuals of this sex, but by the longer terms of sentence awarded. Debtors have latterly become more rife, and cases of vagrancy are less rare; but, on the other hand, juvenile offences have experienced a marked reduction, and, I am happy to add, there were no dangerous lunatics in custody at the period of my inspection.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, .	5	2	Worksheds, .	29	—
Yards, .	7	2	Kitchens, .	1	—
Day Rooms, .	14	1	Store Rooms, .	1	1
Solitary Cells, .	2	—	Laundries, .	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, .	—	—	Drying Rooms, .	—	1
Single Cells of larger size, .	7	37	Lavatories, .	—	3
Single Cells of smaller size, .	56	—	Baths, .	—	1
Sleeping Rooms, .	2	1	Privies, .	6	—
Hospital Rooms, .	4	2	Water-closets, .	5	5
Chapels, .	1	—	Reception Room, .	—	1
Workshops, .	5	—	Pumps and Wells, .	2	—
			Tread-wheels, .	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour, .	1	—

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.
Pairs Blankets, .	162	Shirts, . . . . . 158	Caps, . . . . . 40
Pairs Sheets, .	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jackets, . . . . . 118	Shifts, . . . . . 47
Rugs, .	136	Trowsers, . . . . . 101	Gowns, . . . . . 60
Hammocks or Cots, .	55	Caps, . . . . . 96	Petticoats, . . . . . 77
Bed-ticks, .	141	Socks or Stockings, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stockings, . . . . . 30
		Pairs Shoes, . . . . . 67	Shoes, . . . . . 34

I found the building at my two inspections, clean, orderly, and in sound general repair, the walls of the male prison having been braced with iron girders, where required. The ventilation is satisfactory; the water, which is raised by the tread-wheel and by hand-pumps, is abundant, and the sewerage has been greatly improved. The stock of prison clothing and of bed-furniture was sufficient, except as to shoes for the females, and sheets, of which there was a paucity; but some calico has been purchased to supply the latter want.

A plan for the adaptation of the male department, with all the requirements indispensable for extending to the prisoners of this sex the system of "individual separation," which has been for some time enforced among the females, for correcting certain defects which had been commented upon in former reports,

NORTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Tyrone  
Gaol.

and for effecting other improvements, having been prepared and submitted, I had hoped that the necessary sanction would have been obtained before my second visit; but a postponement had arisen, in consequence of an indisposition on the part of the Commissioners of the Board of Works to entertain the partial plan in question, unless a plan of the whole gaol was provided, so as to enable them to enter into a more comprehensive consideration of the projected works. This objection, I trust, will now be obviated, and no further delay interposed. In the accompanying specifications, it is proper to remark, that there are to be found some matters, which do not appear on the face of the plans, but which require to be dealt with: such as the division of the male debtors' quarter, with the view of furnishing due accommodation for the two classes (master and pauper), and the fitting up of solitary cells for the females. I would further suggest that one of the cells on the male side (*viz.*, that adjoining the proposed store) should be applied to the purpose of fumigating the prisoners' clothes. There is, moreover, no distinct quarter for female debtors, a class which had latterly become rare, but which I regret to find greatly on the increase in other localities. The addition of stalls to the tread-wheel is also essential to the prevention of communication, and for the same reason the partitioning of the laundry ought to be carried into effect, although, if the washing apparatus, which is now in use, and which is reported to be effective, shall be continued, so small a number of individuals will be required to work it, as to be within the control of careful supervision. The erection of shower-baths too, above the fixed baths, would be very desirable. The adoption of these inexpensive improvements will enable the local authorities to establish, and maintain in its integrity throughout all the criminal classes, the only system of discipline, which renders further corruption impossible and reformation probable. At present the females only, as stated above, are subjected to it, the males being classified according to the Prisons Act—sleeping singly, and taking their meals during summer in their cells, but during the winter in their day-rooms. The evil, however, of association in this and other parts of the prison, will be of short duration, and will cease, as soon as the intended alterations shall have been completed.

The Governor or his Deputy attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained, from nine o'clock, p.m., to roll-call, by a watchman, whose vigilance and regularity are ascertained by an effective tell-tale clock. The punishments from the 1st of January up to the day of inspection amounted to twenty-five, a considerable number, as contrasted with the total of those inflicted during the whole of the past year. The record of these is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting.

#### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, .	22	7		Punishment Cells, .	20	5	
Other Punishments, .	—	6		Other Punishments, .	—	—	
Total, .	22	13		Total, .	20	5	

*Escapes during the year 1860.*—Daniel Gallagher, aged 20, charged with cow stealing, escaped 4th July, 1860; confined separately at night, with others in day-time; retaken in January, 1861.

Number sentenced during the year 1860 to whipping—2 Males.

#### *Employment.—Punitive Labour.*

Tread-wheel, 19 Males.

#### *Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Pump, . . . . .	4	Sprigging, . . . . .	10
Tailoring, . . . . .	2	Sewing, . . . . .	7
Shoemaking, . . . . .	2	Knitting, . . . . .	7
Carpentering, . . . . .	1	Sick and unemployed, . . . . .	1
Stone-breaking, . . . . .	10	Spinning, . . . . .	1
Bone pulverizing, . . . . .	1	Prison duties, . . . . .	2
Cooking, . . . . .	2	Nursing, . . . . .	2
Wardsmen, . . . . .	4		
Sick and unemployed, . . . . .	3		

NORTH  
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Tyrone  
Gaol.

The above schedule proves that laudable activity prevails in the industrial department of the prison, three of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker, a tailor, and a carpenter. It had been noticed in a former Report, that prisoners under sentence of "hard labour," when employed at tailoring and shoemaking, were withdrawn from working the tread-wheel. This infraction of their sentence now no longer continues, a proper amount of "hard labour" being fulfilled.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859,	.	.	£40 10s. 9d.		1860,	.	.	£27 8s. 3d.
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### *Schools.*

*School Hours.*—Males—From 10 to 12 o'clock daily. Females—From 12 to 1 o'clock daily.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year		
1860,	361	193
Average number attending daily, 1860,	37 $\frac{47}{100}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$

The prisoners of both sexes are instructed daily, at the hours specified, by a trained schoolmaster, a matron of course being present at the tuition of the females. The approved form of Registry of Progress is in use here, and the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains visit, and enter their comments.

### *Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint sweet milk.

Males and Females sixteen years and under.—Breakfast.—Males—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—6 oz. oatmeal and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—12 oz. white bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint sweet milk. Females—10 oz. white bread and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint sweet milk.

P.S.—One ounce oatmeal made into gruel for each prisoner's dinner, twice in each week in lieu of sweet milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per 14 lbs., 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 9d.; rice, per lb., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; meat, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; new milk, per gallon, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt. 1s. 8d.; turf, per 80 cubic feet, 3s. 6d.; straw, per ton, £2 19s.; soap, per lb., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, 3  $\frac{302250}{1783463}$ d. | 1859, 2  $\frac{320622}{1520500}$ d. | 1860, 3  $\frac{383}{3384}$ d. | 1861, 3  $\frac{204822}{1373478}$ d.

No complaints of the diet were preferred to me by the prisoners; but I found some exceptions taken to the milk by the Chaplains, who inspected the provisions, and record their opinions of each item of consumption in the form recommended by my colleague and myself.

### *Books and Accounts.*

The books and accounts are generally well kept; but some of the forms suggested by the Inspectors-General are wanting, such as the "Daily Employment of Prisoners Book," the "Extra Diet Book," and "General Visitor's Book." The Governor and Deputy Governor were provided with journals, but not the Medical Officer, although the 72nd section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, expressly specifies this record, and the Chaplains hitherto have failed to conform to the prescription of the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 68, merely entering the performance of their respective duties in a book common to all. They have, however, undertaken to fulfil this requirement in future. The Governor and the Deputy Governor now enter their names in the "Extern Officers' Book," the omission of which was noticed in a former Report. The attendance of the externs is also properly recorded, each officer signing his name.

NORTH DISTRICT.	Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—				
	County of Tyrone Gaol.	1858, .	£1,828 18s. 9d.   1859, .	£1,737 8s. 2d.   1860, .	£1,825 8s. 7d.
		Officers and Salaries.			

*Officers and Salaries.*

	£		£
Geo. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	130	Knox Ashfield, Turnkey,*	28
Rev. Chas. A. Seymour, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Samuel Mullan, Gate Turnkey,	28
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	John Bleakley, Hospital do.,	23
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	A. M'Elroy, Turnkey, Shoemaker,*	23
Henry Thompson, esq., Surgeon,	—	William Ellis, do., Tailor,*	23
Francis Trenor, Apothecary,	20	Rowland Barton, do., Carpenter,	28
Wm. McClelland, Governor,	100	William Coghoun, Watchman,	21
William M'Kee, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	50	William Noble, Schoolmaster,	23
		Maria Stubbs, Matron,	30
		Margt. Kidney, Female Turnkey,	20
		Jane Delap, do.,	12

Since the last inspection one turnkey has been superannuated, and a watchman has been appointed; and in the interval between my first and second visits, one of the turnkeys having brought charges against the Governor, the Board, on investigation, decided them to be frivolous, vexatious, and malicious; and taking into consideration that he had been previously reprimanded, dismissed the former, a decision in which I fully concur. An addition of £20 per annum has been made to the salary of the Governor, which is still on a low scale. He and the other interns receive a cash allowance in lieu of rations, which is measured by the price of provisions. The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and suitable uniforms.

*Visits of Extern Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector,	123	56
Surgeon, &c.,	99	46
Protestant Chaplain,	119	57
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	139	61
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	105	54

The attendances of the Chaplains and of the Medical Officer fall below the minimum enjoined by the 7th Geo. IV., by the 69th and 72nd sections which the former were bound to visit "twice at least in every week, exclusive of Sunday; and the latter, "twice at least in every week and oftener, if necessary." The schedule, however, for the expired portion of the current year exhibits much greater sedulity.

*Hospitals.*

There are separate quarters for the sick of both sexes, but neither are furnished with fixed baths and water-closets. That assigned to the females is seldom or never occupied, the cases being treated in the separate cells. The sanitary condition of the prison was, and had been for some time generally satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years; each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital,	19	12	22
Number of days in hospital,	232	264	376
Deaths,	1	—	—
Cost of Medicine,	£5 15s. 4d.	£2 6s. 1d.	£2 5s. 9d.

*Board of Superintendence.*

The Earl Belmore.	Charles Scott, esq.	Sir James M. Stewart, bart.
Francis J. Gervais, esq.	Charles Eccles, esq.	Robert Evans, esq.
Captain Francis Ellis.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	A. M'K. Lyle, esq.
Samuel Vesey, esq.	W. F. Black, esq.	Basil G. Brooke, esq.

\* Assist the Schoolmaster.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of business, and for the discharge of all bills, &c., the mode of payment being by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, except for very small amounts.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Tyrone  
Gaol.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Dungannon.		Strabane.		Clogher.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . . .	321	127	94	55	52	26
Of whom were Drunkards,	172	46	44	24	18	8
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection,	75	25	35	26	9	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	26	11	12	11	1	1
Transmittals, . . .	Direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Good.		Fair.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Good.		Satisfactory.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . .	Ample.		Only one yard and one privy for both sexes.		Adequate.	
Bedding, &c., . . .	Sufficient.		Quite insufficient.		Fair.	
Water, . . .	Pumps in good working order.		Good and ample.		Supplied by pump.	
Sewerage, . . .	Good.		Fair.		Effective.	
Dryness and Ventilation, .	Good.		Airy, but rather damp.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d.		4½d. for both sexes.		5d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£60 and rations; £25 for Matron.		£40 £20		£40 £20	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	None, but has a farm.		Court-Keeper and P. S. Clerk.		Court-Keeper.	
Remarks, . . .	—		Auxiliary Board formed.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Westmeath  
Gaol.COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED THE 10TH OF JUNE  
AND THE 30TH OF AUGUST, 1861.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	4	1	5	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	4	1	5	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . . .	5	1	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	10	—	10	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . .	7	1	8	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	4	4	—	1	1
Drunkards, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	42	9	51	1	1	2

*Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.*

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse offenders, . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1858, . . . . .	36	27	1860, . . . . .	32	14
1859, . . . . .	47	17	1861, . . . . .	42	9

*Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . . .	4	1	Committals—Debtors, . . . .	3	—
Criminals, . . . . .	217	63	Criminals, . . . . .	131	29
Vagrants, . . . . .	14	56	Vagrants, . . . . .	2	7
Drunkards, . . . . .	107	36	Drunkards, . . . . .	53	18
Lunatics, . . . . .	7	3	Lunatics, . . . . .	1	—
Total, . . . . .	349	159	Total, . . . . .	190	54



Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . .	10	11
Twice, . . .	3	5
Thrice, . . .	1	4
Four times and more, . . .	2	2
Total, . . .	16	22

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . .	28	15
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	0.5	1.5

Highest number at any one time, . . .	70	
Lowest ditto, . . .	27	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . .	45	
Ditto of Females, . . .	26	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . .	16	
Ditto of Females, . . .	9	

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . .	8	2
Twice, . . .	—	2
Thrice, . . .	2	1
Four times and more, . . .	—	—
Total, . . .	10	5

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, 38.59	14.2
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	0.2 1.5

Highest number at any one time, . . .	69
Lowest ditto, . . .	43
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . .	48
Lowest ditto, . . .	31
Highest number of Females at any one time, . . .	23
Lowest ditto, . . .	7

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County of Westmeath Gaol.

The daily averages for 1859 and 1860, which had fallen considerably below that of the previous year, were nearly identical for both sexes, and, during the first five months of the current year the females are found to maintain the same ratio; but I regret to observe that a large advance has taken place in the number of the males, which, however, is chiefly to be attributed to the increased committals for drunkenness. The amount of crime among the females, indeed, is so greatly reduced, that, if it were not for the constant recurrence of the almost incorrigible class of prostitutes, there would be but little to record under this heading, except to point out, for the satisfaction of the ratepayers, the policy and the economy of the system of individual separation, to which prisoners of this sex have for some years been strictly subjected, and which, I entertain no doubt, when extended to the males, will prove yet more beneficial, as their large aggregate is clearly traceable, in a great measure, to the disturbed condition of society, generated by the existence in this county of secret confederacies, at the root of which the principle of severance and isolation would strike infallibly. Juvenile offences and vagrancy, on the other hand, show a marked decline; and there were, I am happy to add, no dangerous lunatics in custody at the time of my inspection—there was, however, one returned convict, a female.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	10	7	Kitchens, . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . .	8	2	Bakery, . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . .	4	2	Store Rooms, . . .	2	1
Single Cells not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, =432 cubic feet, . . .	83	14	Laundries, . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	10	—	Drying Rooms, . . .	—	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	—	6	Lavatories, . . .	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	12	—	Baths, . . .	2	1
Hospital Rooms, . . .	3	2	Privies, . . .	14	4
Chapels, . . .	1	—	Water-closets, . . .	4	7
School Rooms, . . .	1	1	Fumigating Rooms, . . .	1	—
Workshops, . . .	7	—	Reception Rooms, . . .	1	1
Worksheds, . . .	6	—	Pumps and Wells, . . .	3	3
			Crank-mill, . . .	1	—
			Corn Bruiser, . . .	1	—

The building was throughout (as I have found it at my several visits, almost always unexpected) in a most praiseworthy condition of cleanliness and good order—dry, airy, in sound repair, and secure. The locks, however, of the day-rooms require renewal. The sewerage is highly effective, and there is an abundant and unfailing supply of pure water. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing was ample.

NORTH  
DISTRICT.

## Stock at the time of Inspection.

County of Westmeath Gaol.			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	Pairs Blankets,	131	Shirts,	41	Shifts,	28
	Pairs Sheets,	230	Jackets,	54	Gowns,	28
	Rugs,	132	Trousers,	45	Petticoats,	28
	Metal and IronHam-		Caps,	58	Pairs Stockings,	17
	mocks or Cots,	132	Pairs Shoes,	62	Pairs Shoes,	29
	Bed-ticks,	136				

Since the last inspection no alteration has taken place, except the erection of a lavatory in section number *one* of the male prison. It would be practicable to adapt two large cells in number *nine*, by breaking out windows and by adding fire-places, for the occupation of male debtors, who would be thus cut off from all communication with the criminal classes. It is projected to convert the space hitherto occupied by the tread-wheel (now disused and removed) into a store, adjoining which an effective bath has been placed, and to fit up the existing store as a quarter for the turnkeys. The most important improvement, however, already in progress and about to be shortly completed, is the adaptation of section *two*, on the same side, to "*separation*," which, taken together with the thirteen cells already prepared in a similar manner, will furnish an amount of accommodation sufficient probably to embrace every criminal prisoner. Should, however, the necessity of further extension arise, I entertain no doubt that the additional requirements will be readily provided.

This invaluable form of discipline has been for some time enforced, as has been stated above, among the females, while at present considerable care is evinced in dealing with the males, as far as any classification, necessarily an imperfect makeshift, can avail. Thus, for instance, they sleep and take their meals in single cells, and break stones in separate sheds; but, when employed on the mill, and at other periods, they are more or less in association, though under the supervision of turnkeys.

This incomplete system is now about to be superseded, and I take, with great pleasure, the opportunity of bearing my official testimony to the excellent administration of the prison, and to the provident spirit, and the readiness to adopt all practical improvements, by which the local authorities here are actuated. They have been already rewarded by the effects of the deterrent and reformatory influences, which they have brought to bear on the females; and I look forward to equal results, at least, to be attained at no distant period with regard to the other sex—results which will place this gaol in the highest position among the corresponding institutions of the kingdom.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a patrol is maintained during the night by two turnkeys, one relieving the other, their regularity and vigilance being ascertained by a very effective tell-tale clock.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to twelve, and were all awarded by the sole authority of the Governor. It is essential that the record of these should be submitted to the Board at each meeting, and initialed by the Chairman, not only as a protection to the Governors, if any subsequent question should arise, but as a satisfaction to the prisoners that the administrative body is cognizant of every penalty inflicted.

## Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells,	18	15	Punishment Cells,	8	4

## Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.			Industrial Labour.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Shot-drill,	14	—	Shoe-making,	1	—
Stone-breaking,	8	—	Tailoring,	1	—
Prison duty,	7	—	Unemployed,	10	1
			Sick,	1	1
			Sewing,	—	4
			Knitting,	—	3

The foregoing table exhibits the allocation of all the prisoners on the day of inspection. Industrial employment is carried on actively for the use of the inmates and for extern sale, three of the turnkeys being trained handicraftsmen, viz., a baker and miller, a carpenter, and a shoemaker; and a fourth being capable of teaching the rudiments of weaving. The appointment of a tailor, in the event of a vacancy, would be an advantageous addition to the working staff.

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Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . £41 6s. 6d. | 1860, . £31 16s. 7d.

### *Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males, from 6 30 to 8 30, a.m. Females, 4 to 6, p.m.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	52	27
Average number attending daily,	8	4

The males and females (a matron, of course, being present during the tuition of the latter) are instructed daily, at the hours specified above, by a competent schoolmaster. The Registry of Progress recommended by the Inspectors-General is in force here, and the schools are under the supervision of the National Board, whose Inspector reports favourably of them. The Protestant Chaplain visits from time to time.

### *Dietary and Contracts.*

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

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

All prisoners get soup in lieu of milk on two days each week, and those sentenced to one month and under on every day for dinner.

Juveniles get the dietary prescribed by law.

*Contracts* (only for milk, coal, and turf).—Bread, per 4lb., 5d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; meat, per lb., 5d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 21s. 6d.; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 10s.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt., 30s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1859, . 2·32d. | 1860, . 2·74d. | 1861, . 2·6d.

There were no complaints of the diet, which is not to be wondered at, for the meal and the bread were excellent, and the milk of very fair quality.

The Chaplains inspect regularly, and observe the form of recording their opinions of each item of consumption, which has been devised by my colleague and myself.

### *Books and Accounts.*

The four books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are carefully kept, as are also the general accounts, and the other approved forms of gaol books. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Governor are provided with journals; but those of the Chaplains are not signed by the Chairman of the Board, as required by the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act, the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68. The Medical Officer has not kept a journal, as directed by the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, but will do so for the future. It is requisite also that he should affix his signature to the books belonging to his department, as a guarantee for their correctness.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries for the three preceding years separately:—

1858, £1,239 18s. 7d. | 1859, £1,655 15s. 0d. | 1860, £1,345 19s. 11d.

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## Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
G. Fetherston H., Local Inspector, . . .	50	0	0	*John Harper, Turnkey and Carpenter, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. John Hopkins, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0	*Peter Kelly, Turnkey and Miller, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. A. Gibson, Protestant Dissenting Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0	*William Briggs, Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0	*Henry Briggs, Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, Surgeon, . . .	—			*Robert Howe, Do., . . .	30	0	0
William Middleton, Apothecary, . . .	35	0	0	*John Cain, Do., . . .	30	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor, . . .	200	0	0	Edward Dowdall, Turnkey and Baker, . . .	20	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor, . . .	70	0	0	William Speight, Schoolmaster, . . .	12	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron, . . .	40	0	0	Eliza Catherine Harper, Assistant Matron, . . .	14	5	6
*William Trydell, Turnkey and Shoemaker, . . .	30	0	0	Mary Conkely, Nurse, . . .	14	5	6

[The Governor's salary was increased £50; the Deputy Governor, £10; the Chaplains, £10 each. The turnkeys marked thus \* got a temporary increase of 10s. a month for six months, but this sum is not included in the above salaries.]

Since the last inspection the Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Nulty, having resigned, has been replaced by the Rev. John Duncan. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries half-yearly, and the other interns, monthly—none of the latter are on the gaol allowance. The turnkeys are supplied with fire-arms and uniforms, and recently a temporary addition has been made to their pay, in consequence of the high price of the necessities of life.

## Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . .	145	73
Surgeon, &c., . . .	204	101
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	189	104
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . .	185	88
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	110	74

It is to be noted that the visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain during the past year fell considerably below the requirements of the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, which enacts that every chaplain shall visit "*twice, at least, in every week, exclusive of his attendance on Sundays.*"

## Hospitals.

The accommodation for the sick is circumscribed here, consisting, as it does, of one room only for each sex, to which a bath and water-closet are attached. The sanitary condition of the inmates was, at the period of my inspection, and had been previously, very satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, for the last three years, each year separately :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . .	34	23	25
Number of days, . . .	747	452	507
Cost of Medicines, . . .	£10 18s. 5d.	£5 3s. 7d.	£2 13s. 3d.

## Board of Superintendence.

Hugh M. Tuile, esq.  
John C. Lyons, esq.  
Richd. W. Reynell, esq.  
Henry Murray, esq.

Robert Smyth, esq.  
Col. John Caulfield.  
Wm. Fetherston H., esq.  
Chas. W. Levinge, esq.

John Swift, esq.  
John De Blaquiére, esq.  
A. Adams Reilly, esq.  
Andrew Connolly, esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, but all liabilities (except, as stated above, the salaries of the subordinate intern officers) are discharged at the assizes, the mode of payment being by an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who accounts subsequently for the several amounts.

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Westmeath  
Gaol.*  
*Bridewell.*

BRIDEWELL.

	Moate.	
	M. 25	F. 12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,		
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	2	—
Petty Sessions, . . . . .	Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . . . .	Immediate; with the excep- tion of some committed for further examination.	
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . . . .	Very good.	
Security, . . . . .	Good.	
Accommodation, . . . . .	Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . . . .	Serviceable.	
Water, how supplied, . . . . .	By force pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Undergoing improvement.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness, . . . . .	Very good.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . . . .	3½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£35, and a temporary allow- ance of 10s. per month for six months.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . . . .	Court-house keeper.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Carlow  
Gaol.

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW.—VISITED 4TH AND 28TH  
DECEMBER, 1861.*State, &c.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . .	3	5	8	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors, . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . .	13	8	21	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1861, . 21 | 1860, . 15 | 1859, . 14 | 1858, . 17

*Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January to day of Inspection, 4th December, 1861.*

—	1859.		1860.		1861.		No. in Gaol on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . .	12	—	10	—	11	1	3	—
Larceny, . . . .	17	29	20	22	22	29	—	5
Assault, . . . .	43	14	13	7	16	11	2	—
Aggravated Assaults, . . . .	7	—	5	—	4	—	1	—
Assault with intent to Rob, . . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Assault with intent to Ravish, . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Fishery and Revenue Laws, . . . .	6	—	2	—	5	1	—	—
Drunkards, . . . .	121	17	85	12	71	12	—	—
Vagrants, . . . .	10	4	8	5	5	2	—	—
Lunatics, . . . .	4	1	3	—	3	2	1	—
Deserters, . . . .	8	—	12	—	7	—	—	—
Leaving Service, &c. . . .	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—



Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January to day of Inspection, 4th December, 1861—continued. SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Carlow Gaol.

	1859.		1860.		1861.		No. in Gaol on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sheep Stealing, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Murder, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House breaking, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1
Arson, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bigamy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Uttering Base Coin, Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Poor Law Offences, Breaking Glass, using Threats, Nuisances, &c., &c., . . . . .	21	20	13	9	16	24	1	2
Child Desertion, . . . . .								
Riot, . . . . .								
Cruelty to Animals, . . . . .								
Total, . . . . .	259	85	178	55	172	86	13	8

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	3	—	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	1	—
Twice, . . . . .	2	—	Twice, . . . . .	—	1
Thrice, . . . . .	2	1	Thrice, . . . . .	—	1
Four times and more, . . . . .	1	—	Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—
Total, . . . . .	8	1	Total, . . . . .	1	2
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	$7\frac{17}{366}$	$4\frac{10}{366}$	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	$8\frac{18}{366}$	$7\frac{98}{366}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	—	$3\frac{2}{366}$	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	$3\frac{37}{366}$	$1\frac{10}{366}$
Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	23		Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	29	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	7		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	13	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	16		Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	19	
Do. of Females, . . . . .	9		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	5	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	3		Highest number of Females at any one time, . . . . .	14	
Do. of Females, . . . . .	1		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	2	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

8th January, 1860, . . . . .	23	25th January, 1856, . . . . .	58
3rd October, 1859, . . . . .	28	27th October, 1855, . . . . .	67
9th March, 1858, . . . . .	35	3rd March, 1854, . . . . .	92
4th March, 1857, . . . . .	46		

It gives me much pleasure to be enabled to add my testimony to that of my colleague and the late Captain Hervey, who, in their annual reports, have dwelt in each succeeding year on the remarkable and continued decrease of crime in the quiet and peaceable county of Carlow.

Ten years ago, the Inspector-General found, when he inspected this gaol, 169 prisoners confined in it; and in the previous year the number of inmates had reached at one time to 244. On my late inspection there were only 13 male and 9 female prisoners in custody, including 3 master debtors and 1 lunatic; and the highest number of inmates at any time in the gaol during the past year was 23 prisoners of both sexes; the lowest, 7. In 1861, the highest number was 29; the lowest, 13.

Not only have committals to this gaol diminished in so remarkable a degree, but re-committals also. The re-committals in 1860 were only of 8 males and 1 female; in 1861, of 1 male and 2 females. The average daily number in custody

SOUTH  
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were, in 1860, 7 males and 4 females; in 1861, 8 males and 7 females. This slight addition to the numbers in gaol in 1861 appears attributable to the fact, that just at that time some longer sentences of imprisonment had been given, as there does not seem to be an increase of crime in the county.

There are no bridewells in Carlow, and consequently all prisoners arrested on suspicion, and all remands, are sent directly to the county gaol. In other counties, where bridewells exist, such cases are generally committed to the bridewell of the district for examination, and are frequently remanded from Petty Sessions to Petty Sessions for a long period, and ultimately discharged without having been included in the amount of committals to the county gaol, a circumstance which cannot occur here. In 1860 the number of convictions, summarily or otherwise, in the entire county, either before magistrates at Petty Sessions, or at Quarter Sessions or Assizes, amounted to but 46 males and 27 females (lunatics, deserters, vagrants, and drunkards, not included). This small number of offences, including some of a very trivial character, in a population, according to the recent census, of 57,232 individuals, shows a respect for the laws amongst the inhabitants of this county which is very creditable. The offences themselves require no particular comment; they are merely isolated cases of crime, which must always exist in a large community, and are seldom found in such very few numbers as here.

On my second visit I found but 4 males and 3 females under sentence; 6 males and 5 females waiting for trial at Quarter Sessions, which were just commencing; 3 debtors and 1 lunatic, making but 14 males and 8 female prisoners in the entire gaol.

In this part of Ireland female crimes are generally few; but in Carlow, more particularly, there has been, for a series of years, a remarkable diminution in the number of committals of prisoners of this sex. At one period, in June, 1860, there was but one female prisoner in the gaol, and on another occasion, during the last summer, but two out of the entire female population of the county, amounting, according to the census just taken, to 29,047 individuals of that sex. The average daily numbers were 5 females in 1859, 4 in 1860, and 7 in 1861. These figures show a state of morals most satisfactory and creditable.

#### Juveniles.

Nine juveniles, six boys and three girls, were committed to this prison in 1860. Of these, one was whipped; one was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months; others to short periods, in no case exceeding fourteen days; two were discharged. All these juveniles, except one, were natives, and four had lost one or both parents. As no schools of any description are held in this prison, the boy sentenced to twelve months imprisonment had to pass the entire period of his sentence without any of the advantages of educational training or mental culture, except such as was afforded by the Chaplain, to whom, however, every facility is given when imparting religious and moral instruction. Elsewhere the State considers it a duty to impart secular instruction to ill-trained and neglected children; and I believe that the omission is contrary to the spirit of English legislation, and the expressed resolutions of Select Committees of both Houses of Parliament. However, practically, the matter is not now of much consequence, as since the establishment of reformatories, it is not likely that boys will be often sentenced to such long imprisonments; and during short cellular imprisonment, as a punishment preparatory to association in a reformatory, the more a boy is subject to the discomforts of separation and prison discipline the better.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	4	1	Workshops, . . . . .	3	-
Yards, . . . . .	9	6	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	-
Day Rooms, . . . . .	10	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	3	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	3	-	Laundries, . . . . .	1	-
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . . . . .	-	22	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells of smaller size, . . . . .	47	19	Lavatories, . . . . .	8	4
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	13	-	Baths, . . . . .	5	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	6	-	Privies, . . . . .	8	5
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Waterclosets, . . . . .	-	3
Chapels, . . . . .	1	-	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	-
			Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	7

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		MALES.		FEMALES.		SOUTH DISTRICT.
						County of Carlow Gaol.
Pairs Blankets,	142	Shirts,	21	Caps,	78	
Pairs Sheets,	76	Jackets,	27	Shifts,	35	
Hammocks or Cots,	16	Trowsers,	49	Gowns,	37	
Bed-ticks,	110	Caps,	63	Petticoats,	31	
		Pairs Shoes,	68	Shoes,	30	

I found the prison buildings, on my inspection, in thorough repair, secure, clean, and well kept, and the entire establishment in a very creditable condition of order and discipline. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing sufficient; but some of the blankets in use were thin and worn. Water is plentifully supplied from good springs on the prison grounds, and is pumped by the treadwheel to a large cistern placed over it, from whence it is conducted to all parts of the prison, and then applied to flushing the sewerage, which is very effective, and communicates with the river which runs close by. There is a good hospital, supplied with baths and water-closets, besides baths in which prisoners are washed on admission. The laundry is good; but there is not a regular drying-closet, the washing being dried in the mangle-room by a large stove, which is found to answer. The many unoccupied prison buildings afford ample storage and workshops, and enables the Governor to carry out, with the males, a certain amount of separation, which, although productive of much good, can never be put in comparison with individual separation.

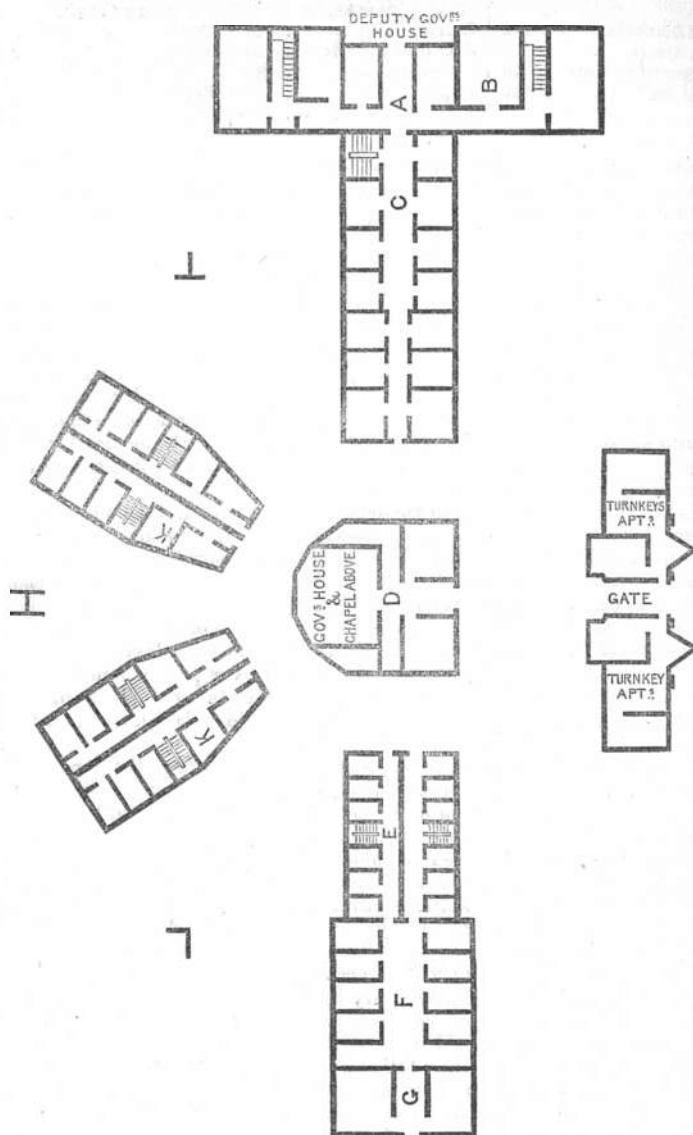
I found no returned convict in custody, nor have any been committed to this gaol during the present year. Two prisoners, however, one male and one female, were sentenced to penal servitude since the 1st of January last, but none in 1860. No escape was attempted in either year. Male prisoners are kept in association, and classed according to the Act 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74; but much of the evils of this classification appear to be obviated in consequence of the very few prisoners in custody, and from the care taken by the Governor, who endeavours to prevent, as much as possible, the injurious association of the few prisoners in his charge; but I believe this could be done better and cheaper (after the first outlay), by the introduction of the same separate system for males as is in force in the female prison.

As the marshalsea and the Deputy-Governor's house are in the same block of buildings as the old prison, I propose that it should be adapted to the separate system for male prisoners; then both debtors and criminals would be under one roof and one lock, although quite separate. The prisoners would be all in charge of one officer, who would himself be under the eye both of the Governor and Deputy-Governor. The prison would be heated by one fire, instead of, as at present, the prisoners being scattered over the various sections of the gaol in charge of different officers, and with separate fires in each day-room. The following plan (p. 7) of the existing buildings will explain what I propose.

To make the old prison, C, fit for the occupation of prisoners under the separate system, it would be merely necessary to divide the day-rooms and some of the larger cells, and enlarge others by pulling down partition walls. One of the stairs, not being required, would form cells, and the whole building should be heated with hot water, and proper fittings, lavatories, water-closets, &c., put up. The block would then contain thirty-nine cells for criminals, which is more than will probably be required, as the highest number of criminals at one time in this gaol, during the last two years, was nineteen. The Governor's house would be between the two prisons, the Deputy-Governor's and Matron's house would each adjoin the prisons of which they have charge, and the chapel, over the Governor's house, accessible to both. The work would not be expensive, and as the Lord Lieutenant never refuses his sanction for the advance of money out of the Consolidated Fund for useful alterations of prisons, to be repaid in twenty instalments, interest free, in ten years, the work could be done at a trifling cost to the ratepayers, and would be a permanent advantage to the community.

The female prison answers the purpose for which it is intended; the cells are roomy, and all parts are under perfect supervision of the matron. I would, however, prefer that instead of being flagged, the cells were boarded; they would be warmer, and better suited for females. The prisoners are, however, provided with clogs, which help to protect their feet from the cold flags.

SOUTH  
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A. Deputy Governor's house. B. Marshalsea. C. Old prison, proposed to be adapted to the separate system. D. Governor's house and chapel. E. Old female prison. F. Separate prison for females. G. Matron's house. K K. Present male prisons. L. Laundry. T. Tread-wheel. H. Hospital.

The female prison is so completely under supervision of the matron, that the gongs of the bells belonging to the cells in which the prisoners are, can be heard in any room of her house, and she is thus enabled, if awake, at any moment, during night or day, to attend to their wants.

Discipline appears to be well maintained in this prison, and with few punishments. The prisoners are treated with kindness by the Governor.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . . .	1	—	Punishment Cells, . . . . .	—	4

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Carlow  
Gaol.

*Employment—Punitive Labour.*

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Tread-wheel, . . . . .		3	Prison duties, . . . . .		1
Prison duties, . . . . .		1			—
Total, . . . . .		4	Total, . . . . .		1

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Weaving, . . . . .		1	Picking fibre and Sewing, . . . . .		6
Debtors, . . . . .		3	Unemployed, . . . . .		1
Untried and unemployed, . . . . .		5			—
Total, . . . . .		9	Total, . . . . .		7

I do not consider that picking oakum is a useful means of employment for females, except as a punishment, and for short sentences of vagrants, &c. It is not, however, generally in use, and on my second visit I found the women more suitably employed in washing. There was no prostitute in the prison on either of my visits, and but one woman against whose chastity there was any slur.

Prisoners circumstanced as the majority are here, who are criminal from circumstances and ignorance more than from inherent vice, require to be trained to habits of industry and order, and so put in a way to earn their bread honestly; this may lead them from crime, which picking oakum never can. Washing and making-up linen is a useful occupation for such, which, besides training to order and cleanliness, teaches a profitable employment by which a woman can always support herself if industriously inclined.

The male prisoners are occasionally employed in making clogs for prison use, as also in matmaking and brushmaking. I found them so engaged on my second visit.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years:—

1860, . £5 17s. 4d. | 1859, . £8 19s. 6d.

No secular education is given in the prison, but every facility is afforded to the Chaplains for moral and religious instruction, as likewise to the Sisters of Mercy, who devote much time to the prisoners, both male and female, who are Roman Catholics, and with good effect.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

First Class, Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Second Class, Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint new milk.

Third Class, Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner two days each week; prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month get gruel daily for dinner in place of milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, brown, per lb.,  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ , bread, white, per lb.,  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 21s. 8d.; turf, 20 cubic feet, 2s. 9d.; soap, per cwt., 24s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861,  $2\frac{2}{3}\frac{7}{9}\frac{1}{7}d.$  | 1860,  $2\frac{0}{10}\frac{0}{10}\frac{0}{10}d.$  | 1859,  $2\frac{1}{8}\frac{2}{8}\frac{2}{8}d.$  | 1858,  $2\frac{1}{8}\frac{2}{8}\frac{2}{8}d.$

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, and no complaint was preferred by any. I tasted the food, which was good, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of it. If any part of the provisions supplied is

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not equal to contract, the contractor is fined ten per cent. on the whole amount due to him for the supply of that article during the month on which the inferior provisions were sent; and I found this not to be an idle threat, but was acted on in the case of the milk contractor in August last, and is a most salutary check on fraudulent or careless contractors.

#### *Books and Accounts.*

The books and accounts appear to be kept with much care and attention. The accounts had proper vouchers attached to each, and I found them regularly posted up to the day of my visit. All the books and registries required by the rules are in use, except a general visitors' book, which should be provided.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries for the three preceding years:—

1860, £913 16s. 9d. | 1859, £943 18s. 10d. | 1858, £987 0s. 9d.

The amount repaid by Government for the maintenance of prisoners was—£44 14s. 10d. in 1859; £32 15s. 7d. in 1860; and £17 9s. 6d. in 1861 (six months.)

In consequence of the few prisoners in custody, being but an average number of less than twelve daily, the average cost per head, in 1860, was £76 11s. 5d.; but the prison is managed with care and economy, and I do not see where any reduction can take place, if we except in fuel for prisoners' use. But this can only be remedied, if the separate system is introduced, by heating the male prison from one fire, instead of, as at present, by separate fires in the different day-rooms. On the whole, I consider this prison well and carefully managed, and the results satisfactory.

#### *Officers and Salaries.*

	£		£
T. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon, . . .	—	Edwd. Croghan, Deputy Governor, .	50
A. Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector, .	60	Robert Tunstead, Turnkey, . . .	30
Rev. Wm. J. Purdon, Chaplain, . . .	30	William Coleman, Brushmaker, . .	30
Rev. J. Hughes, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	30	Thomas Walsh, Clogmaker, . . .	30
Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor, . . .	150	Richard Walsh, Turnkey, . . .	24
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron, . . .	50	Mrs. Elizabeth Twamly, Nurse, .	£10 8s.
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron, . .	15		

#### *Changes.*

One Turnkey died; vacancy not filled up.

#### *Visits paid by Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. 1861. to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	108	98
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	84	106
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	160	141
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	162	140

The Medical Officer only attended eighty-four times at this prison in 1860. This number of visits is less than he is legally bound, under the 72nd section of 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74, to pay; but, being surgeon to the county infirmary, he receives no remuneration for his services in the prison. During the present year he has, however, paid the requisite number of visits.

The salaries of turnkeys, which begin at £18, are, after four years, raised to £24; and then, as vacancies occur, to £30, the amount of salary paid to each of the three seniors. All officers receive rations of bread, milk, and fuel. The turnkeys are supplied with uniform and arms.

A turnkey patrols up to ten o'clock at night, after which there is no night-watch, and consequently no tell-tale clock. The Governor and matron state that they can at night hear a slight noise in their respective prisons, and I have no doubt that they are careful and vigilant; but there are always risks from fire, and in the event of the sudden illness of a prisoner, or an escape, there would be no person to give an alarm, and serious consequences might result.



Hospitals.

The hospitals for both sexes are in the same building, but separate. Each ward contains six beds, and has water-closets and baths attached. They were unoccupied at the time of both my visits. The prison is very healthy, and even during the famine years, there were but few deaths.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in hospital,	2	12	6
Number of days in hospital,	2	148	115
Cost of Medicine,	£13 0s. 9d.	£17 16s. 3d.	£8 6s. 0d.
Number of Deaths,	—	1	—

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	Wm. Fishbourne, esq.	William Elliott, esq.
Horace Rochfort, esq., D.L.	William Duckett, esq.	Darby H. Cooper, esq.
John Alexander, esq.	Hardy Eustace, esq.	Robert C. Browne, esq.
William F. Burton, esq.	Henry Watters, esq.	Philip J. Newton, esq.

The Board meets regularly on the first Monday of each month, when contractors and intern officers are paid by draft drawn in favour of the Governor. Superior officers are paid at Assizes. It would be more regular if all drafts over £2 were drawn in favour of the contractor, as when paid they would be a legal receipt for the amount.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1861.

*County of  
Clare Gaol.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny :—</i>						
To Penal Servitude, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment, . . . . .	9	4	13	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	7	—	7	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	1	4	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	4	2	6	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	32	15	47	—	—	—

Offences committed by Juveniles 16 years and above 10.

Misdemeanants convicted, . . . . . 1 male.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1858, . . . . .	30	13	43	1860, . . . . .	15	17	32
1859, . . . . .	25	12	37	1861, . . . . .	32	15	47

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January to day of Inspection.

County of  
Clare Gaol.

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	8	—	6	—	11	—
Larceny, . . . . .	17	34	13	41	33	38
Larceny with violence; highway robbery, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	2	—
Common assault, . . . . .	38	13	22	4	46	8
Aggravated assault, . . . . .	17	1	5	3	23	1
Arson, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly conduct, using threats, Poor Law offences, breaking windows, &c., . . . . .	6	24	26	26	11	3
Drunkards, . . . . .	9	7	14	13	15	18
Vagrants, . . . . .	7	8	15	7	16	11
Lunatics, . . . . .	12	10	7	1	12	6
Offences against Fishery Laws and Revenue Laws, leaving service, trespass, &c., . . . . .	11	3	10	7	22	8
Burglary, . . . . .	6	3	9	—	5	—
Child desertion, . . . . .	—	3	—	4	—	—
Having stolen property, . . . . .	3	2	5	8	5	4
Obtaining money under false pretences, . . . . .	7	—	—	1	—	—
Subsequent felony, . . . . .	2	1	4	5	2	3
Rape, . . . . .	4	—	2	—	—	—
Military offenders, . . . . .	2	—	11	—	9	—
Other offences, . . . . .	39	5	45	13	28	12
Totals, . . . . .	190	114	194	133	240	112

## Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.			
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	14	11		Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	26	9	
Twice, . . . . .	6	9		Twice, . . . . .	7	3	
Thrice, . . . . .	3	4		Thrice, . . . . .	6	2	
Four times and more, . . . . .	14	26		Four times and more, . . . . .	13	30	
Total, . . . . .	37	50		Total, . . . . .	52	44	
Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, . . . . .	19	12		Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, . . . . .	27	12	
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	1	1		Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	1	—	
Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	52			Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	61		
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	19			Lowest ditto, . . . . .	28		
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	36			Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	42		
Ditto of females, . . . . .	21			Lowest ditto, . . . . .	15		
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	11			Highest number of females at any one time, . . . . .	21		
Ditto of females, . . . . .	7			Lowest ditto, . . . . .	7		

## State of Gaol during the present and seven preceding years.

	Criminal Committals.		Average daily number in Custody during the year.		Highest number in Custody at one time.		Lowest number in Custody at one time.		Re-committals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1854, . . . . .	548	317	100	61	142	77	72	48	176	114
1855, . . . . .	431	251	65	51	89	66	39	37	98	93
1856, . . . . .	222	141	48	40	71	52	20	30	71	63
1857, . . . . .	200	115	35	27	48	41	17	16	53	52
1858, . . . . .	192	139	26	18	42	22	17	15	31	67
1859, . . . . .	154	89	26	14	39	21	15	10	24	52
1860, . . . . .	152	112	19	12	36	21	11	7	37	50
To 18 October, 1861,	186	77	27	12	42	21	15	7	52	44

I have given the preceding tables in full in order to explain the true state of crime in this large county, containing, according to the recent census, 166,275 inhabitants; and the great decrease of offences, especially among the female class of the population. There has been during the present year an increase in the number of prisoners, but this increase was to be expected in consequence of the deficient harvest, and the misery resulting from it, and we may therefore hope that it is but temporary, and will disappear with the improved state of the country. The great reduction in the amount of female crime is very remarkable. The daily average number of females in custody has diminished from 60 in 1854 to 12 in 1860 and 1861; and also the proportionably large number of re-committals show that even this small amount of crime is confined to a few, apparently the inhabitants of the towns, and that the female peasantry in the rural districts are almost altogether exempt from it. I regret, however, to be obliged to add that aggravated assaults and faction fights amongst neighbours are still frequent, especially in the neighbourhood of Ennistimon; and I found at the time of my inspection, several men in a better class of life holding good farms, who were suffering long sentences of imprisonment for aggravated assaults resulting from these disgraceful family feuds.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Clare Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	8	2	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
Yards, . . . . .	8	2	Bakery, . . . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	7	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	4	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	4	2	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, .	103	12	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, .	107	14	Lavatories, . . . . .	2	—
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	9	—	Baths, . . . . .	2	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	9	—	Privies, . . . . .	7	2
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Water-closets, . . . . .	13	6
Chapels, . . . . .	1	—	Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Schoolrooms, . . . . .	1	1	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Workshops, . . . . .	3	—	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	11	1
Worksheds, . . . . .	4	—	Tread-wheel, . . . . .	1	—
			Crank Mill, . . . . .	1	—

Stock at time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.
Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	190		
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	150	Shirts, . . . . . 130	Caps, . . . . . 40
Rugs, . . . . .	180	Jackets, . . . . . 260	Shifts, . . . . . 40
Hammocks or Cots, . . . . .	300	Trowsers, . . . . . 130	Gowns, . . . . . 40
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	14	Caps, . . . . . 100	Petticoats, . . . . . 40
		Pairs Shoes, . . . . . 180	Shoes, . . . . . 25

I found this prison, at the time of my visit, in a very creditable state of order and discipline. The buildings secure, clean, and well kept, generally in good repair, except the factory, the roof of which was in a very unsatisfactory state, and some money should be laid out on it at once to prevent an increased expense at a later period. There is an abundant supply of water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and distributed to the different sections of the prison. The sewerage is good and kept effectively flushed; a bath, however, is required, as there is only one for both sexes. The bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing are good and in sufficient quantity. The laundry is good but not partitioned, and the drying-room is not heated. The bakehouse is not used, as it is considered more economical to purchase bread from a contractor. The accommodation in this gaol is much more than will, I trust, ever be required, but the buildings are too scattered, and much expense is incurred by keeping them in repair and heated. There are two small separate prisons, each containing 19 cells, with proper heating apparatus. One of these buildings is now used as a separate prison for females; and I have suggested to the Governor to place as many male prisoners as possible in the other, in such approximate separation as the law will permit, and so not alone avoid the contamination which classification under the 7th Geo. IV., ch. 74, necessarily entails, but also much of the expense of keeping up a large and scattered establishment. No alterations or improvements have been made in the prison buildings during the past year. One male prisoner was

**SOUTH DISTRICT.** sentenced to death, and six to penal servitude in 1860; but three of these had been in custody since 1859. The lock-up is attended by the Governor or head turnkey, and a watchman, who has no other duty, patrols at night, his vigilance being checked by a tell-tale clock. No escape was attempted during 1860 or 1861.

*County of Clare Gaol.*

#### *Juveniles.*

Fifteen juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1860, none of whom could write, and three only could read imperfectly. They all belonged to the county Clare, and the great majority were orphans who had lost one or both parents, four were sent to a reformatory, four were discharged, one juvenile was in custody at the time of my visit, besides a boy of seventeen years of age, who must necessarily be classed as an adult; another adult, twenty-one years of age, was sentenced to a reformatory for five years in addition to one month's imprisonment as a punishment for his offence, but as under the 7th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., ch. 103, no offender whose age exceeds sixteen years is eligible to be sent to a reformatory; this young man was very properly rejected. Two juveniles were likewise sentenced to a reformatory during the present year; one of whom was discharged, by the Executive, in consequence of Glencree, the reformatory named in the order, being full, and application not having been made to the manager of the second Roman Catholic Reformatory at Upton, county Cork, where he could have been transferred by a supplemental order under the 9th section of the Act. From an imperfect knowledge of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., ch. 103, mistakes sometimes occur in carrying out its provisions, which, however, with the exception of one clause, is identical with the Act 5 and 6 William IV., ch. 38, which has been found to work well for many years in England. I believe that the plan adopted by the Recorder of Dublin, that the Governor of the prison should, before trial, ascertain in what reformatory the offender could be received, would prevent much inconvenience.

#### *Lunatics.*

I found 3 males and 1 female in custody. Eight were committed to this gaol during the year. One, J. G., who had been committed to a bridewell as a dangerous lunatic, cut his throat on the night of the 20th July, 1861. This prisoner, while under treatment in the hospital of the gaol, in the care of two prisoners, during their sleep committed suicide, by strangling himself with bandages taken from the wound in his throat. I have inquired into the circumstances of the case, and I believe that no blame attaches to the prison officers; but this is another instance, if such be required, of the utter unfitness of a gaol for the custody of lunatics.

#### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

*From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.*      *From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	15	8	Punishment Cells, . . .	10	3
Other Punishments, . . .	—	2	Other Punishments, . . .	5	—
Total, . . .	15	10	Total, . . .	15	3

	M.	F.
Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement, . . .	15	8

The punishments are inflicted by the authority of the Governor, and the Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

#### *Employment on the day of Inspection.*

##### *Punitive Labour.*

Males—12 at tread-wheel.      Females—4 dressing flax.

##### *Industrial Labour.*

MALES.	FEMALES.
3 Stone-breaking.	2 Spinning.
4 Weaving.	2 Knitting.
1 Winding.	
6 Dressing flax.	

There is no useless waste of human labour in this gaol, and the few prisoners not engaged in prison duties were actively employed in useful works on the day of my inspection. A quantity of flax, purchased by the Local-Inspector at a very cheap rate, gives profitable employment, well suited for prisoners under short committals and those sentenced to longer periods are employed in manufacturing it into materials for prison use. The authorities of this prison deserve much credit for their endeavours to employ the prisoners in such works as are suited to their state. In consequence of the manufacture of materials for prison clothing, and other requirements for prison use, the profit from articles sold is small.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Clare Gaol.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . £5 13s. 6d. | 1860, . £1 9s. 11d.

*Schools.*

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	M.	F.
Average number attending daily,	127	62
	9	9

*School-hours.*—Males—From 1 to 3 o'clock; Females—From 1 to 3 o'clock.

The schoolmaster, who also acts as a discipline officer, is efficient, and has been regularly trained under the National Board of Education. The matron teaches the females, and all, except the very old, learn. The Inspector of National Schools reports, that "the acquirements of the male teacher are good, and he is skilful in his method of conducting the school. The instruction is fair, with the exception of writing and geography, the teacher not being allowed the use of copy-books, blackboards, maps, &c. The female teacher is less skilful, the instruction very limited, and the improvement of the pupils equally so, they do not learn grammar or geography, nor arithmetic beyond the multiplication table; 3 make an attempt at writing on slates, and their reading is very deficient."

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk, for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner—Rye meal and second flour bread, and new milk, in the quantities specified in the dietary table.

Gruel twice a week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

*Contracts.*—Bread,  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, 14s. 8d. per cwt.; Indian meal, 8s. 7d. per cwt.; rice, 16s. per cwt.; meat, 7d. per lb.; new milk, 7s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  per pottle; salt, 1s. 10d. per cwt.; coals, 21s. 6d. per ton; turf,  $11\frac{1}{2}d.$  per kish; straw, 40s. per ton; candles,  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.; soap, 30s. per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner:—

1858, .  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  | 1859, .  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  | 1860, .  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

A few complaints were preferred to me by the prisoners, that the diet was not sufficient, but they appear to have got the full quantity allowed. I tasted the food on the day of my visit and found the quality good. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, and generally report favourably of them.

*Books and Accounts.*

The accounts appear to be kept with much care and accuracy, and are regularly posted, with vouchers attached. The books required by the rules of the Queen's Bench are now provided, and the registries, books, and journals are satisfactorily kept, and both intern and extern officers' books duly signed as required by law.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries for the three preceding years, separately:—

1858, £1,370 12s. 0d. | 1859, £1,339 16s. 11d. | 1860, £1,304 11s. 3d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum, 1858, £31 3s. 5d.; 1859, £34 7s. 3d.; 1860, £42 1s. 7d.; repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners, 1859, £56 15s. 5d.; 1860, £95 15s. 1d.; 1861, £120 14s. 5d. (9 months.)

Q

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Clare Gaol.

## Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Keane, esq., Local				Patk. Slattery, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Inspector, . . . . .	100	0	0	N. Lysaght, 1st Turnkey, .	40	0	0
Giles D'Arcy, esq., Governor,	300	0	0	Michl. Slattery, 2nd do., .	40	0	0
Rev. A. Tatton, Protestant				James Rabitt, 3rd do., .	28	8	0
Chaplain, . . . . .	46	3	0	James Casey, 4th do., Tailor,	28	8	0
Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Ca-				Mary Kenny, 1st Female As-			
tholic Chaplain, . . . . .	46	3	0	sistant, . . . . .	17	8	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physi-				Georgina Palmer, 2nd do.,	17	8	0
cian, . . . . .	54	0	0	Bridget Lysaght, Nurse-			
M. Greene, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0	tender, . . . . .	24	0	0
M. Considine, Clerk, &c., .	42	8	0	James Hillary, Watchman, .	22	8	0
Mary Palmer, Matron, . .	40	0	0				

The superior officers receive their salaries at Assizes, the others monthly; none get rations, but the interns are supplied with fuel. The turnkeys wear a neat uniform, except the head turnkey, who wears his own clothes.

Since last inspection one Turnkey was superannuated, and another appointed.

## Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	248	173
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	189	144
Protestant Chaplain, . . . .	172	127
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	201	159

## Hospitals.

This prison is very healthy, and both the hospitals were unoccupied on the day of my inspection. They were clean and well ventilated, but not furnished with baths. The only death during the last three years was that of a lunatic, who committed suicide in July 1861.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine for the last three years, each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in Hospital, . . . . .	24	29	25
Number of days in Hospital, . .	560	391	400
Cost of Medicine, . . . . .	£7 17s. 10d.	£4 0s. 4d.	£5 13s. 4d.

## Board of Superintendence.

Lord Inchiquin.	Wainright Crowe, esq.	Chas. M. Parkinson, esq.
Captain Andw. Stackpoole.	James Mahon, esq.	Marcus Keane, esq.
John Enright, esq.	George Sampson, esq.	Michael Keriu, esq.
William Kean, esq.	Michael Cullinan, esq.	Nicholas Butler, esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when the accounts are submitted and paid; the larger amounts by cheque to the contractors, by name, and smaller sums are included in a draft given to the Local-Inspector, who produces the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

## Bridewells.

## Bridewells.

I subjoin a tabulated account of the state of the bridewells of this county, several of which are quite unnecessary, and should be closed, especially Six-Mile-Bridge, which is situated within less than 12 miles by railway of the county gaol, frequent trains passing backwards and forwards during the day at a fare of less than one shilling. No Criminal Quarter Sessions are held at Six-Mile-Bridge, and there can be no valid reason for retaining this bridewell. In the other towns where Quarter Sessions are held, the number of prisoners tried is so small, that, without detriment to the public service, the criminal business of the districts might be transferred to Ennis, and the bridewells belonging to them closed. From a return, just received at this office, the numbers appear to have been, at Tulla, 25; Kilrush, 18; Ennistimon, 8; and Killaloe, 5 prisoners, tried during 1861.



STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Clare.  
Bridewells.

	Ennistymon.		Killaloe.		Kilrush.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . . .	136	14	62	8	86	20
Of whom were Drunkards,	70	3	8	2	33	6
No. of Committals in the three quarters preceding Inspection, . . . .	105	18	27	15	70	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	46	1	—	—	18	4
Petty Sessions, . . . .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . . .	Two prisoners kept in this bridewell seven weeks under examination before committal to county gaol for trial; two others were kept two months.		Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, . . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		A grate required in female day-room.	
Security, . . . .	Sufficient.		Yards very insecure.		Yards not secure.	
Accommodation, . . . .	Males' day-room and two cells; females' day-room and two cells.		Males' day-room and two cells; females' day-room and two cells.		Males' day-room and six cells; females' day-room and two cells.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Bedding and blankets sufficient; only one sheet on each bed.		Bedding and blankets sufficient; only one sheet on each bed.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . . .	Plenty; good pump in yard.		Plenty; pump in yard for females.		Sufficient; good pump.	
Sewerage, . . . .	Good.		Good.		Sufficient.	
Dryness and Ventilation, . . . .	Good; very clean and well kept.		Good; very clean and well kept.		Good; very clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d.		5d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . .	£20		£20		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8.		—	
Remarks, . . . .	Visited 7th Oct., 1861. No prisoners.		Visited 3rd Oct., 1861. No prisoners.		Visited 5th Oct., 1861. No prisoners.	

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of  
Clare.

Bridewells.

	Sixmilebridge.		Tulla.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	50	16	68	29
Of whom were Drunkards, .	12	2	7	5
No. of Committals in the three quarters preceding Inspection, .	33	8	57	22
Of whom were Drunkards, .	11	5	4	-
Petty Sessions, . . . . .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . . . .	Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . . . .	Roof tiles and chimney require pointing.		Sufficient.	
Security, . . . . .	Sufficient, except yard for females rendered insecure by a water-closet belonging to Court-house adjoining.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . . . . .	Males' day-room and two cells; females' day-room and two cells.		Males' day-room and four cells; females' day-room and two cells.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, .	Some rugs worn; bedding and blankets sufficient; only one sheet on each bed.		Bedstead requires repairs; bedding sufficient, but blankets old.	
Water, . . . . .	Sufficient; good pump.		Sufficient; good pump.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Dryness and Ventilation, . . . .	Good; very clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house Keeper; salary £8.		Court-house Keeper; salary £8.	
Remarks, . . . . .	Visited 7th Oct., 1861. No prisoners.		Visited 7th Oct., 1861. One prisoner, a lunatic, very troublesome.	

JOHN L'ENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—INSPECTED 22ND AND 25TH JUNE, 1861.

SOUTH-DISTRICT.

County of  
Cork Gaol.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . .	10	1	11	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	17	3	20	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	2	5	7	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude, . . . . .	2	1	3	1	—	1
„ Imprisonment, . . . . .	37	11	48	3	1	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	13	1	14	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders, . . . . .	11	—	11	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	8	7	15	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	6	7	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	6	19	25	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	13	10	23	1	1	2
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	126	66	192	5	2	7

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons Convicted, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Misdemeanants Convicted, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Misdemeanants, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Summary Convictions, . . . . .	—	—	3	2	—	—
Workhouse Offenders, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—
Twice Imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—
Five times Imprisoned and upwards, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

1861, . 192 — 1860, . 179 | 1859, . 165 | 1858, . 178

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## Return of Committals during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861.

County of  
Cork Gaol.

Classification.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder, . . . . .	*9	—	—	2	—	—
Manslaughter, . . . . .	4	—	11	2	5	1
Infanticide, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rape, and attempt at same, . . . . .	11	—	10	—	9	—
Arson, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Abduction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bigamy, . . . . .	2	—	1	—	1	—
Larceny with violence, Highway Robbery, . . . . .	3	5	22	—	20	6
Larceny, and Obtaining Money, &c., under False Pretences, Passing Base Coin, and having Coining Implements, . . . . .	94	107	108	93	168	115
Concealing Birth and Deserting Infants, . . . . .	—	5	—	5	—	1
Stabbing, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	3	—
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	10	—	26	1	14	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	217	51	202	42	162	55
Post Office Embezzlement or Robbery, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—
Horse, Cattle, and Sheep Stealing, . . . . .	17	—	16	1	24	—
Affray and Riot, Disorderly Conduct, using Threats, Poor Law Offences, Breaking Windows, &c., &c., . . . . .	174	124	189	194	181	183
Fishery, Game, and Revenue Cases, . . . . .	4	1	7	4	12	1
Vagrants, . . . . .	9	3	21	2	23	16
Drunkards, . . . . .	22	20	58	20	42	33
Naval and Military Offenders, also Deserters, Lunatics, . . . . .	74	—	46	—	36	—
Debtors, . . . . .	12	14	20	10	16	12
Leaving Service, or other misconduct as Servants, &c., . . . . .	32	4	36	3	37	2
Contempt, &c., . . . . .	20	10	15	3	12	3
Contempt, &c., . . . . .	4	—	—	—	1	2
Total, . . . . .	720	344	790	383	768	432

## Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	71	30
Twice, . . . . .	21	22
Thrice, . . . . .	11	12
Four times and more, . . . . .	20	57
	123	121

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	105	61
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	4	3

Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	211
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	121
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	129
Ditto, of females, . . . . .	82
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	82
Ditto, of females, . . . . .	39

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	35	24
Twice, . . . . .	8	10
Thrice, . . . . .	3	8
Four times and more, . . . . .	6	39
	52	81

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	124	50
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	4	2

Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	238
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	146
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	168
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	107
Highest number of females at any one time, . . . . .	70
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	39

## Punishments for Prison Offences.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . . .	126	58	Punishment Cells, . . . . .	66	20
Other Punishments, . . . . .	2	4	Other Punishments, . . . . .	—	—
	128	62		66	20

\* Six of the above were Italian sailors, charged with the wilful murder of an inhabitant of Passage West, in this county.

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1855, . 313	193	1857, . 186	86	1859, . 178	81	1861, . 168	70
1856, . 187	121	1858, . 151	71	1860, . 129	82		

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Cork Gaol.

There is but one gaol for this large county, covering a surface greater in extent than the twelfth part of the entire area of Ireland, embracing large seaport towns and military stations, where crime must necessarily be greater than in rural districts. It is, therefore, to be expected that the number of committals should be large, and the daily average of prisoners in custody high.

The following table shows that the criminal committals decreased in each succeeding year up to 1860, since which time there has been an increase, although the daily average number of prisoners in custody remained about the same during that year, and up to the beginning of 1861.

*Number of Criminal Committals.*

1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
2,510	1,599	1,438	1,358	1,087	1,028	1,134	1,161

I do not believe that the number of committals, or the daily averages, can be considered as a certain index of the state of crime in a great county, such as Cork, containing seventeen bridewells, the majority not accessible by railway, and the most distant ninety miles from the county gaol, and seventy miles from the railway station. Hence, many of the less grave offenders in the more remote districts are discharged direct from the bridewells, and are never included in the committals to this gaol. I find that, during 1860, 2,391 prisoners were returned as having been committed to the bridewells of this county, out of which 806 were for drunkenness, and 1,583 criminals, deserters, lunatics, &c., while the entire number committed to Cork county gaol, including drunkards, debtors, lunatics, and offenders of every description, amounted, during that period, to only 1,134; many committals to the bridewells are, however, in duplicate and triplicate. I find also, that some prisoners committed to Cork gaol from the more distant parts of the county, spend the entire period of their sentences either in the bridewells or on the road, travelling in charge of the constabulary, who can only provide escorts on certain fixed days, between each of which there is necessarily a long interval. Others undergo a sentence, which the law never contemplated, in consequence of the length of time occupied in transmission before they reach Cork, in cases where their sentences only commence on the arrival of the prisoner at the county gaol. On this subject I found a minute in the visitors' book at Bantry, made by a magistrate of the district a short time previous to my visit to the bridewell, in which he observes that "a female, C. C., sentenced, on the 20th May, to fourteen days' imprisonment in the county gaol, would not be forwarded to Cork until the 29th, making her imprisonment nearly one month."

The subject of prison accommodation for Cork is fraught with difficulties; the prisons for the county and borough are both within the city, and the large district to the west of the county has no regular gaol or district bridewell, and only a number of ordinary bridewells, some affording the most wretched accommodation, notwithstanding which the cost to the county for the maintenance of bridewells during 1860 was £703 8s. 10d., being upwards of 23 per cent. on the entire outlay of the prison establishments. Much suffering must accrue to prisoners from travelling such long distances in winter, particularly through mountainous districts, before they reach the county gaol; and, when discharged in a strange town, penniless and friendless, at an immense distance from home, many must be led into crimes which, under less pressing circumstances, would never have been contemplated, and so become regular habitués of the prison, and as such, a constant burden on the rates; or, if driven to seek relief in the union, still are a charge on the ratepayers, who support equally the prison and the workhouse; and again, from the want of sufficient accommodation in the bridewells—all having but one day-room, and some but one sleeping-room for each sex—the good and the bad, the sane and the insane, the prostitute and the farm-servant (perhaps innocent), may be placed together during night and day, without regard to the results; at the same time I am aware that great expense would be required to make these buildings suitable places of confinement.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
<i>County of</i> Wards, . . . . .	12	9	Kitchen, . . . . .	1	-
<i>Cork Gaol.</i> Yards, . . . . .	13	8	Bakery, . . . . .	1	-
Day Rooms, . . . . .	16	9	Store Rooms, . . . . .	4	-
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	2	2	Laundries, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Drying Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Lavatories, . . . . .	16	9
high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	-	-	Baths, . . . . .	1	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	85	10	Privies, . . . . .	1	-
Single Cells of smaller size, . . . . .	74	85	Water-closets, . . . . .	20	12
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	4	-	Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	1	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	12	-	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	2	2
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	4	2	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	-
Chapel, . . . . .	1	-	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	2	-
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Capstan-mill, . . . . .	1	-
Worksheds, . . . . .	9	6	Other Machines for Labour, . . . . .	-	1

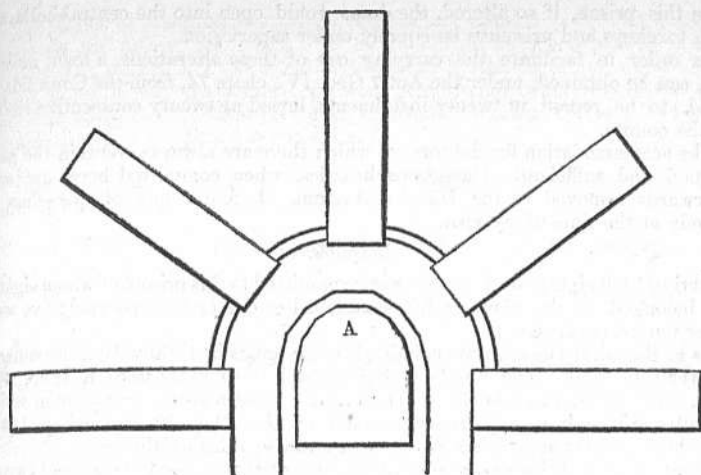
## Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.
Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	252	-	Female Clothing—		
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	270	41	Caps, . . . . .	146	62
Rugs, . . . . .	212	8	Shifts, . . . . .	240	23
Hammocks or Cots, . . . . .	79	22	Gowns, . . . . .	65	34
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	169	-	Petticoats, . . . . .	107	19
Male Clothing—			Stockings, . . . . .	148	80
Shirts, . . . . .	285	40	Shoes, . . . . .	52	14
Jackets, . . . . .	189	5			
Trowsers, . . . . .	256	12			
Caps, . . . . .	460	9			
Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	203	7			

I found the prison buildings, on my inspection, in good repair and order; they were clean, well kept, and secure. There is an ample supply of water, which is pumped by the power of the tread-wheel from the river into a large tank, whence it is distributed by pipes to the baths and lavatories of the different sections of the prison, and then applied to flushing the sewerage, which is effective. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing, is sufficient, and the prisoners are now supplied with warm clothing, made of good frieze, instead of an inferior article composed of flax and cotton, formerly in use. They likewise wear stockings and leather shoes, instead of clogs with canvas uppers, worn without stockings, as heretofore. The kitchen, stores, and school-rooms are good; but the laundry, which has been objected to in former reports of Inspectors-General, although lately enlarged, is still very imperfect. A day-room adjoining would make a good laundry if fitted up with troughs and other appliances, and the alterations could be made at a trifling cost. The buildings occupied by the female prisoners are detached, inconvenient, and totally unfitted for the purposes of a prison. An improvement has lately been effected by throwing several corridors into one, but no alteration could make these blocks of small cells, in which the females are placed, suited for carrying on a proper system of discipline. The old prisons for males contain sixty-eight large cells, partially heated, in which trades are now carried on. The cells are spacious and properly ventilated; but the hot water pipes for heating pass along the corridors instead of through the cells, and consequently much of the heat is lost. One of these prisons could be made to accommodate the female prisoners, if the blocks of buildings more lately built for males, and now being heated by Mr. Ross, were altered so as to be made available for the proper management of prisoners. The annexed diagram of the general plan of these buildings shows that, as they are now constituted, composed of a number of separate blocks not connected together, it would be quite impossible for the Governor to exercise such a supervision over officers and prisoners as is necessary for carrying out discipline in its integrity.

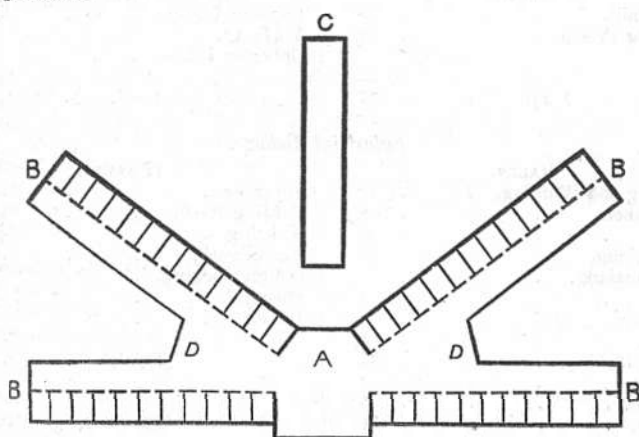


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The cells in these blocks do not contain the number of cubic feet required by law for the introduction of the Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44 ; but if the adjoining corridor were added to each cell in its length, they would answer all the requirements of the Act, and being very secure and strongly built, they would then be well suited for separation. If the two blocks of cells on each side of the central building were prolonged, so as to join it, sufficient of the spaces between the cells, covered in so as to form two large halls, containing staircases and galleries, into which the cells would open, a prison, very secure, and adequate for separation, could be formed, capable of containing the entire number of male criminal prisoners likely to be committed to this gaol. The number of cells in the four blocks, including the spaces now occupied by stairs, are ninety-six, and when the forty-eight other cells, which would be contained in the additions, are included, this prison building would contain 144 cells under one roof. The water-closets and lavatories could be placed within the parts to be covered in.

In order to explain how this could be carried out, I subjoin a rough diagram of the prison, with the alterations as proposed. Of course if larger spaces between the wings were roofed over, it would be an improvement, and, in a great and prosperous county like Cork, the county gaol should be worthy of its wealth and importance.



A Central building. B B B B Wings annexed ; C wing unaltered. D D Central halls, with stairs and galleries, into which the cells would open.

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In this prison, if so altered, the doors would open into the central halls, and both turnkeys and prisoners be equally under supervision.

In order to facilitate the carrying out of these alterations, a loan, interest free, can be obtained, under the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, from the Consolidated Fund, to be repaid in twenty instalments, levied at twenty consecutive assizes for the county.

The accommodation for debtors, of which there are always several in the gaol, is good and sufficient. Dangerous lunatics, when committed here, are soon afterwards removed to the District Asylum. I found one of this class in custody at the time of my visit.

*Juveniles.*

During 1860 eighty-six juveniles were committed to this prison, of whom eighty-one belonged to the county; fifty-two had lost one or both parents; five were under ten years of age.

As in the adult classes, the committals of juveniles in 1860 were more numerous than in 1859. The numbers during the last six years were, in 1856, 283; 1857, 166; 1858, 115; 1859, 74; 1860, 86. 1860 was the first year in which juveniles were sent to reformatories under the Act 21 & 22 Vict., chap. 103 three boys and three girls having been so sentenced during the year.

Nineteen adult prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude in 1860, and twenty in 1861; Twenty-seven to one year's imprisonment in this gaol, and three to two years. No escape from the gaol was attempted in either year; but several prisoners escaped from different bridewells in the county.

The Governor, or his Deputy, regularly attends lock-up; and the vigilance of the night patrol is tested by two tell-tale clocks, placed at the extreme ends of his watch, so as to secure proper attention to his duties. I understand, also, that the Governor often visits the prison at uncertain hours during the night.

*Punishments.*

All the punishments were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, excepting three ordered by magistrates for assaults on prison officers. The Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board, and initialed by the Chairman at its meetings.

	M.	F.
Number sentenced during the year to Solitary Confinement, . . . . .	20	—
„ „ Whipping, . . . . .	5	—

*Employment on day of Inspection.**Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-mill, . . . . .	15	Capstan Pump, . . . . .	20
Cleaning Prison, . . . . .	22	Washing, . . . . .	7
		Cleaning Prison, . . . . .	5
Total, . . . . .	37	Total, . . . . .	32

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and Winding, . . . . .	8	Spinning, . . . . .	4
Shoemakers, . . . . .	2	Carding Wool, . . . . .	4
Tailor, . . . . .	1	Knitting, . . . . .	8
Mat-making, . . . . .	16	Needlework, . . . . .	10
Brush-making, . . . . .	1	Oakum Picking, . . . . .	5
Smith, . . . . .	1	Hospital, . . . . .	2
Carpenter, . . . . .	1	Debtor, . . . . .	1
Mason, . . . . .	1		
Oakum Picking, . . . . .	37	Total, . . . . .	34
Cooking, . . . . .	2		
Hospital, . . . . .	5		
Debtors, . . . . .	11		
Unemployed, . . . . .	3		
Total, . . . . .	80		

The labour of the prisoners is well and usefully applied in the manufacture of materials for prison use. One wing of the old prison is occupied by prisoners employed at trades, and the attention bestowed by the Governor, on this branch of his duties, is very creditable. As may be expected, where the labour of the prisoners is applied to industrial works, the amount realized by the sale of articles manufactured in the prison is considerable.

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Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years:—

1860, . . . £72 7s. 3d. | 1859, . . . £67 4s. 5d.

### Schools.

*School Hours.*—Males, from 12 o'clock, noon, to 2 o'clock, P.M.; and from 6, P.M., to 7, P.M., for adults wishing to go. Females, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	156	34
Average number attending daily,	18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	4 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>5</sub>

Secular instruction is given to the prisoners of both sexes by a qualified teacher, trained under the National Board of Education, and belonging to the 2nd division of the 2nd class. The prison school is in connexion with, and inspected by, the Board of Education; and I subjoin an extract from the report of the Head Inspector of Schools on its state:—

“Cork County Gaol, No. 1, visited 2/5/61.

“The teacher is very well qualified, attentive, zealous, skilful, and efficient.

“The course of instruction comprises reading, spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic, writing, and dictation. The progress made by the pupils present at my last inspection is very respectable, and the proficiency of the others who have been admitted this year is very good. During school hours the teacher is unremitting in his attention to his pupils, and takes every pains to improve their education whilst confided to his charge. His method of keeping the school accounts is very satisfactory.”

I do not consider that a sufficient number of the prisoners receive instruction, and it would be desirable that school-teaching were more extended. Religious instruction is given, under the superintendence of the Chaplains, to the members of the Established Church by lady visitors to the females, and a committee of young men to the males. The Roman Catholics are instructed by the Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers.

### Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 2 pints of sweet milk.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast, 5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, and 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pints of sweet milk.

Class 3.—Juveniles—Breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper, 4 oz. of bread.

All adults, for one month, and under, get gruel for dinner; and all classes twice a week.

*Contracts.*—Brown bread, per 12 lbs., 1s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; household do., per 4 lbs., 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 2d.; Indian corn, per cwt., 10s.; rice, per cwt., 15s.; meat, per lb. (mutton) 7d.; sweet milk, per gallon, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 15s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 2s. 6d.; soap, no contract, but usually pay, per cwt., 20s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Gaol,	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d.	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d.	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
Hospital, . . .	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.

SOUTH  
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Cork Gaol.

A few complaints were made to me by prisoners, of the food supplied to them. I tasted what was prepared on the day of my inspection, and found it good; and the Chaplains, who inspect the supply regularly, report favourably of it. One of the female prisoners also made a complaint against a female officer, for ill-treatment of her when under a former sentence. I inquired into the facts, and believe the charge to be groundless.

#### Books and Accounts.

I was much pleased with the manner with which the books and accounts are kept in this prison. The various registries and journals appear to furnish accurate information on all matters of crime, discipline, and finance; and the accounts are regularly posted up, with proper vouchers attached.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries for the three preceding years:—

1860, £3,049 1s. 6d. | 1859, £2,714 2s. 10d. | 1858, £2,652 17s. 9d.

Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners, 1859, £296 11s. 5d.; 1860, £377 12s.; 1861 (9 months), £377 6s. 3d.

#### Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Penrose, Local Inspector, . . . . .	200	0	0	R. C. Buckmaster, Turnkey, . . . . .	31	4	0
Rev. Isaac M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	46	3	0	Denis Hennessy, Turnkey, . . . . .	31	4	0
Rev. John P. Clancy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	46	3	0	William Noble, Turnkey, . . . . .	31	4	0
Wm. Beamish, Surgeon, . . . . .	74	0	0	Edward O'Sullivan, Turnkey, . . . . .	31	4	0
Wm. C. Townsend, Apothecary, . . . . .	20	0	0	John Bartley, Turnkey, . . . . .	31	4	0
John Joyce, Governor, . . . . .	300	0	0	Daniel Higgins, Turnkey, . . . . .	31	4	0
Maurice FitzGerald, Head Turnkey, . . . . .	55	0	0	John Griffin, Turnkey, . . . . .	31	4	0
James Martin, Storekeeper, . . . . .	40	8	2	Charles Vaughan, . . . . .	31	4	0
Ptk. Sheehan, Gatekeeper, . . . . .	44	4	0	P. O'Sullivan, Schoolmaster, . . . . .	40	0	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Turnkey, . . . . .	44	4	0	Wm. Sweney, Messenger, . . . . .	18	5	0
Edmd. Cudmore, Turnkey, . . . . .	41	12	0	Louisa Renwick, Matron, . . . . .	50	0	0
Baker, . . . . .	39	0	0	Hannah Connell, Assistant-Matron, . . . . .	26	0	0
Wm. Thompson, Turnkey, . . . . .	33	16	0	Catherine Thompson, Sub-Matron, . . . . .	21	0	0
Weaver, . . . . .	31	4	0	Maria Sherwood, Sub-Matron, . . . . .	21	0	0
James O'Hea, Turnkey, . . . . .				Mary Byrne, Nurse, Male Hospital, . . . . .	20	0	0
Patrick O'Shea, Turnkey, . . . . .				[Vacant], Nurse and Sub-Matron, . . . . .	23	8	0
				Cath. Curran, Searcher, &c., . . . . .	15	12	0

All intern officers are supplied with fuel and light, but none receive rations. The male officers wear a neat uniform. The extern officers and the Governor are paid their salaries monthly, the subordinates weekly.

#### Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	110	50
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	159	78
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	194	94
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	370	173
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	366	173

#### Hospitals.

The sanitary state of this prison is now satisfactory, and the hospital accommodation is sufficient, but inconveniently placed at the top of the central block of building, and the wards are not furnished with waterclosets.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths, for the last three years:—

	1860.	1859.	1858.	SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Cork Gaol.
Number in Hospital, . . .	124	196	168	
Total number of Days, . . .	2,484	5,175	3,575	
Number of Deaths, . . .	—	5	3	
Cost of Medicine, . . .	£25 8s. 4d.	£28 3s. 6d.	£20 0s. 2d.	

*Board of Superintendence.*

Simon Dring, esq., County High Sheriff.	Daniel Connor, esq.	Daniel Clanchy, esq.
John Isaac Heard, esq.	Jn. McCarthy O'Leary, esq.	Thomas Garde, esq.
Denham W. J. Norreys, esq.	William R. Meade, esq.	Lord Viscount Boyle.
Robert Nettles, esq.	Sampson T.W. Trench, esq.	Honourable Robert Hare.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when all accounts are submitted and paid by cheque to the parties entitled to receive the amounts. This branch of the administration of the prison is conducted in a business-like manner.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

The bridewells of this county are for the most part very defective, and wanting in prison requirements.

*Castletown-Berehaven.*—I understand that £800 has lately been voted for the erection of a bridewell at Castletown-Berehaven, instead of the present wretched building.

*Fermoy.*—A new bridewell has been built at Fermoy, but is not yet in use. The exercising grounds are insecure, and some alterations will be required before it can be certified for occupation by prisoners. The old bridewell is very dilapidated and insecure. On 30th June, 1860, P. S., a boy aged 15 years, in custody for larceny, escaped out of this bridewell by climbing the wall of the exercising yard. On the 21st October, 1860, M. S., a female, also in custody for larceny, escaped by slipping out behind the Bridewell keeper, and hasping the door after her, so that he could not follow, and as the outside door had merely a latch, she easily effected her escape. The Board of Superintendence having investigated this case, resolved that "The keeper was culpable in not having the door locked after his entry to the yard, and fined him ten shillings." This prisoner was retaken, by the servant of the Bridewell keeper, a few days afterwards.

*Clonakilty.*—On 12th August, 1860, D. F., a boy 15 years of age, escaped from Clonakilty Bridewell, in consequence of which the keeper was dismissed. The boy was retaken at Bandon on the following night.

*Youghal.*—On the 1st October, 1860, three prisoners committed for burglary and robbery, attempted to escape, but did not succeed. They have been since sentenced to penal servitude for six years each.

I subjoin, in a tabulated form, the state of the bridewells of this county.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.]

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Cork.

Bridewells.

	Bandon.		Bantry.		Castletown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	206	67	142	29	78	26
Of whom were Drunkards,	40	4	83	1	48	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	44	15	16	5	9	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	-	5	2	2	-
Petty Sessions, .	Weekly — every Monday.		Fortnightly—every second Thursday.		Fortnightly—every second Friday.	
Transmittals, .	Every Wednesday.		On Mondays.		On Saturdays.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good.		In good order.		Very bad.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient.		Fair.		Quite insecure.	
Accommodation, .	Males—day-room, 4 cells; females—day-room, 4 cells.		2 day-rooms; 6 cells.		One room for each sex; no cells.	
Furniture and Bedding and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient for accommodation.	
Water, . . .	Pump under repair.		None.		None.	
Sewerage, . . .	None; the cess-pools clearable only through the building.		None.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, and well kept.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly, but in very bad repair.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	Males, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; Females, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$		Males, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; Females, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$		$3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30		£25		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	£5 for Court-house keeper.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.		None.	
Remarks, . . .	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	
	Visited June, 1861.		Visited 5th June, 1861.		Visited 6th June, 1861.	



STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Cork.  
Bridewells.

Charleville.		Clonakilty.		Dunmanway.		Fermoy.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
78	23	167	30	82	15	308	162
22	8	79	5	36	1	124	33
12	8	41	6	11	2	40	19
4	2	16	1	6	1	14	2
Fortnightly — every second Monday.		Weekly — Thursdays.		Fortnightly — on Mondays.		Fortnightly — on Mondays.	
Tuesdays.		Tuesdays.		Tuesdays.		Wednesdays.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Some illegal.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Good.		Good.		Sufficient.		Dilapidated.	
Secure.		Sufficient.		Imperfect.		Quite insecure.	
2 day-rooms, 6 cells.		Males—day-room, 4 cells; females—day-room, 2 cells.		Males—1 day-room, 1 cell; females—1 day-room, 1 cell.		2 day-rooms, 7 cells.	
Sufficient.		Adequate.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
None. A pump outside gate, but out of repair.		None, but a spring well near.		None.		None.	
Sufficient.		None.		Effective.		Bad.	
Very clean and well kept.		Clean, and well kept.		Clean, and well kept.		Clean.	
2½d.		3d.		2½d. for both.		2½d. for both.	
£20		£25		£20		£30	
None; has a pension.		None.		None.		None.	
—		—		—		A new bridewell nearly finished.	
Visited 20th October, 1861—no prisoners in custody.		Visited June, 1861.		Visited June, 1861.		Visited 27th June, 1861.	

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Cork. Bridewells.	—	Kanturk.		Kinsale.		Macroon.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .		90	11	66	40	118	17
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .		27	4	34	32	57	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .		36	7	4	4	11	—
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .		4	2	2	2	2	—
Petty Sessions, . . .	Fortnightly — on Saturdays.	Weekly — on Saturdays.		Fortnightly — on Wednesdays.			
Transmittals, . . .	Mondays and Tuesdays.	Mondays and Wednesdays.		On Thursdays.			
Committals, . . .	Correct.	Correct.		Correct.			
Registry, . . .	Correct.	Correct.		Correct.			
Repairs and Order, . .	Prison in fair repair, but the keeper's house in bad repair.	Very good.		Sufficient.			
Security, . . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.			
Accommodation, . . .	2 day-rooms, 6 cells.	Males, day-room, 3 cells, 1 for drunkards; females, day-room, 2 cells, 1 for drunkards.		2 day-rooms, 6 cells.			
Furniture and Bedding Utensils,	Sufficient.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.			
Water, . . .	None.	None.		None.			
Sewerage, . . .	Defective.	None.		None.			
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and well kept.	Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.			
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	3½d. for both.	2½d. for both.		3¼ for both.			
Salary of Keeper, . .	£25	£20		£25			
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper; salary, £5.	None.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.			
Remarks, . . .	—	—		—			
	Visited 28th June, 1861.	Visited June, 1861.		Visited 28th June, 1861.			

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Cork.  
Bridewells.

Mallow.		Midleton.		Millstreet.		Mitchelstown.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
277	64	134	59	117	7	117	41
129	15	54	15	101	1	76	12
58	8	32	15	19	2	8	6
18	2	10	1	15	1	7	3
Weekly — on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly — on Thursdays.		Fortnightly — on Mondays.		Fortnightly — on Fridays.	
Wednesdays.		Saturdays.		Tuesdays.		Irregular.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct, but number of meals for present quarter not entered.	
Sufficient.		Good.		Pretty good.		Sufficient.	
Sufficient.		Satisfactory.		Very defective.		Sufficient.	
2 day-rooms, 6 cells.		2 day-rooms, 6 cells.		Only 1 cell and 2 small rooms for prisoners of both sexes.		Males, small day-room, 2 cells with small windows; females, 1 cell without fire-place.	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
A tank has been erected.		Good well on premises.		None.		None.	
None.		None; the cesspools cleared through the house.		None.		Cesspools cleared outside.	
Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.		Very clean, but damp.		Clean and well kept.	
3d. for males, 2½d. for females.		3d. for both.		3½d. for both.		2½d. for both.	
£30		£25		£20		£20	
Court-keeper, £5.		Court-keeper, £5.		None.		None.	
—		Local Board formed.		Quite unfit for a prison.		Local Board formed.	
Visited 27th June, 1861.		Visited 26th June, 1861.		Visited 28th June, 1861.		Visited 2nd December, 1861.	

R

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of  
Cork.

Bridewells.

	Queenstown.		Skibbereen.		Youghal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	204	154	157	33	50	28
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	45	80	84	4	9	12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	74	32	31	6	3	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	21	17	10	2	—	—
Petty Sessions, . . .	Weekly—on Mondays.		Weekly—on Wednesdays.		Weekly—on Thursdays.	
Transmittals, . . .	Tuesday.		Mondays.		Fridays.	
Committals, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In fair order.		In fair order.		In sound repair.	
Security, . . .	Fair.		Sufficient.		Walls low.	
Accommodation, . . .	2 day-rooms, 11 cells.		Males, day-room, 3 cells, one for drunkards; females, day-room, 2 cells.		2 day-rooms and 6 cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Sheets deficient.		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . .	Well supplied.		A well on the premises.		None.	
Sewerage, . . .	Fair.		Fair.		Bad; cesspools cleared through the building.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean, and well kept.		Satisfactory.		Clean, and well kept; but damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, . . .	3½d. for both.		Males, 3½d.; Females, 3¼d.		2½d. for both.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25		£25		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . . .	Local Board formed. Visited June, 1861.		Local Board formed. Visited June, 1861.		Local Board formed. Visited 26th June, 1861.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF CORK GAOL.—VISITED THE 25TH JUNE, 1861, AND 13TH FEBRUARY, 1862.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class,	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	23	19	42	1	—	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	6	9	15	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	9	1	10	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	51	37	88	1	—	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—
Summary Convictions—Vagrants, . . . . .	1	—	3	—	—	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

1861.		1860.		1859.		1858.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	6	7	6	7	5	7	6

Committals during 1859, 1860, and 1861.

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	35	3	30	3	29	3
Larceny, and Obtaining Money under False Pretences, . . . . .	97	109	51	108	104	112
Ditto, with violence, Highway Robbery and Burglary, . . . . .	4	—	5	—	20	3
Rape, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	27	19	34	25	44	19
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	2	—	3	—	5	2
Disorderly Conduct, using Threats, Poor Law Offences, Cruelty to Animals, Nuisance, Prison Breach, Breaking Windows, &c., . . . . .	135	330	198	387	199	328
Leaving Service, Trespass, &c., . . . . .	9	—	7	—	4	—
Lunatics, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	9	16	42	46	79	103
Deserters, . . . . .	38	—	21	—	25	—
Total, . . . . .	358	477	391	569	519	570

R 2

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## Re-committals and Averages.

City of Cork Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.	
		M. F.		M. F.
Re-committals—Once,	10	42	Re-committals—Once,	9 23
Twice,	1	12	Twice,	1 7
Thrice,	—	6	Thrice,	— 2
Four times and more,	—	5	Four times and more,	1 2
Total,	11	65	Total,	11 39
Average daily number, exclusive of debtors,	36	42	Average daily number, exclusive of debtors,	48 37
Average daily number in Hospital,	1	2	Average daily number in Hospital,	2 1
Highest number at any one time,	102		Highest number at any one time,	134
Lowest ditto,	55		Lowest ditto,	69
Highest number of males at any one time,	53		Highest number of males at any one time,	65
Ditto of females,	59		Lowest ditto,	34
Lowest number of males at any one time,	21		Highest number of females at any one time,	69
Ditto of females,	27		Lowest ditto,	25

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

1860. 23rd May.	1859. 11th Feb.	1858. 3rd March.	1857. 25th Jan.	1856. 14th Dec.	1855. 26th April.	1854. 5th Feb.
102	119	157	224	196	225	311

I regret to find a great increase in the number of committals to the gaol of the city of Cork in 1860 and 1861. The offences are, however, not generally of a grave character, if we except highway robbery and burglary, which have increased from four cases in 1859, and five in 1860, to 23 in 1861. As there is a bridewell in the city to which all drunkards are sent, prisoners committed for that vice within the city boundaries are not included in the preceding returns. The great increase in the number of vagrants and beggars in the present year, shows plainly that here, as elsewhere, poverty is one of the principal causes which help to fill our gaols.

From the following table it appears that the committals and daily average numbers in custody yearly diminished during the last ten years, up to the end of 1859; and we may therefore conclude that the present increase is due to circumstances of a temporary nature, and not to a greater tendency to crime in the population of the city.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number committed,	2,553	2,282	2,224	1,618	1,605	1,458	1,195	835	960	1,089
Daily average,	234	222	206	170	168	158	117	76	78	91

Nine prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude in 1860, and 19 in 1861. No escape was attempted in either year.

This is, I believe, the only gaol in Ireland where discipline is not interfered with by the presence of lunatics, but one having been committed to it since 1859. A few have been placed temporarily in the city bridewell, but they were almost immediately afterwards removed to the lunatic asylum of the district.

*Juveniles.*

Sixty juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1860; 44 of whom were natives of the borough, and 44 had lost one or both parents. The number of committals of juveniles increased in 1860, but not in the same ratio as in the adult classes. The numbers were, 1857, 248; 1858, 126; 1859, 52; 1860, 60; 1861, 55: 1860 was, however, the first year in which the Reformatory School Act, 21 & 22 Vict., ch. 103, was put in force in this borough, eight boys and four girls having been sentenced to reformatories during that year.



Accommodation.

			SOUTH DISTRICT.		
			City of Cork Gaol.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	9	9	Worksheds, . . . . .	1	—
Yards, . . . . .	6	5	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	6	9	Store Rooms, . . . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	22	8	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	36	54	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	36	54	Lavatories, . . . . .	9	9
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	6	1	Baths, . . . . .	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	18	1	Privies, . . . . .	17	14
Hospital Rooms, Marshalsea, . . . . .	3	3	Water-closets, . . . . .	1	1
Chapels, . . . . .	1	1	Reception Room, . . . . .	1	—
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	—
Workshops, . . . . .	1	2	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	—
			Crank Mill, . . . . .	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour, . . . . .	1	—

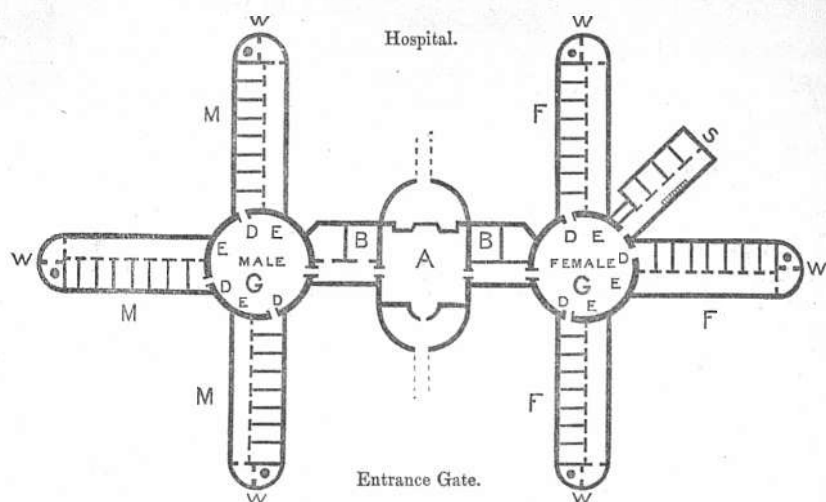
Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.
Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	210	Shirts, . . . . . 145	Caps, . . . . . 133
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	209	Jackets, . . . . . 142	Shifts, . . . . . 100
Rugs, . . . . .	230	Trowsers, . . . . . 85	Gowns, . . . . . 89
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	230	Caps, . . . . . 86	Petticoats, . . . . . 117
		Pairs Shoes and Clogs, 154	Stockings, . . . . . 24
			Shoes (Clogs), . . . . . 48
			Aprons, . . . . . 85
			Neckerchiefs, . . . . . 141

I found the prison buildings throughout in good repair, secure, very clean, and well kept. The ventilation in the cells has been improved; but the cell windows are much too small. The sewerage is good, and regularly flushed with an abundant supply of water, which in summer is conducted from the city reservoir to tanks placed on the top of the gaol, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the prison. During winter, when there is an ample supply of water from wells in the prison grounds, the power of the tread-wheel is applied to fill the tanks from them. I found the bedding, blankets, and prison clothing, all of good quality, and the supply sufficient. Since last inspection two waterclosets and a bath have been put up in the hospital, and the stone breakers' shed and one workroom have been partitioned; but another workroom, where prostitutes are placed, has not yet been divided, and the laundry is without separation; it is likewise inconveniently placed, without proper appliances, and the drying-room is small and imperfect. There is a large reception ward near the gate, with a good bath attached, where males are lodged on admission, and until they have been inspected by the Medical Officer. The kitchen and stores are good; and the prison is sufficiently supplied with baths; but although there is every facility for carrying out the separate system, it has not been attempted here, except in a small wing on the female side, marked S on the ground plan, page 246, where eight cells have been heated and fitted with bells for separation.

Although this gaol has been built for upwards of thirty years, its construction is much superior to that of most prisons in Ireland, excepting the very newest; and it could, with trifling alterations, be adapted to the purposes of an improved prison discipline.

If the present entrances to the corridors at D D D, were altered to E E E, there would be sufficient supervision from the central halls, and one officer of each sex on duty could, unassisted, attend to all the prisoners in custody. Two wings on the male side are already heated; and I was informed on my late visit that the Board of Superintendence were prepared to enter into a contract for heating the remainder of the male division of the gaol. I beg, however, to suggest that it would be desirable to finish the improvements already in progress, and to heat the female prison also, so that when the other arrangements necessary for carrying out separation in its integrity are made, this most desirable system of prison discipline may be put in force, and the vicious classification under the Act 7th Geo. IV., ch. 74, got rid of.



**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
City of  
Cork Gaol.

A Governor's house. B B Officers' quarters and prison offices. M M M Prison for males. F F F Prison for females. S Wing fitted up for separation. W W Waterclosets and lavatories. G G Central halls belonging to each prison.

Some of the day-rooms have been divided and formed into cells, but being dark, are only used for refractory prisoners; they are quite unsuited for that purpose, but if windows were opened in the outer walls, they would become equal to the other cells in the prison.

The Governor regularly attends lock-up, and a male officer patrols at night, but there are no tell-tale clocks by which his watchfulness can be tested. These can now be procured at a very cheap rate (£2 6s. each), and no gaol should be without them.

#### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . . .	38	71	Punishment Cells, . . . . .	49	23
Other Punishments, . . . . .	-	-	Other Punishments, . . . . .	-	-

The punishments in this prison during the year were all, except three, inflicted by the authority of the Governor. One male prisoner was, by order of a magistrate, twice sentenced, for assaults on prison officers, to solitary confinement for one month, and another to fourteen days for a like offence. The Punishment Book is submitted regularly to the meetings of the Board of Superintendence.

	M.	F.
Number sentenced during the year 1860 to solitary confinement, . . . . .	9	14
Whipping, . . . . .	5	-

#### *Employment.*

##### *Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.
Tread-wheel, . . . . .	12	2
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	9	4
Cleaning, . . . . .	3	
Do. Walks, . . . . .	1	

##### *Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.
Weaving, . . . . .	4	Picking Oakum, . . . . . 10
Winding, . . . . .	2	Knitting, . . . . . 10
Mat-making, . . . . .	5	Sewing, . . . . . 2
Picking Oakum, . . . . .	2	Binding, . . . . . 2
Tin-work, . . . . .	1	Spinning, . . . . . 1
Clog-making, . . . . .	1	Carding, . . . . . 1
Brush-making, . . . . .	1	Not employed, . . . . . 8
Tailoring, . . . . .	1	Debtor, . . . . . 1
Debtors, . . . . .	5	

I was much pleased with the spirit of industry which I found to prevail in this prison, and the Governor appears anxious to carry out the true principle on which prison labour should be based, to train the ignorant, the idle, and the vicious, to habits of order and industry, and so put them in a way, after discharge, to earn their bread by honest labour. I found the prisoners usefully employed, according to their capacities, on both my visits. All the prison clothing, bedding, &c., except blankets, are manufactured and made up in the prison. The net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, was £53 2s. in 1859, but only £16 16s. 8d. in 1860, in consequence, I understand, of the prisoners being engaged in the manufacture of materials for prison clothing, and other requirements for prison use.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
City of  
Cork Gaol.

### *Schools.*

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860, . . . . .	105	36
Average number attending daily, . . . . .	13	4

*School Hours.*—Males—From 10, A.M. to 4 o'clock, P.M.; two hours each class. Females—From 10, A.M. to 4 o'clock, P.M.; two hours each class.

The teacher whom I found in charge of the school has been trained by the National Board of Education, and ranks 2nd division of 2nd class. He appears to be a very efficient officer, and devotes six hours each day to instruction. The pupils are divided into three classes, each of which is taught for two hours; and their progress, as far as I could judge, is satisfactory. The females are taught by a school-matron, who appears anxious and attentive. The schools are not inspected, except by the Chaplains. Some maps and other school requisites are required. Religious instruction is carefully attended to here. Sisters of Mercy instruct the Roman Catholic females, and the sick of both sexes in hospital; and a Protestant lady visiter, those of her own religious persuasion, of which, however, there are but very few committed.

### *Dietary and Contracts.*

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. Indian meal and rice hommony, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, 2 pints sweet milk.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. Indian meal and rice in hommony, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, 1½ pints sweet milk.

Class 3.—Males and Females under 15—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread, 1 pint oatmeal soup. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary of prisoners whose term shall not exceed one Calendar month:—

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. Indian meal and rice hommony, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint oatmeal soup.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. Indian meal and rice in hommony, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint oatmeal soup.

Class 3.—Males and females under 15—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread, 1 pint oatmeal soup. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1s. 3½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 11d.; Indian corn, per ton, £9 14s.; rice, per cwt., 16s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; coals, per ton, 17s. 2d.; straw, per ton, £2; soap, per cwt., 28s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861, . 2½d. | 1860, . 2¾d. | 1859, . 2½d. | 1858, . 2d.

The food supplied to the prisoners on the days of my visits was good, and its quality is regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who report favourably of it. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no just cause of complaint.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.City of  
Cork Gaol.

## Books and Accounts.

Much care and attention is bestowed on the registries, books, and accounts, and they appear to be kept with praiseworthy neatness and accuracy. The accounts are printed at the close of each year, and full and minute details are given.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries for the three preceding years:—

1860, . £1,687 18s. 2d. | 1859, . £1,566 10s. 10d. | 1858, . 1,657 7s. 5d.

Average cost of each prisoner, 1859, £20 11s. 8d.; 1860, £21 12s. 9d.; 1861, £20 8s. 5d. Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners, 1859, £78 1s. 11d.; 1860, £213 1s. 7d.; 1861 (9 months), £185 18s. 8d.

## Officers and Salaries.

James C. Perry, esq., R.N., Local Inspector, . . .	£100 0 0	John Radford, Turnkey and Tailor, . . .	£31 4 0
Rev. W. C. Neligan, Protest- ant Chaplain, . . .	46 3 0	Maurice Sullivan, Turnkey and Smith, . . .	31 4 0
Rev. Cornelius Tuomy, Ro- man Catholic Chaplain, . .	46 3 0	William Barrett, Turnkey and Weaver, . . .	31 4 0
Wm. Beamish, M.D., Surgeon, .	55 0 0	Daniel McMahon, Turnkey	31 4 0
Wm. T. Jones, Apothecary, .	10 0 0	William Houran, do., do.,	31 4 0
John B. Murphy, Governor, .	250 0 0	Arthur Hassett, do., do.,	31 4 0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk, . . .	72 4 0	Corn. O'Leary, Schoolmaster,	35 0 0
George Furlong, Turnkey and Weaver, . . .	42 18 0	Margaret Killeher, Matron,	39 0 0
John Stanley, Turnkey, . .	36 6 0	Mary A. Ellis, Assist. Matron,	27 6 0
John Barry, Turnkey and Weaver, . . .	31 4 0	Sarah E. Kemp, School- mistress, . . .	24 0 0
		E. Radford, Nursetender, .	27 6 0
		Jane Stanley, Searcher, .	5 0 0

Since last inspection one Turnkey and one Nursetender were superannuated; one Turnkey removed to the Bridewell; one Turnkey died, one Nursetender and three Turnkeys appointed by the Board to fill vacancies.

## Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . .	174	89
Surgeon, &c., . . .	366	175
Protestant Chaplain, . .	153	73
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	159	73

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, and all intern officers with coals.

## Hospitals.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in Hospital, . . .	569	58	92
“ of Days, . . .	715	1,494	1,637
Deaths, . . .	—	—	1
Cost of Medicine, . . .	£11 6s. 4d.	£6 11s. 11d.	£9 5s. 1d.

The hospital accommodation attached to this prison is excellent, and invalids have proper places for exercise. That for males is laid out as a garden. There are three large wards for males, and three for females; but waterclosets only off one ward for each sex, which is on the ground-floor and tiled.

The prison is very healthy, and there has been no death in it since 1858. I found the hospital building on both my visits clean and well kept.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Sir John Arnott, M.P., Mayor, J.P.	John W. Clery, esq., J.P.	Michael J. Collins, esq., T.C.	SOUTH DISTRICT.  City of Cork Gaol.
Barthw. Gibbings, esq., J.P.	Daniel Donegan, esq., J.P.	Isaac Julian, esq., T.C.	
Wm. L. Perrier, esq., J.P.	Cornelius Keller, esq., Alderman.	George J. Wycherly, esq., M.D., T.C.	
William Jas. Shaw, esq., J.P.	Pierce FitzGerald, esq., T.C.	Robt. Scott, esq., Alderman.	

The Board meets every month in the board-room attached to the bridewell in the city, for the discharge of business. All accounts are paid by cheques given to the Local Inspector for the entire amount, who pays liabilities and produces receipts at next meeting.

*City Bridewell.*

*Bridewell.*

I found this building in a good state of repair, clean, and orderly. The books appear to be carefully kept. The following tables show the committals to this bridewell during the last two years, and how the cases were disposed of:—

*From the 1st of January to 31st December, 1860.*

Males, . . . . .	3,356	Bailed, . . . . .	48
Females, . . . . .	1,916	Discharged, . . . . .	4,320
Sent to Gaol, . . . . .	879	Drunkards, . . . . .	3,650
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, . . . . .	11		
Sent to County Gaol, . . . . .	9	Total, . . . . .	5,272
Sent to Workhouse, . . . . .	5		

*From the 1st of January to 31st December, 1861.*

Males, . . . . .	3,092	Bailed, . . . . .	56
Females, . . . . .	1,547	Discharged, . . . . .	3,551
Sent to Gaol, . . . . .	1,000	Drunkards, . . . . .	2,697
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, . . . . .	6		
Sent to Infirmary, . . . . .	1	Total, . . . . .	4,639
Sent to County Gaol, . . . . .	25		

*Officers and Salaries.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Howard Rice, Keeper, . . . . .	120	13	4	Edward Halloran, tempo-			
Allen Wolfe, Turnkey, . . . . .	39	15	0	rary Assistant Turnkey, . . . . .	6	0	0
Richard Shorten, do., . . . . .	39	15	0	Ellen Connolly, Matron, . . . . .	30	9	6
Allen Wolfe, jun., do., . . . . .	30	15	0	Thomas Brosnan, Scavenger, . . . . .	18	11	0
William Plant, do., . . . . .	39	15	0				
Maurice Sullivan, do., . . . . .	9	0	0	Total, . . . . .	334	13	10

The male officers are provided with uniforms, but no rations.

Annexed is the total cost of the bridewell, and the number of committals to it during the last ten years:—

Years.	Total Cost.			Daily Average.	Number Committed.
	£	s.	d.		
1852	499	4	11	44	13,581
1853	460	13	3	39	12,931
1854	635	7	3	40	11,317
1855	614	0	1	30	8,596
1856	556	19	10	30	8,436
1857	494	15	0	28	7,584
1858	520	12	7	24	6,284
1859	392	17	1	24	6,559
1860	496	6	11	20	5,272
1861	513	3	10	18	4,639

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED THE 24TH AND 25TH OF JULY, 1861.

County of  
Galway  
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1
TRIED.						
<i>At Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	6	2	8	1	1	2
„ Misdemeanors, &c., . . . .	1	2	3	—	1	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	3	2	5	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, . . . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	1	1
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	4	6	10	1	2	3
Gross Total, . . . . .	23	22	45	2	6	8

Total number in gaol on day of inspection, and on corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

24th July, 1858, . . . . .	62	24th July, 1860, . . . . .	75
„ 1859, . . . . .	65	„ 1861, . . . . .	45

Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January to day of inspection, 24th July, 1861:—

—	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	5	—	11	1	7	—
Larceny, . . . . .	48	29	49	43	18	26
Do., with violence, (Highway Robbery), . . . . .	3	1	—	—	—	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	96	33	147	33	60	24
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	28	10	17	3	2	—
Arson, . . . . .	5	6	2	2	1	—
Disorderly Conduct, Using Threats, Poor Law Offences, Breaking Windows, &c., . . . . .	11	38	37	32	27	7
Drunkards, . . . . .	10	20	13	7	8	12
Vagrants, . . . . .	7	13	10	18	7	13
Lunatics, . . . . .	11	5	15	5	12	5
Offences against Fishery and Revenue Laws, . . . . .	6	—	19	4	8	—
Leaving Service—Trespass, . . . . .	2	6	14	10	7	—
Other Offences, . . . . .	—	2	3	1	5	2
Total, . . . . .	232	163	337	159	162	89

## Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860, From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	—	—	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	10	21
Twice, . . . . .	8	10	Twice, . . . . .	—	1
Thrice, . . . . .	—	2	Thrice, . . . . .	—	1
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—	Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—
Total, . . . . .	8	12	Total, . . . . .	10	23



Re-committals and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	50	18	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	35	19
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	3	2	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	3	4
Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	89		Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	69	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	49		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	40	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	67		Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	49	
Ditto, of Females, . . . . .	23		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	23	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	33		Highest number of Females at any one time, . . . . .	29	
Ditto, of Females, . . . . .	12		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	8	

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County of Galway Gaol.

The highest number of prisoners in custody at any one time in this gaol for the last seven years was 148, on 15th July, 1854.

I regret to find that the anticipations of my colleague, which he expressed in his Report after his inspection of Galway County Gaol in May, 1860, have been fully realized; and it will be seen by reference to the foregoing tables, that the committals to this gaol during the past year have been considerably more numerous than in any previous year, for a long period. The numbers of committals, exclusive of debtors, were—in 1855, 443; in 1856, 411; in 1857, 463; in 1858, 410; in 1859, 390; and in 1860, 484.

As this large increase of nearly one-fourth in the number of committals in 1860 calls for grave inquiry, I have felt it my duty to alter the ordinary tables of committals, and give more fully the criminal statistics of the county for the present and the last two years, classified under different heads, in order to show the crimes in each case, so that a conclusion may be arrived at as to the best means of combating the evil. By reference to these tables it will be seen, that common assaults compose the great majority of the offences committed within the county. Last year their number increased from 129 in 1859, to 180 in 1860; and during the first seven months of the present year eighty-four prisoners have been committed for that offence, of whom twenty-four were women. In this number are not included cases of disorderly conduct, using threats, &c., nor aggravated assaults.

The cordial co-operation of all classes of society in this county, otherwise free from more serious crimes, is urgently called for to suppress those constant appeals of the peasantry to brute force as a means of asserting rights which ought to be determined by the competent tribunals of the country. I am, however, happy to add, that there has been a considerable diminution in the number of aggravated assaults lately, their number having decreased from 38 in 1859, to 20 in 1860, and 2 in 1861. In like manner, cases of arson have decreased from 11 in 1859, to 4 in 1860, and 1 in 1861. There has been no highway robbery in the county since 1859, and larcenies have not increased, except among women. Under those circumstances we may reasonably hope, that by the united exertions of the peaceful inhabitants, the county of Galway will be relieved from this principal item in its criminal calendar.

Although the number of committals to the County Gaol for drunkenness are very few, being 30 in 1859, 20 in 1860, and 20 in the present year, this must not be taken as a true criterion of the state of temperance in the county; and I fear that many of the assaults committed may be traced to drink. I find that in 1859, 484 drunkards were sent to the different bridewells of the county, and in 1860, 330. Some of these returns may be in duplicate, still they show that the vice is largely indulged in, but is nevertheless on the decrease.

I found in custody on the day of my inspection forty-five prisoners of both sexes, twenty-three males, and twenty-two females. Of these, ten were lunatics, three debtors, and thirty-two committed criminally; two of the latter were convicted of begging, and two of workhouse offences.

On the corresponding day in 1860, the number of prisoners in custody was 75; in 1859, 65; and in 1858, 62.

Of the twenty-two females in custody, six were lunatics, and two known prostitutes; two others were suspected to be of loose character, but the antece-

**SOUTH  
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dents of many of the remaining twelve were well known by the officers of the prison not to be so. I found, however, in association with them, a returned convict, an old offender, committed for a minor offence, who could not but exercise an injurious influence over females committed from country districts, and not hardened in crime. I wish to dwell on this subject, because I believe that separation in prison is even more necessary for females than for males, and the comparatively greater number of re-committals of females above males plainly shows the contaminating effects of association in this prison. In 1860, out of twenty re-committals, twelve were females; and out of thirty-three prisoners re-committed to this gaol since the 1st of January of the present year, twenty-three were females, and only ten males. I find that at Spring Assizes, 1860, a Committee of the Grand Jury reported strongly on the necessity of extending the separate system to female prisoners; we may therefore hope, that when the union of the two prisons is effected, this important improvement will be carried out.

There is another subject to which I am anxious to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence. The 111th sec. of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, recites, that "It is desirable that prisoners discharged from prison should be supplied with the means of returning to their families, or to some place of employment, where they may be engaged in a life of honest labour;" and for this purpose funds are provided. I consider that the provisions of that section might, with great advantage, be applied to the cases of young women committed to Galway Gaol, who, when discharged without adequate means to return to their families and the district to which they belong, are necessarily exposed without friends to the dangers of a seaport town, and frequently become a permanent burden on the funds of the prison.

During 1860, three prisoners (females) were sentenced to four years' penal servitude each. No escape has been attempted, either during the year 1860 or the present year.

*Lunatics.*

Here, as in most other county prisons, the committal of lunatics to it is found to be utterly subversive of discipline. They are necessarily cared by prisoners, who, in this manner, become a species of officer in charge; and as the more intelligent prisoners, and those sentenced to long periods, are necessarily selected for the office, which involves a large amount of responsibility, the more grave offenders escape cellular separation and the worst part of the punishment of their offences. I found it so in this prison, and I believe it cannot be avoided.

*Juveniles.*

Four male and three female juveniles were committed to Galway County Gaol during 1860: only one of whom had both parents living. The three females underwent a sentence of one month's imprisonment each; one of them was afterwards sent to a reformatory for three years. The four males were sentenced to periods of imprisonment of six months, three months, and one month each, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory; but two of them were very properly rejected by the manager, their crimes being of an aggravated and immoral character, and the sentence of two years in the reformatory being considered too short.

I found no juvenile in custody. Three, however, were committed to this prison since the commencement of 1861.

*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	4	3	Worksheds, . . . . .	-	13
Yards, . . . . .	6	3	Kitchens, . . . . .	-	1
Day Rooms, . . . . .	4	3	Bakery, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells, not less in size			Store Rooms, . . . . .	4	3
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide,			Laundries, . . . . .	-	1
8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft.,	80	12	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, .	2	2	Lavatories, . . . . .	4	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	2	Baths, . . . . .	2	2
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	4	4	Privies, . . . . .	5	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	12	12	Water-closets, . . . . .	8	-
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	1
Chapels, . . . . .	1	-	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	2	-
Workshops, . . . . .	1	-			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		SOUTH DISTRICT.  County of Galway Gaol.
Pairs Blankets,	327	Shirts,	54	Caps,	10	
Pairs Sheets,	78	Jackets,	40	Shifts,	21	
Rugs,	220	Trowsers,	40	Gowns,	30	
Hammocks or Cots,	54	Caps,	12	Petticoats,	20	
Bed-ticks,	215	Socks or Stockings,	-	Stockings,	16	
		Pairs Shoes,	40	Shoes,	20	

This prison, situated on an island close to the sea, at the mouth of the navigation of Lough Corrib, became, when the deep sinkings were completed, susceptible of proper drainage. The sanatory results consequent on such drainage were then apparent, and a prison where the mortality during the famine years was greater than in any other in Ireland is now healthy. The deaths, which were 435 in 1848, out of 5,129 committals, averaging 483 prisoners daily, have been reduced to one death in 1860, out of 496 committals, averaging 69 prisoners daily. An abundant supply of water, raised by a hand-pump, is now distributed through the yards of the prison, and is also applied to the flushing of the sewerage, which is very effective. The prison buildings were, when I inspected them, in good repair, dry, airy, secure, clean, and well kept.

There is a sufficient stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing, but no rugs are used in the female portion of the prison; and I found in many of the Bridewells of this county but one sheet on each bed. This is expressly contrary to the 12th sec. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, which directs that "*one pair of sheets shall be allowed to each bed.*"

There are no reception rooms, and no place for female debtors, who, when committed, have to be lodged in the division set apart for criminals. Female debtors are, however, very few, but one having been sent to this prison in 1860, and none in 1861.

The criminal prison for males has, since last inspection, been placed on the separate system, and now contains fifty-four cells, with eight water-closets, and four lavatories, having four basins in each. Much care has been taken in making the alterations required, in order to adapt the existing buildings to the separate system; but there is still a considerable difficulty in having a proper supervision over the officers in charge, especially at night. This is a great defect, as no part of the discipline of the separate system is of greater importance than that the Governor and chief officers should be able, at any moment, to ascertain whether the officers and night-watch are attending to their duties. From the construction of the prison this cannot at present be effectively done; but should the County and Town Gaols be united, increased accommodation will be required; and if the removal of the female prisoners to the Town Gaol be decided on, then this building will have abundant accommodation for all the males that are likely to be committed to it. The chapel might be removed to another part of the prison; and the centre building in which it now is would make a most convenient inspection-hall, in which a gallery and stairs might be placed, so that the four divisions of the prison would be easily accessible from this central point at any moment, while at the same time they would be quite distinct from each other. Without, however, waiting for these changes, it is absolutely necessary, as some check to neglect of duty by the night-watch, that two tell-tale clocks be provided as soon as possible, one to be placed at the end of each gallery of the prison.

As yet gas has not been introduced into the cells. This should be done immediately, as prisoners shut up in separate cells without light during the long nights of winter, acquire listless indolent habits, which will adhere to them after discharge, and will have an injurious tendency on their future lives.

Employment.

I consider also that prisoners sentenced to long periods should, after some time, be employed in industrial works, which would occupy the mind, and they should not be kept picking cocoa fibre, or at similar monotonous occupations, except as a punishment. I observed some prisoners under long sentences so engaged, and suggested to the Governor the necessity of a change, as such employments, long-continued, produce a deleterious effect on the mind, which

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necessarily falls back on old reminiscences. On this subject, a high authority, Baron Von Holtzendorff, observes, "that even the same kind of occupation which can be safely carried on in an associated prison, would, in years of separation, lead to torpor of mind, and total blunting of the intellectual faculties. Compulsory labour, under such circumstances, ought to be of a changeable character, as exciting as possible, and not merely mechanical." We ought also to remember that those prisoners must, at the termination of their sentences, earn their bread by industry, and a sound system of prison discipline should, as far as possible, be adapted to that end.

#### Schools.

Secular instruction is not sufficiently attended to in this prison. Only forty-five individuals attended school during the past year, out of 496 committals. The school was inspected by the District Inspector of the National Board on the day previous to my visit; and I find from his report, that there were in school at the time of his inspection but three males. The average number on the books for the last twelve months was thirteen, and average attendance eleven. No secular instruction whatsoever is given to female prisoners. I believe this deficiency of instruction to be a great defect in a separate prison, and should be remedied. Religious instruction is given by the Sisters of Mercy to the females.

When I inspected the prison, discipline appeared to me to be as well kept up as the then very inadequate staff would permit; but since my visit, two additional turnkeys have been appointed, the Head Turnkey, whose constitution was broken, died, and the vacancy has been filled up by another officer. The Governor seems to *exercise a kindly* influence over the prisoners, and the few punishments inflicted show that they are amenable to discipline.

As has already been remarked, the classification of the female prisoners is very defective; they remain in association during the day, but take their meals and sleep in separation. The occupations at which they are employed are very limited. When I visited the prison, a few were engaged knitting and baking, but the only employment of the remainder was picking cocoa-fibre, and none learn any occupation by which they could earn their livelihood after discharge.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, and found no cause of complaint.

The bread for prison use is baked on a large hot-hearth, and the prisoners prefer it to that which is baked in an oven. It is wholesome, and more resembles the diet to which they were accustomed.

The Chaplains regularly enter, in a book kept for the purpose, their report on the food supplied to the prisoners, and they state it to be of good quality. I examined it, and found it so; but as the bread is made from wholemeal and baked in the prison, it would be more economical, and the meal would be of a better description, if corn were purchased and ground at the corn-mill attached to the tread-wheel. At present this corn-mill is not used, nor is a tuck-mill, which is also attached to it; but the power of the tread-wheel is applied to work a bone-mill, which does some useful and remunerative work.

One of the turnkeys is by trade a weaver, and has a loom at work in the prison. I consider that some additional looms ought to be put up in the cells, at which prisoners sentenced to long periods might be usefully and profitably employed in the manufacture of frieze, linseys, &c. The only other trades are mat and brush making; but the industrial department of the prison is not sufficiently attended to.

It would be desirable that none but tradesmen were in future appointed turnkeys. This is particularly necessary in a separate prison.

The net profit for articles manufactured in the prison and disposed of outside, was £24 2s. 3d. in 1859; and £49 4s. 9d. in 1860.

The drying-room attached to the laundry is out of order and useless, and I understand that it has been so for some years.

#### Hospital.

The building used for an hospital was, when I visited it, clean and well ventilated. The accommodation is sufficient for the number of sick; but there are

no water-closets. I found the female ward occupied by three prisoners; the male ward was empty.

Number in hospital, total number of days, number of deaths, and cost of medicines for the last three years:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in Hospital,	65	64	90
Number of Days in Hospital,	1,562	1,601	1,867
Number of Deaths,	2	2	1
Cost of Medicine,	£4 12s. 9d.	£2 9s. 8d.	£7 5s. 3d.

All the officers have fuel allowed, but only the matron, cook, and nurse have rations. All the male turnkeys wear uniforms.

### Books.

I examined minutely the books of the prison, which I found kept with much care and attention. All those recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use, except the Apothecaries' Book, the entries of which are made in the Hospital Book.

The net cost of the gaol for the last five years:—

Years.	Total Expense of the Gaol.	Salaries and Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Salaries.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Cost of each Prisoner, Salaries inclusive.	Cost of each Prisoner, Salaries exclusive.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856, .	1,637 14 9	1,081 11 6	556 3 3	63	25 19 11	8 13 5
1857, .	1,619 3 10	1,109 11 3	509 12 7	58	27 18 4	8 15 9
1858, .	1,614 14 1	1,093 16 1	520 18 0	53	30 9 3	9 16 7
1859, .	1,838 18 7	1,099 0 10	739 17 9	57	35 5 8	12 19 7
1860, .	2,325 2 2	1,105 6 1	1,219 16 1	67	34 14 1	18 4 1
Average,	9,035 13 5 1,807 2 8	5,489 5 9 1,097 17 2	3,546 7 8 709 5 6	298 60	— 30 2 4	— 11 16 5

The sum repaid by Government to County Galway Gaol, for maintenance of prisoners during the year 1859, was £153 16s. 4d. In 1860, £225 15s. 4d.; and during the first quarter of 1861, £37 11s. 4d.

### Dietary.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pint sweet milk.

Under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pint sweet milk.

Gruel substituted for milk two days in each week, at intervals; and every day for persons whose sentence does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 13s. 6d. per cwt.; Indian meal, 9s. 5d. per cwt.; meat, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 7d. per lb.; new milk, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal.; salt, 1s. 3d. per cwt.; turf, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per box; straw, 2s. 2d. per cwt.; candles, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; soap, 3d. per lb.

Net cost of dietary per day:—

1858,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1860,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1859,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	24th July, 1861,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

### Officers and Salaries.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133 16 8	Thos. Hogan, 3rd Turnkey,	37 10 0
Same, Protestant Chaplain,	46 3 0	John Tierney, 4th do.	35 0 0
Rev. G. Commins, R. C. Chaplain,	46 3 0	John Frawley, 5th do.	35 0 0
A. J. Veitch, Surgeon,	74 0 0	Patk. Cleary, Hospl. Sergt.,	50 0 0
Thomas R. Ryan, Governor,	375 7 8	Mchl. Meyrick, Schoolmaster,	30 0 0
Patk. Mitchell, 1st Turnkey,	50 0 0	Margaret Foy, Matron,	30 0 0
James Reilly, 2nd do.,	40 0 0	Mary Hogan, Assist. Matron,	20 0 0
		Cath. Hogan, Hospital Nurse,	12 0 0

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Galway  
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SOUTH  
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Two vacancies in the staff have been filled up since last inspection, that of Protestant Chaplain by the appointment of the Rev. John D'Arcy, and John Frawley has been appointed turnkey.

#### Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . .	128	97
Surgeon, &c., . . . .	134	88
Protestant Chaplain, . . . .	195	106
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . .	246	140

#### Board of Superintendence.

Robert Martin, esq.	R. E. L. Athy, esq.	Stephen Roche, esq.
Francis Blake, esq.	Anthony O'Flaherty, esq.	Pierce Joyce, esq.
Andrew W. Blake, esq.	Robert Bodkin, esq.	Sir T. J. Burke, bart., M.P.
Wm. H. Gregory, esq., M.P.	Denis Kirwan, esq.	Sir T. N. Redington, K.C.B.

The Board of Superintendence meets once a month for general business. The accounts are paid quarterly, by drafts signed by three members, and countersigned by the Governor. They are afterwards audited by a Committee of the Grand Jury. The vouchers are carefully appended to each payment, and I consider them very satisfactory.

#### Bridewells.

There are nine bridewells in this county, and notwithstanding that the salaries paid to the bridewell-keepers are very inadequate, the maintenance of these institutions cost the ratepayers during the past year £400 3s. 10d. Five are grouped together in the south-eastern part of the county, some within short distances of each other, and were so placed in consequence of temporary local disturbances, which have long since ceased.

*Eyre court Bridewell* is but eight miles from Ballinasloe and Portumna; and although the salary of the Keeper is but £18 9s. a-year, it cost the ratepayers during the last year £52 4s. 3d., of which sum but sixteen shillings were spent on the diet of prisoners. The number of prisoners lodged in it during 1860, was eighteen for drunkenness, and sixteen for other offences. The number from the 1st January, 1861, to 26th July, was five, three of whom were drunkards. The building itself requires repair; and, as no quarter sessions are held at Eyre court, I would suggest to the Grand Jury of the county that they should memorial the Lord Lieutenant to exercise the right vested in him under the 90th section of the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and close this bridewell.

*Woodford Bridewell* is six miles from Portumna, and eleven miles from Loughrea. The accommodation is bad, and the premises are out of repair. Thirty-nine prisoners were lodged in it during 1860, and nine from the 1st January to 26th July, 1861. As no quarter sessions are held in Woodford either, it would be desirable that this bridewell were also included in the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant.

After a careful inspection of all the bridewells of this county, I fully agree in the opinions expressed by my colleague and the late Captain Hervey, on the necessity of legislation on the subject; but without waiting for the passing of a new Prisons Act, these two bridewells might be at once closed with advantage, and a considerable saving effected thereby to the ratepayers.

The accommodation for the keepers at the Clifden and Oughterard bridewells is very deficient. These have only two rooms to answer for bed-room, sitting-room, kitchen, and office. There is no store, and no place for a servant or children, if any.

I subjoin in the usual tabular form my Report on the state of the bridewells of the county.



STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Galway.  
Bridewells.

	Ballinasloe.		Clifden.		Eyrecourt.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	169	86	108	21	27	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .	78	26	22	—	16	2
No. of Committals in the two quarters preceding inspection, . . .	64	34	30	11	3	—
Of whom were Drunkards, .	43	10	4	—	1	—
Petty Sessions, and Transmittals, . . .	Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals regular. Correct.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Correct.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, . . .	Building in good order; interior under repairs when inspected.		Building in repair; but chimneys smoke, and no sashes in windows of cells.		Repairs required; locks out of order.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient when change made in position of chevaux-de-frise.		Exercising ground for females quite insecure.		Exercising yard insecure.	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient. Males, day room, 5 cells; females, day room, 5 cells.		Accommodation for Keeper quite insufficient. Males, dayroom, 4 cells; females, dayroom, 3 cells and large room.		Males, day room, 2 cells; females, day room, 2 cells.	
Bedding, . . .	Sufficient. Some of the blankets injured by moths.		Good, but only one sheet for each bed.		Bedding required for female cells.	
Water, . . .	Good supply from a pump.		None on premises; river runs near.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	None. Privies cleaned from outside.		Good.		None. Privies cleaned from outside.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, .	Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.		Prison clean, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, .	2d.		3½d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£18 9 3		£27 9 0		£18 9 3	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment, .	Court-keeper; salary £8.		None.		Clerk of church; salary £10.	
Remarks, . . .	Inspected 26 July, 1861. 2 female prisoners, 1 male in custody. No complaint.		Inspected 30 July, 1861. No prisoners; no Local Board.		Inspected 26 July, 1861. No prisoners; no Local Board.	

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Galway.

Bridewells.

	Gort.		Loughrea.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	83	40	110	100
Of whom were Drunkards, .	18	3	13	19
No. of Committals in the two quarters preceding inspection, . . . .	54	16	61	31
Of whom were Drunkards, .	12	2	25	10
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals regular.		Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals correct.	
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, . . . . .	Repairs required; no grate in day room for males; that in female day room wants repair; yards in grass.		In good repair.	
Security, . . . . .	—		Good.	
Accommodation, . . . . .	Males, day room, 5 cells; females, day room, 4 cells; store.		Males, day room, 4 cells; females, day room, 4 cells.	
Bedding, . . . . .	Insufficient; sheets and rugs wanted; only one sheet for each bed.		Insufficient.	
Water, . . . . .	A pump on premises.		A pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Good.		None. Cesspool cleanable from outside.	
Cleanness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Damp from roof; clean and well kept.		Marks of damp from roof; clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, .	5½d. for males; 4½d. for females.		4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£26 9 0		£27 9 0	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Remarks, . . . . .	Inspected 27 July, 1861. No prisoners; no Local Board.		Inspected 26 July, 1861. One prisoner, deserter; no complaint; no Local Board.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
*County of  
Galway.*  
*Bridewells.*

Oughterard.		Portumna.		Tuam.		Woodford.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
83	20	57	10	168	126	26	13
2	—	29	2	47	46	7	—
31	14	25	8	76	59	5	—
1	—	14	—	13	7	—	—
Petty Sessions fortnightly, but not regular; transmittals correct.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals correct.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular.	
Some irregularly drawn.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
In good repair.		Slight repairs required.		Sufficient.		Not in repair.	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Female exercising yard not secure.		Not sufficient.	
Accommodation for Keeper quite insufficient; males, day room, 2 cells; females, day room, 2 cells and one used as store.		Males, day room, 4 cells, and 1 for drunkards; females, day room, 3 cells.		Males, day room, 4 cells; females, day room, 2 cells.		One cell for each sex; no day room.	
Good, but only one sheet on each bed.		Sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Insufficient, and in bad repair.	
None.		A good pump on premises.		A pump on premises, out of order.		None on premises.	
Good.		None. Privies cleaned from outside.		Sufficient.		Defective.	
Clean and well kept; marks of damp from roof.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.		Insufficient; prison clean.	
3½d.		4d.		3¼d.		4d.	
£18 9 3		£18 9 3		£18 9 3		£18 9 3	
Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8; has a pension of £31.		Court-keeper; salary £8.		None.	
Inspected 31 July, 1861. No prisoners; no Local Board.		Inspected 26 July, 1861. One prisoner, a lunatic; no Local Board.		Inspected 27 July, 1861. One prisoner, a lunatic.		Inspected 26 July, 1861. No prisoner; no Local Board.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*  
s 2

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED THE 25TH JULY, 1861.

County of  
the Town of  
Galway  
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Felony:—						
To Penal Servitude, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment, . . . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Larceny, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, . . . . .	4	1	5	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	1	1
Gross Totals, . . . . .	27	12	39	—	1	1

*Offences, &c., of Juvenile Offenders Classified at the time of Inspection.*

Under 16 years and above 10—Committed for Trial—1 male.

*Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860, From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.
Committals—		
Debtors, . . . . .	13	2
Criminals, . . . . .	174	173
Vagrants, . . . . .	13	38
Drunkards, . . . . .	152	139
Lunatics, . . . . .	4	1
Total, . . . . .	356	353
Re-committals—Once,	10	10
Twice, . . . . .	8	6
Thrice, . . . . .	2	5
Four times and more,	2	17
Total, . . . . .	22	38

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, .	13 $\frac{26}{366}$	12 $\frac{17}{353}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	$\frac{51}{366}$	$\frac{67}{353}$
Highest number at any one time, .	52	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	11	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	28	
Ditto of Females, . . . . .	33	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	3	
Ditto of Females, . . . . .	2	

	M.	F.
Committals—		
Debtors, . . . . .	5	—
Criminals, . . . . .	95	60
Vagrants, . . . . .	4	16
Drunkards, . . . . .	59	77
Lunatics, . . . . .	1	1
Total, . . . . .	164	154
Re-committals—Once,	7	8
Twice, . . . . .	2	1
Thrice, . . . . .	1	2
Four times and more,	1	8
Total, . . . . .	11	19

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, .	13 $\frac{4}{106}$	10 $\frac{14}{106}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	—	$\frac{45}{106}$
Highest number at any one time, .	39	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	13	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	27	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	9	
Highest number of Females at any one time, . . . . .	22	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	3	

I found on the day of my inspection thirty-nine prisoners in Galway Gaol. This, which is the highest number confined in it on any day since the commencement of 1861, and which is greater than was found by my colleague or predecessor on any previous inspections for the last five years, is less than on the corresponding day in 1860, and was not owing to an increase of crime in the town, but to the fact that the Summer Assizes had just terminated.

The daily average of prisoners in custody since the 1st of January, a period of seven months, has been but 13 males and 10½ females.

During 1860, the number of prisoners in this gaol was less than for many previous years, and crime, if we except drunkenness, has diminished in the town. Drunkenness, on the contrary, has been, within the last few years, rapidly on the increase, the convictions for that offence being 174 in 1858; 225 in 1859; and 291 in 1860. Poor Law offenders and vagrants, as well as more serious criminals, are fewer; and juvenile offenders are now less frequently sentenced to the Town of Galway Prison. I found, however, on my inspection, one, a quick-witted boy, an orphan, from a mountain district, committed to this, an associated prison, amongst adult felons. The case of this boy appeared to me to be exactly that contemplated by the Legislature for conviction under the Reformatory Schools Act, 21 and 22 Vic., chap. 103.

It will be seen by the tables that re-committals of males have become few to this prison; but females are more frequently re-convicted for minor offences. When discharged they have no means of earning an honest livelihood, and almost necessarily fall back into their former habits and crimes. One female, the only returned convict committed to this prison during the year, has just been sentenced to penal servitude by the Judge of Assize. Refugees and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies are nowhere more required for this class of prisoners than in connexion with Galway Gaol.

#### Lunatics.

I found four lunatics in custody; two have been in the gaol for more than twelve months, and one old woman, a widow, without friends (who, having suicidal tendencies, was committed as a dangerous lunatic), is visibly and rapidly pining away under the consciousness of her imprisonment.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	5	2	Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Yards, . . . . .	6	2	Chapels, . . . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	4	3	School Rooms, . . . . .	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9			Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8			Bakery, . . . . .	1	—
feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . .	—	—	Store Rooms, . . . . .	1	—
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	4	7	Baths, . . . . .	1	—
Single Cells of smaller size, 24 . .	—	—	Privies, . . . . .	8	3
Cells to contain three persons, 4 . .	4	2	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	—
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	2	4	Tread-wheels . . . . .	1	—
No. of beds in such rooms, . . . .	—	12			

#### Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	105	58	Shirts,	16	24	Shifts,	5	65
Pairs Sheets,	70	49	Jackets,	16	44	Gowns,	5	45
Bed-ticks,	70	12	Trowsers,	16	40	Petticoats,	5	35
			Caps,	16	66	Shoes,	5	23
			Pairs Shoes,	16	26	Aprons,	2	6

The buildings, on both my visits, were in good repair, clean, and well-kept; but the old gaol is damp, ill-ventilated, and in construction quite unsuited for the purposes of a prison. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing, although scanty, is sufficient, considering the number of prisoners likely to be in custody during the year. The prison locks are old and worn-out, and must be replaced, should this gaol continue to be occupied. Having re-

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
the Town of  
Galway  
Gaol.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
the Town of  
Galway  
Gaol.

marked that the male and female prisoners could see each other at chapel, I suggested a slight and inexpensive alteration, which the Governor tells me the Board of Superintendence will carry out.

There is a well in the prison grounds: and when there are in custody sufficient prisoners sentenced to hard labour, who can work the tread-wheel, the supply of water in the prison yards is plentiful; at other times it is deficient.

There is no separate place where master-debtors can be accommodated. The only apartment for all classes of debtors was, on the day of my inspection, occupied by a pauper, the sole debtor under detention here.

Amongst the many requirements wanting in this prison, are reception wards and a laundry. The women wash the clothes in a tub in the day-room, and there is no apparatus for artificial drying.

### Hospital.

I found the rooms used for an hospital clean; but most of the requisites necessary for the sick were absent: no water-closets or baths, but one privy for both sexes, and only one exercising yard for all. The gaol, however, is very healthy, and no prisoner, since the beginning of the present year, had to be removed to the hospital, which I found occupied by the poor lunatic female mentioned above, and her attendant, a prisoner.

Number in hospital, total number of days, number of deaths, and cost of medicine, for the last three years:—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in Hospital, . . .	8	12	11
Number of days in Hospital, . .	139	204	150
Number of Deaths, . . .	1	—	1
Cost of Medicine, . . .	—	£7 11s. 10d.	—

In a prison constituted like this, classification is necessarily very imperfectly carried out, and the defects of an associated prison are much enhanced from the staff being so limited as to be quite unequal to the duties they are called on to perform: each turnkey has four wards to attend to during the day, and besides, he is supposed to be up on duty during every third night, without being allowed time for necessary rest. The prisoners sleep and take their meals separate; and during the summer months the females of the prostitute class are, as far as is practicable, kept apart in their cells.

### Schools.

The school hours are from ten to twelve, noon, and the number of prisoners who attended during the year 1860, was fifty-seven males, but no females; making the average number attending school daily only five, these are all prisoners who have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and upwards. I found some prisoners could write well and correctly; but the schoolmaster, who only receives ten pounds a-year salary, cannot be expected to be efficient. The females receive no secular instruction, but their religious teaching is attended to by the Sisters of Mercy.

I questioned all the prisoners then in custody, and found no cause of complaint. The food is reported by the Chaplains to be of good quality, and it was so on the day of my inspection. The bread is baked unfermented, on a large hot hearth, and the prisoners appear to like it.

### Punishments.

The punishments inflicted for prison offences in this gaol are few, being twenty for males and twenty-three for females during 1860; and eight for males and twenty-three for females during the present year. None have been severe, and the prisoners appear to have been orderly and amenable to the imperfect discipline which can be carried out in this prison as at present constituted. No escape was attempted. The only punitive labour used is the tread-wheel, at which six males were engaged at the time of my inspection. I found one prisoner sentenced to hard labour employed whitewashing the prison. This employment has been decided not to come legally within the meaning of the



sentence to hard-labour, and prisoners so sentenced should not be employed at it.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
the Town of  
Galway  
Gaol.

*Books and Accounts.*

The books of the prison are well and carefully kept by the Governor; but there is no General Visitors' Book, recording names of all persons who enter the gaol; no bye-laws, and no return is kept, as directed under the 108th section of the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. IV., chapter 74.

The accounts have all proper vouchers attached, and seem to justify the several favourable reports with reference to them which I found recorded by the different Committees of Audit appointed by the Grand Juries of 1859 and 1860.

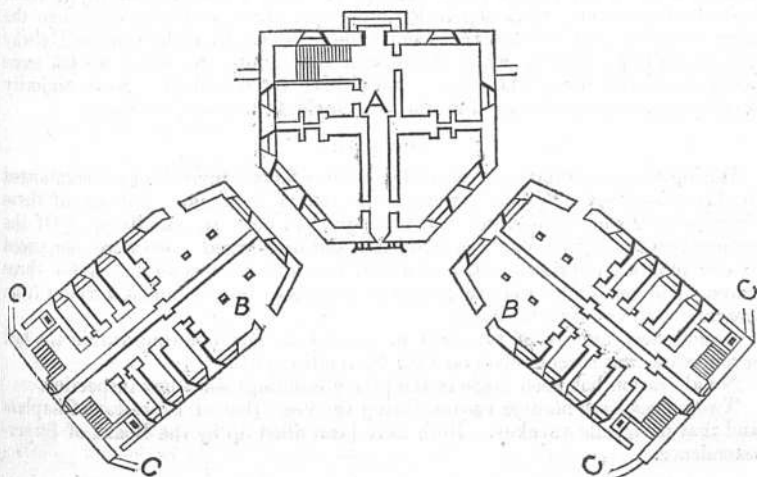
*Industrial Works.*

The Governor appears anxious to promote industrial works, and some of the prisoners are employed in mat and brush making; but I do not consider that he has a sufficient sum allowed him to purchase tools and carry on the works. The females have no industrial employment, except baking and the washing and repairs of the prison clothing. They are principally engaged in picking oakum, an employment which certainly will not enable them to earn their bread after discharge, should they wish to change their lives. The total net profit produced by the work of the prisoners, disposed of outside the gaol during 1860, was £20 17s. 11d. In 1859 it was only £10 0s. 6d. None of the turnkeys belonging to the prison understand a trade, except one, who is a marble polisher, an employment at which the prisoners are not engaged. I would suggest that none but tradesmen be appointed as turnkeys in future.

The officers of the prison have no rations allowed; and only the Governor, head turnkey, matron, and her assistant, have fuel. All the male turnkeys are supplied with uniforms.

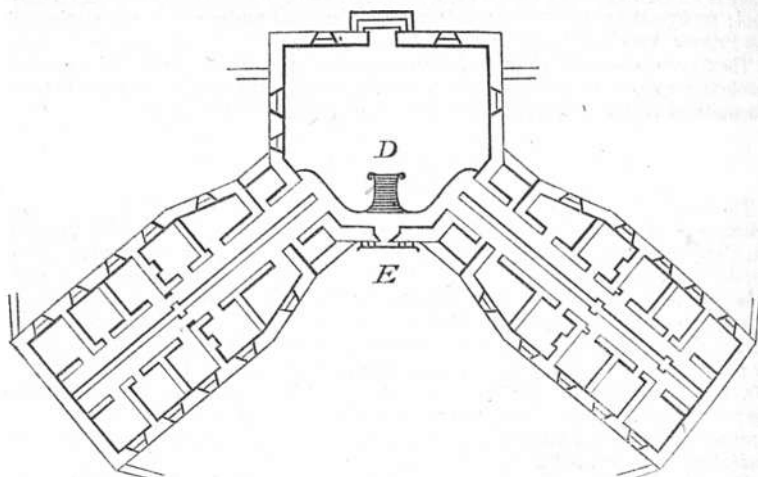
As this was my first visit to Galway Town Gaol, I examined it carefully, and am satisfied that the new prison, in which male prisoners are confined, could, at a small cost, be adapted for the separate system, where sufficient classification could be carried out, and a perfect supervision exercised by one turnkey from a central point; and this officer would himself be directly under the inspection of the Governor, who could, at any moment, ascertain whether he was attending to his duties, a point of considerable importance in the proper working out of the system.

In the accompanying ground plan of the existing buildings, the Governor's house is marked A, the two present prisons are marked B, B, and the stairs leading to the upper stories of each division C, C, C, C.



**SOUTH DISTRICT.** If these three blocks of buildings were united, the stairs C, C, in each division done away with, and the spaces made into cells, part of A would become an inspection-hall, from which any part of the prison could, at any moment, be visited, and the officer on duty would be under the eye of the Governor. The building would then stand thus—

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*



The present exercising ground would still be available, and could then be entered from central hall at E.

The prison, so altered, would contain eight separate wards, all under supervision, and accessible from the inspection-hall, by means of a staircase and small gallery at D; and each wing might be separately heated, in case only one should be occupied. Of course the details, the arrangement of the cells, the position of the water-closets, and lavatories, &c., must necessarily be settled by a competent architect; but I wish merely to point out to the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury, by what a trifling alteration this building, now so deficient in arrangement, and where supervision is impossible, could be altered so as to embrace all the requirements necessary for the classification of prisoners and the most improved prison discipline.

Should the proposed plan of amalgamation of the town with the county gaol be carried out, this building, when altered, would be well suited for a female prison, where eight classes could be kept perfectly separate, but under strict central supervision. Such separation and supervision would become then the more necessary from the fact, that the female prisoners from the town of Galway are generally prostitutes, while those from the county are not at all so, some being convicted under the excise and fishery laws, and the great majority country girls, uncontaminated by the vices incident to a seaport town.

#### *Juveniles.*

During the year 1860 eighteen male and four female juveniles were committed to this prison, seven of whom were under ten years of age. Fifteen of these children were wholly illiterate; and but eight had both parents living. Of the twenty-two committed, one was acquitted and discharged; two were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and afterwards sent to a reformatory for three years. The remainder were sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from one month to twenty-four hours.

The highest number of prisoners in custody at any one time within the last seven years, was seventy-five, on 13th November, 1859.

No alteration has been made in the prison buildings since last inspection.

Two offices have become vacant during the year, that of Protestant Chaplain and that of female turnkey. Both have been filled up by the Board of Superintendence.

The total net cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., has been for 1860, £681 1s. 1d.; for 1859, £714 1s. 9d.; and for 1858, £815 9s. 8d. During the first six months of the present year the net cost has been £327 6s. 4d.

As the Grand Juries of the town and county of Galway have, I understand, passed resolutions declaring that an amalgamation of both prisons is desirable, and likely to cause a considerable saving to the ratepayers, provided it can be effected on terms equitable for both parties; and as the cost of each prisoner, per head, appears to be the basis on which the agreement is proposed to be entered into, I herewith subjoin a table showing the average cost of each prisoner in this gaol for the last five years, salaries and allowances included; and, again, the cost of each, salaries not included:—

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

*Relative Cost, &c., of the Town of Galway Prison for Five Years, ending in 1860.*

Years.	Total Expense of the Gaol.	Salaries and Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Salaries.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Cost of each Prisoner, Salaries inclusive.	Cost of each Prisoner, Salaries exclusive.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856, .	732 3 5	474 15 3	257 8 2	28	25 13 5	9 3 10
1857, .	732 16 1	486 9 0	246 7 1	30	23 13 4	8 4 2
1858, .	815 9 8	490 3 6	325 6 2	32	25 7 1	10 3 4
1859, .	714 1 9	497 13 0	216 8 9	34	20 10 1	6 7 3
1860, .	681 1 1	516 14 8	164 6 5	27	24 13 11	6 1 8
Total, .	3,675 12 0	2,465 15 5	1,209 16 7	151	119 17 10	40 0 3
Averages, 5 years,	735 2 4	493 3 1	241 19 3	30½	23 19 6	8 0 0

There has been no outlay for buildings or alterations during this period.

The sum repaid by Government to the Town of Galway Gaol, for the maintenance of prisoners convicted, under certain Acts, during the year 1860, was £42 0s. 2d., which, if deducted from £164 6s. 5d., the total cost of prisoners for that year, salaries not included, would leave £122 6s. 3d., about £4 10s. 7d. for each prisoner; or if deducted from £681 1s. 1d., the entire expense of the prison, salaries included, the net cost of each prisoner would be about £23 13s. 4d.

*Cost of Town of Galway Gaol for half year ending 30th June, 1861.*

	£ s. d.
Diet and Clothing, . . . . .	44 0 4
Salaries, . . . . .	235 10 9
Fuel, . . . . .	38 12 10
Light, Postage, Soap, &c., . . . . .	18 2 8
Repairs, . . . . .	3 0 0
	339 6 7
Net profit on industrial works, . . . . .	12 0 3
Total net cost of gaol for half year ending 30th June, 1861, . . . . .	327 6 4

I have inserted these tables in the hope that, having all the data before them, the Grand Juries of the Town and County of Galway may, at the ensuing Spring Assizes, come to a satisfactory and equitable arrangement on the subject.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

First Class.—Adult Males—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Second Class.—Adult Females—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint of milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of milk.

Third Class.—Juveniles, Males and Females—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and a pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

Prisoners whose sentence of imprisonment does not exceed one month get gruel for dinner instead of milk.

All prisoners receive gruel two days in each week for dinner.

County of  
the Town of  
Galway  
Gaol.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per lb.,  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ ; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per ton, £9 9s.; meat, per lb.,  $8d.$ ; new milk, per gallon,  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; salt, per cwt., 1s.  $8d.$ ; turf, per box, 1s.  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ ; straw, per cwt., 2s.  $5d.$ ; candles, per lb.,  $7d.$ ; soap, per lb.,  $3d.$

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861, .  $2\frac{1}{4}d.$  | 1860, .  $2\frac{1}{4}d.$  | 1859, .  $1\frac{3}{4}d.$  | 1858, .  $2d.$

## Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James M'Killery, Local Inspector, . . . . .	40	0	0	M. Reilly, Turnkey, . . . . .	26	0	0
Andrew J. Veitch, Surgeon, . . . . .	56	0	0	P. Sullivan, do., a marble polisher, . . . . .	24	0	0
Rev. John Treanor, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	27	13	10	P. Mullery, do., . . . . .	24	0	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	50	0	0	Mary Anne Hudson, Matron, . . . . .	20	0	0
James Marshall, Governor, . . . . .	138	9	2	Bridget Sullivan, Female Turnkey, . . . . .	15	0	0
T. Caulfield, Head Turnkey, . . . . .	30	0	0	Michl. Connor, Schoolmaster, . . . . .	10	0	0

## Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	58	60
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	147	62
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	183	104
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	216	132

[The attendance of the Local Inspector at the prison during 1860 has been, according to the above return, little more than one half of what he is bound to give under the 109th sec. of 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74. I have been informed that this absence was caused by severe illness; but as there is a discrepancy between even these attendances (which are taken from the journal of the Local Inspector), and that entered in the book kept at the Gate Porter's lodge, the latter number being considerably less, I felt it my duty to address a letter to the Board of Superintendence, requesting "that they would examine the officers of the prison, and the books, in order to ascertain the facts of the case, and whether the visits of the Local Inspector were correctly entered in the return." I have, in reply, received a copy of the following resolution, passed in reference to my letter:—"Having received a letter from the Inspector-General of Prisons, respecting the visits of the Local Inspector, the Board require the several officers to sign the Gate-book each time they visit in future, and that a copy of this resolution be sent by the Governor to each of the officers."]

## Board of Superintendence.

Anth. O'Flaherty, esq., J.P.	Edward C. Burke, esq., J.P.	Richard N. Somerville, esq.
Pierce Joyce, esq., J.P.	Henry Comerford, esq., J.P.	John Redington, esq.
John W. Lynch, esq., J.P.	Valentine Blake, esq., J.P.	William G. Murray, esq.
Lieut.-Col. Geoghegan, J.P.	Bernard O'Flaherty, esq., J.P.	Thomas Kyne, esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business.

All accounts and vouchers are duly audited by a Committee of the Grand Jury appointed at each assizes.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KERRY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—INSPECTED 3RD JUNE, AND AGAIN 16TH AND 17TH OCTOBER, 1861.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	4	3	7	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	11	5	16	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	10	—	10	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	1	3	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	10	—	10	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	9	1	10	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	53	13	66	—	1	1

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1858, . . . . .	35	13	48
1859, . . . . .	44	8	52
1860, . . . . .	28	10	38
1861, . . . . .	53	13	66

Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January to day of Inspection, 3rd June, 1861, &c.

—	1859.		1860.		1861.		No. of all classes in gaol on day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	8	1	11	—	6	—	5	—
Larceny, . . . . .	39	34	61	44	34	20	19	8
„ with violence, (Highway Robbery,) &c. . . . .	4	—	3	—	2	—	2	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	110	37	121	25	38	15	12	2
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	17	2	15	—	5	—	5	—
Disorderly Conduct—using Threats, . . . . .	67	13	38	14	29	5	—	1
Poor Law Offences, Breaking Windows, &c., . . . . .	53	81	59	76	15	38	—	1
Drunkards, . . . . .	6	3	6	3	2	2	—	1
Vagrants, . . . . .	4	3	3	2	2	—	—	—
Lunatics, . . . . .	10	5	13	4	12	—	6	—
Offences against Fishery and Revenue Laws, . . . . .	31	13	32	14	27	—	2	—
Leaving Service; Trespass, . . . . .	6	—	10	—	3	—	2	—
Deserters, . . . . .	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	357	192	378	182	175	80	53	13

SOUTH DISTRICT.  County of Kerry Gaol.	Re-committals and Averages.							
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.			
		M.	F.			M.	F.	
Re-Committals—Once,		11	4		Re-Committals—Once,	5	9	
Twice,		2	7		Twice,	—	6	
Thrice,		—	6		Thrice,	—	1	
Four times and more,		—	6		Four times and more,	—	2	
Total,		13	23		Total,	5	18	
Average daily number, ex- clusive of Debtors,		41½	10½		Average daily number, ex- clusive of Debtors,	38½	10	
Average daily number in hospital,		3½	0½		Average daily number in hospital,	3½	0½	
Highest No. at any one time,		67			Highest No. at any one time,	67		
Lowest ditto,		34			Lowest ditto,	38		
Highest No. of Males at any one time,		55			Highest No. of Males at any one time,	54		
Do. of Females,		17			Lowest ditto,	30		
Lowest No. of Males at any one time,		25			Highest No. of Females at any one time,	19		
Do. of Females,		5			Lowest ditto,	5		

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
April 18th, 1854,	115	66	181

Ten years ago, in 1851, the number of criminal committals to this gaol amounted during the year to 3,497. The foregoing tables show how much crime has since diminished in the county, and although there has been a slight increase in the number of committals of all kinds in 1860 over that in 1859—the numbers being 549 in 1859, and 560 in 1860, and the number in custody on the 3rd June, the day of my inspection, was greater than on corresponding days in previous years—nevertheless it is apparent that the crimes are generally of a trifling nature, and the more grave offences are fewer.

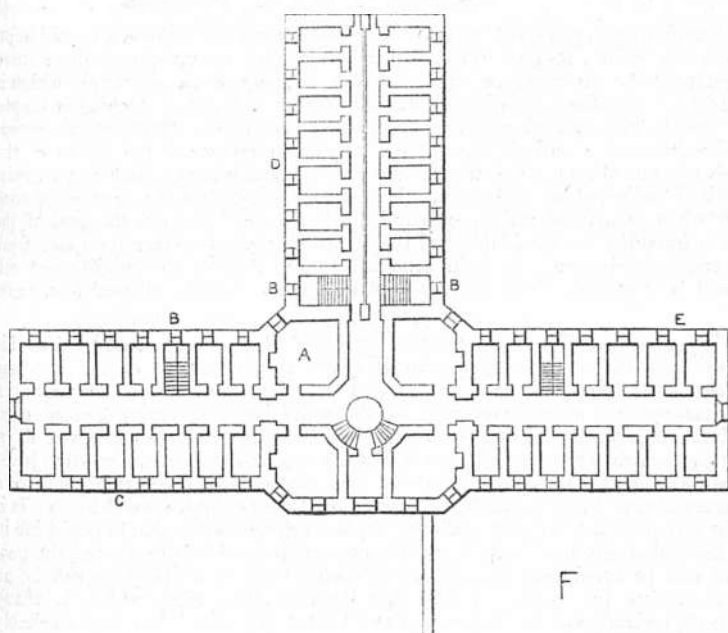
The average daily number of prisoners in 1861 is also less than 1860, and during the present and past years there has been no case of agrarian outrage. Crime has now also become rare among the female population, and female drunkards are almost exclusively found in the prostitute class of the large towns of Tralee, Killarney, and Listowel, only four female drunkards having been lodged in the bridewells of the six remaining districts of the county, Caherciveen, Tarbert, Milltown, Dingle, Kenmare, and Castleisland during the nine first months of the present year, and I find that but nine females were convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during 1860, the remainder having been summarily dealt with by the Magistrates at Petty Sessions. Up to the 14th October, 1861, the day of my inspection of Dingle Bridewell, only one female had been lodged in it from the previous January, and but two in 1860, one of whom, a little girl, was twice committed to it for larceny, and I trace her name back in the criminal registry of the bridewell in 1858 and 1859. She, although very young, had evidently become an expert thief; and if she had been permitted to continue her career of crime, would most likely have become a permanent burden on the rates. She has, however, been now sentenced to a reformatory by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and there is reason to hope that she will not again be a charge on the county. I found also in Tralee Gaol on my visit in October, a very small girl, but an old offender, waiting for her trial at Quarter Sessions for larceny. She has, however, been also since sentenced by the Chairman at Quarter Sessions to one month's imprisonment, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory for five years.

Notwithstanding the general immunity of the County Kerry from crime, there is one class of offences which continues to swell the criminal calendar of this and the adjoining counties, country people get drunk at fairs and markets, old feuds are revived and assaults are committed, sometimes attended with serious consequences; the Chairman of the county has, however, now grappled with the evil, and I found on my second visit in October, some farmers of a better class, and holding good farms, undergoing long sentences with hard labour for outrages of



SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
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Gaol.

this description. The example has had a good effect, even on the young men themselves, and it is to be hoped will put a stop to these assaults of the country people on each other. The want of separation however in this gaol must have a very injurious effect on prisoners, not habitual offenders, but sentenced for assaults for breach of the game, fishery, and excise laws, for leaving service, and such offences. I found on both my visits, old offenders, returned convicts, committed for minor offences or waiting for trial, in association with this class of prisoners committed from the rural districts of the county, and over whom they must necessarily exercise a most baneful influence. I believe that the Governor and the Matron both take every precaution to prevent contamination; but it is impossible where prisoners are classified under the 7th section of 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, to prevent the very worst class before trial or sentenced for minor offences from being mixed with those who are comparatively uncontaminated. Although there are nominally four divisions for females in the prison; there are but two discipline officers, the Matron and her assistant, and but two exercising yards, and hence it is impossible that strict separation between the different classes can exist. On my first inspection I found a returned convict in custody: she was placed in a day room, with the only known prostitute in the prison; but, circumstanced as this prison is, it must be very difficult to prevent intercourse between this class and the other prisoners. There are five criminal divisions for males, of which juveniles constitute one. Some country boys convicted for killing salmon were in this division; but three brothers, who were older, were necessarily classed, as adults, with hardened offenders, under the 7th section of the Prisons Act. As the worst characters will sometimes be committed for minor offences, this evil can only be remedied by the adoption of the separate system, for which this prison could easily be adapted, as will be seen by the accompanying plan of the existing buildings.



It is evident, that if the day rooms were converted into cells, the office (A.) which encumbers the central hall altered, the stairs B. B., in wings C. and D. taken away, the spaces turned into cells, and some useless walls and doors removed, a constant and simultaneous supervision could be exercised by the Governor from the centre hall over both those wings, which might be occupied by the males, and the wing E. left for females (or part of it as at present,) with access from the female quarters F. I believe that if these alterations were effected,

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
  
County of  
Kerry  
Gaol.

the cells properly heated, lighted, and boarded, waterclosets, lavatories, and bells put up, Tralee Gaol would then be sufficient for the probable requirements of the county; and as money for the alterations of the gaol can be obtained under the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 74, by the county, from the Consolidated Fund, interest free, to be repaid in twenty different instalments, levied at twenty consecutive assizes, the expense of the alteration would be trifling on the county.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	6	2	Worksheds, . . . . .	7	-
Yards, . . . . .	6	2	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	-
Day Rooms, . . . . .	5	4	Bakery, . . . . .	1	-
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	2	1	Store Rooms, . . . . .	2	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	77	15	Laundries, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	77	15	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	4	2	Lavatories, . . . . .	8	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	12	6	Baths, . . . . .	1	-
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	4	1	Privies, . . . . .	7	2
Chapels, . . . . .	1	-	Waterclosets, . . . . .	7	-
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	1	-
Workshops, . . . . .	4	-	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	-
			Capstan-mill, . . . . .	1	-

#### Stock at the time of Inspection.

		MALE CLOTHING.		FEMALE CLOTHING.	
Pairs Blankets,	. 218	Shirts, . . . . .	119	Caps, . . . . .	28
Pairs Sheets, .	. 113½	Jackets, . . . . .	136	Shifts, . . . . .	30
Bed-ticks, . .	. 210	Trowsers, . . . . .	99	Gowns, wrappers, .	30
		Caps, . . . . .	36	Petticoats, . . . . .	58
		Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	52	Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	16

I found the prison on both my visits in good repair, secure, clean, and well kept. There is a good supply of water, which is raised by a hand-pump, distributed throughout the premises, and applied to the flushing of the sewerage, which is sufficient. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing is ample, and the blankets and other articles are made in the prison. There are no reception wards, and a bath is required for the female prisoners; the boiler of the kitchen is out of repair, and the laundry drying room is nearly useless, and quite unsuited for a public institution. There is no marshalsea for female debtors, who, when committed, are necessarily lodged in a small room in the part of the prison intended for criminals; and they have no place for exercise apart from the criminal prisoners. A chain attached to the floor of the punishment cell should be removed. It is not now used and ought not to be allowed to remain.

#### Juveniles.

Fifty-four juveniles, all except two natives of Kerry, were committed to this prison in 1860, including thirty-two who were either orphans or had lost one parent. Of these, four were sentenced to imprisonment, and afterwards to a reformatory; six were discharged, and the remaining forty-four were sentenced to imprisonment only, for periods varying from three months to seven days. During the present year, up to the day of my second inspection, forty-five juveniles have been committed, of whom three were discharged, two sent to a reformatory, and the remaining forty were sentenced to imprisonment only. It is to be regretted that so many children, the majority orphans, should begin life in an associated prison, where, even if further contamination is prevented, the gaol must still be considered as the home of their youth, to which there will be no great distaste to return. I find that juvenile delinquency which in many parts of Ireland, and in the rest of the United Kingdom, has so remarkably diminished, is, in the county of Kerry, otherwise so free from crime, on the increase, the numbers being forty-nine committed in 1859, fifty-four in 1860, and forty-five during the first nine months of 1861; and as in no case has a juvenile been sent by the Magistrates from petty sessions in this county to a reformatory, I wish to point out that under the 7th section of the 21 & 22 Vic. chap. 103, Magistrates have the power to do so. According to that section, juvenile offenders whose age does not in the opinion of the court exceed sixteen years, convicted before a Magistrate at petty sessions for larceny, under the 6th section of the

Summary Jurisdiction Act, may, in addition to the sentence passed as a punishment for the offence, be sent to a reformatory managed by persons of the same religious persuasions as the parents of the offender, for a period of not less than one, or more than five years. The punishment to be not less than fourteen days' imprisonment, and parents to contribute to the support of the children according to their means.

#### Adults.

Four adult prisoners, three males and one female, were sentenced to penal servitude in 1860, and eight males and five females during the present year. No lunatic was in custody on the days of either of my visits to the prison. No escape was effected during the year, but one was attempted, without success, by a prisoner in hospital, under sentence for sheep-stealing, who was also a deserter.

Order and discipline appear to be well kept up in this prison, and to be maintained with few punishments. The Governor superintends the lock up, and a guard patrols at night, but their watchfulness is not tested by a tell-tale clock.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on both my visits, and found no just cause of complaint. The food, which I examined, is good in quality, and the full allowance is given according to the scale of the prison dietary, but some of the prisoners complained of it not being sufficient. The Chaplains, who each keep separate "*Inspection of Provision Books*," report favourably concerning it.

#### Schools.

Secular instruction is not sufficiently attended to in this gaol, and is confined to juveniles only. The clerk and matron have, in addition to their other duties, to teach school; and although both these officers are attentive to their duties and efficient, they cannot find sufficient time to devote to the instruction of the adult classes in the prison. The school was visited by the Inspector of the National Board of Education on the 13th September, who reports that:—"The course of training and instruction given is well adapted to the circumstances of the pupils: but the proficiency and skill attained are yet very low. The school is, however, upon the whole, progressing very fairly. Present during inspection, seven; average number on rolls for the last twelve months, eleven; average attendance for the same period, nine." Religious instruction is given by the Sisters of Mercy to the Roman Catholic prisoners, male and female, under the direction of the Chaplain. They also visit the sick of both sexes in hospital.

#### Hospital.

I found the hospital clean, ventilated, and well kept, and the sanitary condition of the prisoners satisfactory. There has been no deaths in the prison during the last five years. Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine for the last three years:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	No. of days.	Cost of Medicine.
1858,	47	22	1,731	£5 12 0
1859,	60	8	1,372	11 1 3
1860,	62	19	1,355	8 16 2

#### Industrial Works.

Much of the labour of the prison is usefully employed in industrial works; but there is not a sufficient number of the officers competent to instruct the prisoners in trades. Many were so occupied on the days of both my visits, besides others engaged in cooking, baking, and attending to the cleaning and other requirements of the prison. Those condemned to hard labour were breaking stones and pumping water. The females were employed in washing, spinning, knitting, and sewing. All male prisoners work for one hour each day at the capstan mill, and those sentenced to hard labour at the tread-wheel for two hours daily. Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . . . £27 16s. 1d. | 1860, . . . £38 12s. 9½d.

All the turnkeys are supplied with arms and uniforms, but not with rations. The assistant hospital nurse is the only officer who receives the gaol allowance.

#### Books and Accounts.

The different books and registries recommended by the Inspectors-General are kept in a very satisfactory manner; but the general visitor's book, recording the names of all persons entering the gaol, is not in use. Much care and attention appear to be devoted to the accounts, and proper vouchers were attached.

**SOUTH DISTRICT.** The net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

County of	1858, .	£1,702 17s. 6½d.,	exclusive of £205 10s. "superannuation allowances."
Kerry	1859, .	£1,617 14s. 0d.	„ £217 10s. „
Gaol.	1860, .	£1,854 3s. 1½d.	„ „ „

The sum repaid by Government to this gaol for maintenance of prisoners during 1860, was £204 5s. 4d.

#### Dietary.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Dinner—5½ oz. meal, 1½ oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel. Dinner—3½ oz. meal, 1½ oz. rice, ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—All prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel, for breakfast, in lieu of milk, and on Mondays and Fridays 1 pint of gruel is substituted for milk to all classes.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

June 3rd, 1858, . . . . .	2d.	June 3rd, 1860, . . . . .	2d.
„ 1859, . . . . .	1½d.	„ 1861, . . . . .	2½d.

#### Officers and Salaries.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Very Rev. Anth. Denny, Local			Eugene Luoney, Turnkey and		
Inspector, . . . . .	180	0 0	Tailor, . . . . .	35	0 0
Do., Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	50	0 0	Patrick Brien, Turnkey, . . . . .	35	0 0
Rev. J. Mawe, Roman Catholic			Robert Farmer, Turnkey, . . . . .	35	0 0
Chaplain, . . . . .	50	0 0	Thomas Brien, Turnkey, . . . . .	30	0 0
Francis Crumpe, Physician, . . . . .	—		Sylvester Murphy, Turnkey, . . . . .	35	0 0
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary, . . . . .	30	0 0	Thomas Hines, Turnkey, . . . . .	30	0 0
Martin Crean, Governor, . . . . .	230	0 0	John Lenihan, Turnkey, . . . . .	30	0 0
Robert Harris, Clerk, &c., . . . . .	70	0 0	Thomas Sheehy, Hatchman, . . . . .	20	0 0
Ellen Riordan, Matron, . . . . .	45	0 0	Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron . . . . .	20	0 0
Garrett Cotter, Turnkey and			Ellen Barden, Nursetender, . . . . .	20	0 0
Baker, . . . . .	36	0 0	Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nurse-		
Edward Meara, Turnkey and			tender, . . . . .	12	0 0
Shoemaker, . . . . .	35	0 0	John Allman, Porter, . . . . .	10	0 0

The only vacancy since last inspection was that of Protestant Chaplain, which has been filled up by the appointment of Archdeacon Denny, the Local Inspector.

#### Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	159	47
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	171	52
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	173	68
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	192	78

#### Board of Superintendence.

Sir Wm. D. Godfrey, bt.	Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Richard Chute, esq.
Thomas Gallwey, esq.	Maurice J. O'Connell, esq.	Daniel C. Coltsmann, esq.
Wilson Gun, esq.	Maj.-Gen. J. D. Stokes.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.
Richard Leahy, esq.	D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq.	Robert C. Hurly, esq.

The Board of Superintendence meets monthly for general business, and discharges all current demands through the Governor.

#### Bridewells.

The salaries paid to bridewell keepers in this county are insufficient. Those of Caherciveen, Castleisland, Dingle, Milltown, and Kenmare receive £10; Tarbert, £15; Killarney and Listowel, £20 a-year. The majority of these bridewells might be discontinued without detriment to the public service; but the keepers, who are all respectable and efficient officers should receive adequate remuneration for their services.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Kerry.  
Bridewells.

	Caherciveen.		Castleisland.		Dingle.		Kenmare.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commit- tals in past year, . . .	120	23	28	11	41	3	58	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	68	7	3	—	26	1	16	3
No. of Commit- tals in the quarter pre- ceding inspec- tion, . . .	27	6	17	4	18	1	24	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	—	3	1	13	1	7	1
Petty Sessions, Transmittals, .	Monthly. Generally re- gular.		Fortnightly. Regular.		Fortnightly. Generally regu- lar.		Fortnightly. Generally re- gular.	
Committals, .	Some illegal.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, .	Some repairs required.		Some repairs required.		Roof requires repairs; walls very damp; a new gate and a lock to front door required.		Requires painting.	
Security, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, when gate repaired and lock pro- cured.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Two day rooms and six cells.		Two day rooms and four cells.		Two day rooms, four cells be- low, two above, which can only be entered through keep- er's bed-room.		Two day rooms and six cells.	
Bedding, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient; but some of the blankets much worn.		Good and suffi- cient.		Good and suffi- cient.	
Water, .	None on pre- mises.		None on pre- mises, but near.		None on pre- mises, but river runs near.		None on pre- mises.	
Sewerage, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Sufficient. Clean and well kept.		Sufficient. Clean and well kept.		Sufficient. Clean and well kept, but damp.		Sufficient. Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, Whether Keeper follows any other employ- ment.	£10 Holds some land.		£10 None.		£10 None.		£10 Holds some land, and is process serv- er.	
Remarks, .	Visited June 7, 1861. Two prisoners (one a lunatic) in custody.		Visited June 28, 1861. One prisoner in custody.		Visited Oct. 14, 1861. One pri- soner, a luna- tic, in custody.		Visited June 5, 1861.	

T

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Kerry.

Bridewells.

	Killarney.		Listowel.		Milltown.		Tarbert.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commit- tals in past year, . . .	128	40	325	52	122	19	28	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	35	18	257	27	41	1	24	2
No. of Commit- tals in the quarter pre- ceding inspec- tion, . . .	73	23	238	21	42	4	7	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	13	3	189	5	8	—	4	—
Petty Sessions, Transmittals, .	Weekly. Generally regu- lar.		Weekly. Regular.		Monthly. Regular.		Fortnightly. Regular.	
Committals, .	Correct.		Some illegal.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, .	Sufficient, ex- cept damp from gutter on east wall.		Roof requires repair.		Sufficient.		Roof requires repair.	
Security, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Females' day- room and two cells; males' day-room and three cells, and one for drunk- ards.		Two day-rooms and four cells below, two above.		Two day-rooms and six cells.		Two day- rooms, four cells below, two above.	
Bedding, . .	Good, but some sheets re- quired.		Good, but bed- ticks required.		Sufficient, but some of the blankets worn		Good and suffi- cient.	
Water, . . .	A pump on pre- mises.		None on pre- mises.		None on pre- mises.		None on pre- mises. The river runs close by, but spring very distant.	
Sewerage, .	Sufficient.		Sufficient, but no way of flushing.		Not sufficient.		Sufficient, but water has to be brought from river to flush sewers.	
Dryness and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.		Males, 5d.; females, 4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, Whether Keeper follows any other employ- ment.	£20 Is Court-keeper, salary, £8.		£20 Is Court-keeper, salary, £8.		£20 None.		£15 None.	
Remarks, .	Visited June, 1861,		Visited Oct. 17, 1861. One pri- soner in cus- tody.		Visited June 28, 1861.		Visited Oct. 5, 1861. No pri- soner in cus- tody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*



COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED THE 21ST AND 24TH  
SEPTEMBER, 1861.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Kildare  
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	12	4	16	2	—	2
„ Larceny, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	2	4	6	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	15	3	18	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders, . . . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	6	3	9	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	3	6	9	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	4	2	6	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	55	25	80	4	—	4

*Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.*

Felons committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—16 Years and above 10, M. F. — 1

Total number in gaol on day of inspection and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1858.		1859.		1860.		Day of Inspection 21st Sept. 1861.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	14	31	10	61	30	55	25

*Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January, 1861, to day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	4	—	3	—	5	1
Larceny, and uttering Base Coin, . . . . .	57	47	84	58	61	59
„ with violence (Highway Robbery), . . . . .	7	—	9	—	2	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	15	14	41	30	24	21
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	1	—	3	—	6	—
Burglary, . . . . .	4	—	2	1	7	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—
Rape, and Attempt at Rape, . . . . .	2	—	4	—	3	—

T 2

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st Jan., 1861, to day of Inspection—con.

County of  
Kildare  
Gaol.

Offences.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Perjury, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	2	1
Being accessory to Death, . . . .	4	1	—	—	1	3
Forgery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Arson, &c., . . . . .	—	—	1	1	1	1
Disorderly Conduct, Riot, using Threats, breaking Windows, Poor Law Offences, and sundry minor Offences, . . .	35	36	41	58	55	52
Drunkards, . . . . .	70	81	47	157	29	94
Vagrants, . . . . .	2	—	5	3	3	19
Lunatics, . . . . .	4	2	6	6	4	4
Offences against Fishery and Revenue Laws, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving Service, Trespass, . . . .	10	45	25	100	16	38
Courts Martial and Deserters, . . .	48	—	18	—	24	—
Totals, . . . . .	264	226	293	414	244	294

## Re-Committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Re-Committals—Once, . . . . .	11	29	Re-Committals—Once, . . . . .	7	29
Twice, . . . . .	2	19	Twice, . . . . .	2	10
Thrice, . . . . .	2	6	Thrice, . . . . .	—	1
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	9	Four times and more, . . . . .	1	*11
Total, . . . . .	15	63	Total, . . . . .	10	51
Average daily number, ex- clusive of debtors, . . . . .	45 $\frac{3}{183}$	21 $\frac{147}{183}$	Average daily number, ex- clusive of debtors, . . . . .	43 $\frac{4}{86}$	17 $\frac{242}{183}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	1 $\frac{20}{183}$	1 $\frac{20}{86}$	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	2 $\frac{2}{86}$	0 $\frac{3}{86}$
Highest No. at any one time, . . .	99		Highest No. at any one time, . . .	85	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	42		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	43	
Highest No. of Males at any one time, . . . . .	61		Highest No. of Males at any one time, . . . . .	57	
Do. of Females, . . . . .	38		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	33	
Lowest No. of Males at any one time, . . . . .	27		Highest No. of Females at any one time, . . . . .	29	
Do. of Females, . . . . .	10		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	10	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
September 9th, 1860, . . . . .	61	38	99

I found 80 prisoners in custody at my inspection of this gaol, including 1 debtor, 5 lunatics, 26 untried, and 48 convicted prisoners; but as the great majority of these were soldiers, persons of loose character, and camp followers, the number of prisoners in Naas gaol does not fairly represent the state of crime in the quiet and peaceable county of Kildare. All the more serious crimes emanate, as I understand, from the neighbourhood of the Curragh, and there exists none of the agrarian or other offences which usually disturb the peace of a county. Eleven of the females in custody on my inspection, were prostitutes belonging to the camp, and frequently committed to this gaol for disorderly conduct, hence these eleven individuals represent seventy-one committals to the prison since the 1st January, 1861.

The prisoners in the gaol when I visited it, were principally strangers, in-

\* 5 were committed five times in 1861, 3 six times, 1 eight, and 2 ten times.

cluding two Germans and one Italian, but few were natives or persons connected with the rural population of the county; and although the ratepayers of Kildare are heavily taxed for their support, it must be remembered that the encampment of such large bodies of troops in the neighbourhood has the advantage of providing a ready local market for all sorts of agricultural produce, which must largely compensate the farmers and occupiers by whom the rate is paid. The number of drunkards is small, being 47 males and 157 females, principally also from the Curragh, and as there are no bridewells in the county Kildare, this small number comprises all the committals for that vice.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
—  
County of  
Kildare  
Gaol.

In other counties, where bridewells exist, prisoners arrested on suspicion are often remanded to the bridewells for examination, where they continue sometimes for one month or longer, and are then discharged without passing through the county prison, or being included in its returns. In the county Kildare, on the contrary, all such cases are at once committed to this gaol, and swell considerably its criminal statistics. I have already referred to the number of re-committals of abandoned females, and for the causes above mentioned, more prisoners, male and female, have been sentenced to penal servitude during the present year from Naas than from any other gaol in Ireland, Dublin excepted. Since the 1st January, 1861, 17 prisoners have been so sentenced, 6 of whom were returned convicts, but 3 only were natives of the county Kildare. Six returned convicts were also convicted for minor offences. No escape was attempted during the year 1860, or during the present year. I found one master debtor in custody. Three male debtors were committed in 1860, but no female since 1859. The accommodation for the latter is very deficient, and there is no privacy in the quarters for pauper debtors.

#### *Lunatics.*

I found six male lunatics in custody; and here, as elsewhere, their presence in the gaol is subversive of discipline, and most detrimental to their chance of recovery. Without skilled keepers in charge of them, and destitute of the appliances requisite for their cure, they are necessarily in a position which renders their recovery each day more difficult. One of the wings of the old prison is set apart for this class; they sleep in cells, and exercise in one of the prison rings like other prisoners, but the building is flagged, not heated except by a fire-place in the day-room, and more expensive than I am prepared to recommend should be incurred to make it suitable for even the temporary custody of the insane. During the year 1860, the only two deaths in this prison were of lunatics; and one of those in custody on the day of my inspection, who is considered dangerous, is frequently kept strapped to an iron railing which divides the day-room. I find in the county book a minute of a report from a Committee of the Grand Jury at last assizes, calling attention to this man's case. Since the cure of insanity mainly depends on bringing into action the dormant faculties of the mind, which the morbid state of the brain has paralyzed, and this is best effected "*inter alia*," by treating the lunatic as a rational being, and not rather like a wild beast, which must be the case here and in prisons similarly circumstanced, it is evident how injurious the present system must be, and that there is but one remedy for the evil, the entire removal of lunatics from this as well as from other gaols in Ireland.

#### *Juveniles.*

Thirty-six juveniles—34 criminals and 2 vagrants—were committed to this prison during 1860, of whom 25 were orphans, or had lost one parent. Of these six were discharged, and 30 were sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from six months to seven days, two of whom were afterwards sent to a reformatory. By reference to preceding reports of Inspectors-General, I find that the number of juvenile offenders in this county has always been large; the criminal children, exclusive of those committed for vagrancy, numbered 34 in 1857, 36 in 1858, 19 in 1859, and 34 in 1860. A prison, even one where contamination is prevented, as is the case in Naas gaol, is not, in my opinion, the best place for juvenile offenders to remain in for a lengthened period, although I believe that a short cellular imprisonment has a most beneficial effect upon them. In this belief I am fortified by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, and the expressed opinions of the different Social Congresses throughout Europe.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Kildare  
Gaol.

On this subject the International Congress, when meeting at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, resolved—"That cellular imprisonment for juvenile delinquents should only be used as an accessory, as preparatory to association in reformatory schools, and as a special punishment." I found one juvenile, a female, in custody, waiting for trial; she has since, I understand, been sent to a reformatory.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . . . .	4	2	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	1
Day Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	3	2
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	3	2	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . . . . .	80	40	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	2	4	Lavatories, . . . . .	3	1
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Baths, . . . . .	5	5
Chapels, . . . . .	2	2	Water-closets, . . . . .	8	8
Workshops, . . . . .	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus, . . . . .	1	1
			Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	—

#### Stock at the time of Inspection.

		MALE CLOTHING.		FEMALE CLOTHING.	
Pairs Blankets,	. 273	Shirts,	. 188	Caps,	. 81
Pairs Sheets, .	. 255½	Jackets,	. 136	Shifts,	. 75
Rugs,	. 141	Trousers,	. 174	Gowns,	. 93
Bed-ticks,	. 125	Caps,	. 115	Petticoats,	. 119
		Socks or Stockings,	. 159	Pairs Stockings,	. 51
		Pairs Shoes,	. 99	Pairs Shoes,	. 42½

I found this prison, when I inspected it, in a creditable condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline; the new building is in good repair, secure and well suited for the object for which it was designed. It is airy, cheerful, and well lighted, important requisites in a separate prison. The cells are roomy and properly ventilated; the heating apparatus works well, and the various appliances of the mitigated separate system are in use. There are 60 cells for males and 28 for females. This number has been hitherto found sufficient, although the accommodation for females is rather limited. Should it be, however, necessary to increase the number of cells for this class, it can be done without much cost, by fitting up a part of the old prison. One of the wings of that building is now used as a reception ward, for which it is well suited. Prisoners, on reception, are placed there until, after examination by the Medical Officer, they have received a bath, and are dressed in the prison clothing. Their own clothes are fumigated in an apparatus which has been erected since last inspection, and which is found to answer. Another wing of the old prison is occupied by lunatics. The wood-work in both these buildings was in bad repair, but a carpenter was occupied on the day of my visit in repairing the sashes which were rotten. All parts of the prison are well supplied with water, which is raised by a crank-pump from the canal, and distributed to the different galleries, and also applied to the flushing of the sewerage, which is effective. Water-closets and lavatories, on the best principles, are on every floor of the new prison, and baths for both sexes in the basement. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing is ample, the furniture of the cells is excellent, and of the most approved description, the basons and vessels are of gutta percha—indeed, the Board of Superintendence have taken much pains to provide every requisite to carry out the separate system in its integrity.

The town of Naas not being lighted by gas, there is no opportunity of carrying out the resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons:—"That means of lighting every cell, except cells for an infraction of prison rules, ought to be provided in every prison, and no prisoner left in darkness more than a maximum time which can be required for rest, viz., eight hours."

The facilities for supervision by the Governor over the night-watch are sufficient. He can, at any moment during the night, ascertain if that officer is attending to his duty, and there is a good tell-tale clock in the prison. There is no female night-watch, but a bell rings from the central hall into the Assistant-Matron's room, by which she can be called should a prisoner require her services.

The canvas screen suggested by my colleague at his last inspection, has been

put up, and appears to answer the purpose intended. Although it is always objectionable to have prisoners of both sexes under one roof, the defects of such an arrangement are not apparent in this prison, and notwithstanding the troublesome class to which the majority of the female prisoners belong, they appear orderly and amenable to discipline; much care, however, and vigilance, will be required to keep up a proper discipline, and to prevent abuses from arising. The prisoners who are nurses are kept in cells. The male prisoners cook the food and manage the apparatus for warming the prison, and also the boiler which supplies the laundry and the drying-closet, which is heated by hot water, and is on the most approved principle. No fire is kept in the laundry except in a stove for heating the smoothing-irons. This stove is, however, too small, and it should be provided with means for preparing starch, as there is no other way of heating it in the laundry. The stores of the prison are good, and well cared. A screen, suggested by my colleague, has been put up between the exercising rings for males and females, and answers the object for which it is intended.

### *Industrial Works.*

During the last three years, in consequence of the alterations in the prison buildings, and the constant change of staff, industrial works appear to have been neglected. The profit, during 1860, for articles sold outside the prison being but £6 19s. 5½d., and nothing during the preceding two years. Now, however, a better system has been adopted, and I found some tradesmen employed in their cells, but I consider that more attention should be given to this point. The present Governor has introduced, with much advantage, the checks over the issue of materials, which are in use, and found to work well in the convict prisons. Without some such protection great abuses might arise. The Head Warder carefully attends to this department. All prisoners work at the pump, which the Governor says they prefer for exercise.

### *Punishments.*

There was no prisoner in punishment on the day of my visit. The number of punishments during 1860 was 43, and 55 during the first two quarters of 1861. They were all inflicted by the Governor, and regularly initialed by the Chairman of the Board of Superintendence at its monthly meetings. Shot drill is the only punitive labour in the prison. This is, for many reasons, an undesirable form of "hard labour," especially for those prisoners sentenced to long periods, and, independent of other objections, the Medical Officer is obliged to exempt many from it on medical grounds, and sometimes those convicted of the gravest offences.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint; but the Chaplains sometimes reject the milk and bread, which is supplied by a contractor. What I examined was good, except the milk, which was rather thin.

### *Schools.*

Hitherto secular instruction has not been sufficiently attended to here. In 1860, out of a prison population of 480 individuals, exclusive of lunatics, debtors, and drunkards, only 98 prisoners attended school, and the average daily attendance was 35, although the average daily number in the prison was 67. An arrangement has now been made for evening school classes. The teacher was regularly trained under the Education Board, and is rated first of third class. Some fittings are required for the school. Religious instruction is given by the Sisters of Mercy to the female prisoners, and to the males when required, but in each case permission is obtained.

### *Hospitals.*

The sick of each sex are in separate buildings, those I found very clean and well ventilated; the accommodation is excellent, and there are baths and water-closets off each ward. The prison is healthy, and at the time of my visit the hospital for females was empty; that for males was occupied by three soldiers, but two were convalescent.

**SOUTH DISTRICT.** Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years; each year separately:—

<i>County of Kildare Gaol.</i>		1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital,	.	11	88	43
Number of days, .	.	72	374	875
Number of deaths,	.	—	1	2
Cost of medicine,	.	—	£20 4s. 8d.	£7 12s. 8d.

### Books.

All the books recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use, and are kept with care and attention.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary, salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1858, . £1,126 1s. 11½d. | 1859, . £1,780 11s. 8½d. | 1860, . £2,606 4s. 6d.

The sum repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners during 1859, was £134 14s. 3d.; in 1860, £252 18s. 8d.; and during two first quarters of 1861, £93 18s. 5d.

### Dietary.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and Females get gruel two days in each week in lieu of milk; and all sentenced to a month and under get bread and gruel every day.

Males and Females under 15 years of age get for breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 2½¼d. | 1859, . 2½½d. | 1860, . 2½¾d. | 1861, . 4½¾d.

All officers resident get rations of bread and milk, coals, candles, and soap.

### Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wm. S. Minchin, esq., Local Inspector,	70	0	0	Richard Tutty, Carpenter, Warder,	30	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45	0	0	Peter Loury, Matmaking, Warder,	30	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45	0	0	John Lewis, Shoemaker, Warder,	30	0	0
James Kellett, esq., Surgeon,	37	0	0	John Edwards, Warder,	25	0	0
R. S. Hayes, esq., Apothecary,	28	0	0	Henry Reynolds, do.	25	0	0
F. M'G. Eagar, esq., Governor,	160	0	0	Florence Newton, do.	25	0	0
Wm. Wills, Head Warder,	50	0	0	Miss A. M. Kinsella, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
George Robinson, Clerk,	38	0	0	Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, do.	15	0	0
Vacant, Matron,	40	0	0	Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0
Mr. Shanahan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0				
Wm. Phayer, Gate-porter,	25	0	0				

Each male Turnkey is supplied with a neat uniform coat, two pair of trowsers, and an outside coat yearly. The Governor and Head Warder attend regularly at lock-up.



Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.	SOUTH DISTRICT.  County of Kildare Gaol.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	286	222	
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	293	202	
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	189	159	
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	223	158	
Apothecary, . . . . .	219	113	

*Vacancies in Staff since last Inspection, and how filled up.*—Mrs. Jane Nolan, Matron, resigned; vacant. Thomas Tucke, Schoolmaster, probationary service discontinued, he being unfit; Michael Shanahan, appointed. Mrs. B. M. White, Hospital Nurse, resigned, Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, appointed.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Naas.	Thomas Fitzgerald, esq.	P. P. O'Kelly, esq.
H. L. Barton, esq., High Sheriff.	John La Touche, esq.	P. Sweetman, esq.
Baron De Robeck.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq.	Thos. Cooke Trench, esq.
Major Borrowes.	P. Nolan, esq.	Christopher Rynd, esq.

The meetings of the Board are held with great regularity every month, when all accounts are paid by cheque to the Local Inspector, who produces receipts from contractors on the next meeting of the Board. I would, however, suggest the propriety of discharging each account separately, by a draft payable to the contractor only. By doing so the accounts would be more correctly vouched, as each draft, when paid, would be in itself a receipt for the amount. The Local Inspector, as the principal officer of the prison, keeps the accounts, carries into effect the resolutions of the Board, and communicates its decision to the proper officer.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL (AMALGAMATED 9TH MAY, 1861).—*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*  
VISITED 3RD AND 28TH DECEMBER, 1861.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude, . . . . .	4	4	8	1	—	1
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	7	2	9	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	—	4	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	18	12	30	3	—	3

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.County and  
City of  
Kilkenny  
Gaol.

## Offences, &amp;c., of Juveniles classified at the time of Inspection.

Misdemeanants Convicted—Ten Years and under,	M.	F.
Summary Convictions—Sixteen Years and above Ten,	1	—
	—	1

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
34	10	33	6	18	4	18	12

## Committals during 1859, 1860, and to day of Inspection, 1861.

Offences.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	3	1	4	1	11	2
Suspicion of, and conspiracy to Murder,	4	—	3	—	—	—
Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	2	—
Aggravated Assault, . . . . .	32	—	19	1	19	—
Common Assault, . . . . .	20	11	25	3	10	2
Burglary and Robbery, . . . . .	4	3	1	—	8	6
Larceny, . . . . .	21	23	27	30	32	38
Rape, . . . . .	1	—	2	—	2	—
Perjury, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—
Drunkenness, . . . . .	22	5	29	2	11	3
Lunatics, . . . . .	19	6	8	10	4	4
Vagrants, . . . . .	11	9	1	1	6	8
Cattle Stealing, . . . . .	2	—	5	—	7	2
Disorderly Conduct, using Threats,						
Poor Law Offences, Breaking Windows, &c., . . . . .	17	11	22	8	23	11
Deserters, . . . . .	4	—	6	—	8	—
Illegal Societies, . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—
Approvers, . . . . .	1	—	—	3	—	—
Offences against Fishery Revenue Laws,	3	5	3	1	5	—
Leaving Service and Trespass, . . . . .	10	—	7	—	10	5
Prison Breach, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coining and Forgery, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	1	—
Unnatural Crime, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total, . . . . .	182	74	166	61	162	81

## Re-Committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	3	1	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	4	4
Twice, . . . . .	1	—	Twice, . . . . .	1	—
Total, . . . . .	4	1	Total, . . . . .	4	5
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	21	6	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average daily number in Hospital . . . . .	0 $\frac{11}{12}$	0 $\frac{6}{11}$	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	2 $\frac{44}{117}$	0 $\frac{16}{117}$
Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	40		Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	40	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	16		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	15	
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	33		Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	24	
Ditto, of Females, . . . . .	11		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	11	
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	10		Highest number of Females at any one time, . . . . .	16	
Ditto, of Females, . . . . .	2		Lowest ditto, . . . . .	2	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

On the 17th of February, 1854—95 males and 39 females; total 134.

KILKENNY CITY GAOL.

State.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	7	1	8	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	1	3	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—
Gross Total, . . . . .	14	14	28	—	—	—

Return of Crimes for which Prisoners were charged when Committed, from the 9th of May to day of Inspection (3rd December, 1861).

Offences.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	14	2
Larceny—Obtaining money under false pretences, . . . . .	10	14
Having Unlicensed Arms, . . . . .	1	—
Common Assault, . . . . .	4	4
Aggravated Assault, . . . . .	9	—
Disorderly Conduct, . . . . .	8	11
Using Threats, . . . . .		
Poor Law Offences, &c., . . . . .		
Leaving Service, Neglect of Duty, . . . . .	4	—
Drunkenness, . . . . .	30	114
Lunatics, . . . . .	1	1
Vagrants, . . . . .	4	1
Deserters, . . . . .	5	—
Horse Stealing, . . . . .	1	—
Total, . . . . .	91	147

Re-Committals and Averages.

From 9th May to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	2	7
Twice, . . . . .	—	5
Thrice, . . . . .	—	2
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	10
Total, . . . . .	2	24
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	6 $\frac{2}{5}$	7 $\frac{2}{3}$
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	11	11
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	5	4
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{2}{3}$

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The above statistics of crime in the county of Kilkenny contrast unfavourably with those of the neighbouring county of Carlow, and, indeed, with those of the city of Kilkenny, and of some other counties in Ireland. Committals for burglary have been very numerous during the present year, having increased from one in 1860, to fourteen (males and females) in 1861; sheep and cattle stealing, also, from two in 1860, to nine in 1861. In 1860 and 1861 two persons were committed in each year for manslaughter, and two for rape. Three were committed in 1860 under suspicion of murder, while there was but one such in 1859; in 1859, however, there were six committals for illegal societies and three for conspiracy to murder, since which time there have been none for either crime. Assaults have diminished from sixty-three in 1859, to forty-eight in 1860, and thirty-one in 1861; but a committal for an unnatural offence has appeared during the present year in the criminal calendar of this county. There has been one case of forgery and another of perjury in 1860, and one of perjury in 1861. So many committals for serious offences having occurred in the county Kilkenny is a subject for grave consideration, to which I feel it my duty to call the attention of the local magistrates, as showing a certain amount of crime which requires to be checked. At the same time I find that some of the prisoners in the cases referred to have been discharged for want of evidence, and the numbers in the gaol have diminished in each succeeding year. The highest number in 1857 was 84; in 1858, 57; in 1860, 41; and in 1861, 40. The average daily number in custody has likewise diminished, being 45 in 1858, 39½ in 1859, 27 in 1860, and 23 in 1861. The number of committals also have progressively decreased in each year, from 287 in 1857, to 226 in 1858, 184 in 1859, and 171 in 1860; but during the present year there has again been a slight increase, the number of committals during eleven months from the county to this gaol being 196.

In the city of Kilkenny the crimes have not been of so grave a character. One case of horse stealing and nine aggravated assaults appear to have been the most serious offences committed from the city to this gaol since both jurisdictions were amalgamated; and the highest number in custody has been twenty-two, the lowest nine. The daily average 6½ males and 7½ females. These numbers are less than at any previous period, which were in 1858, 14 males, 8 females; in 1859, 9 males, 11 females; and in 1860, 7 males, 9 females. And the criminal committals, which, in 1857, amounted to 267, and in 1858 to 255, in 1859 to 243, in 1860 to 159, were during the seven months since the amalgamation of the gaols but 74, showing a regular and gradual decrease in the number of prisoners committed.

I found in custody, on my inspection, four debtors belonging to the county, and ten to the city; criminals, twenty-six belonging to the county, and eighteen to the city, including five drunkards, but no lunatic belonging to either jurisdiction. On my second visit I found one lunatic. This man's case appeared to me to be one of the few which seem to have been benefited by removal to a gaol. He is confined among some pauper debtors in the old prison, with whom the strict discipline required for criminals is not enforced, and at the time of my visit he was walking in conversation with an untried prisoner in the exercising ground without an officer. Placed amongst the sane, and treated kindly, without the irritation of strict discipline, but under sufficient constraint to make him feel that his delusions were the cause of his confinement, I believe that with proper diet and appliances his state might be considerably ameliorated; but even this case shows how exceptional the circumstances under which he is placed are, and how unsuited a prison—especially a cellular one—is for lunatics. While on this subject I may add that the only death last year in this prison was that of a lunatic.

#### *Juveniles.*

Juvenile crime appears to be rather on the increase in the county Kilkenny. Eighteen juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1859, nineteen in 1860, while since the 1st of January in the present year the number has increased to twenty-three from the county, besides six from the city since the amalgamation of both jurisdictions in May last. All except one of the juveniles committed in 1860 were from the county; six had both parents living, the remainder had lost one or both, and but six could read and write. Of these one was sent to a reformatory by the Chairman of the county, one was discharged, and the remainder sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from two months to forty-eight hours.

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Of the twenty-nine juveniles committed to this prison from both jurisdictions in the present year, two county cases were sent to a reformatory by the Barrister, and one city case by the magistrates. I found on my first inspection this little boy, who was under ten years of age, undergoing his sentence of one month's imprisonment prior to being transmitted to the reformatory; and I was glad to observe that the directions of the Reformatory Schools Act, "That the term of imprisonment to be passed as a punishment for the offence be carried out and spent in strict separation," was rigidly enforced; and consequently, when removed to association, his reminiscences of a gaol will be far from agreeable. I found also under sentence a little girl, deserted by her father, but having a bad mother, who was reported to be training her to vice, sentenced to imprisonment only from the Petty Sessions of a distant part of the county; she was consequently discharged when the period of her sentence expired. On my late visit I found seven juveniles in custody, one male under sentence of nine months, and five of one month, besides one female, a young girl, sentenced for purloining bread from the workhouse.

*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	14	8	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
Yards, . . . . .	3	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	6	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	4	—	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	8	4	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	47	—	Lavatories, . . . . .	1	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	104	88	Baths, . . . . .	2	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	5	1	Privies (in outer yards), . . . . .	5	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	14	2	Water-closets (in each cell.) . . . . .	—	—
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	3	3	Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Chapel (for Males and Females,) . . . . .	1	—	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Workshops, . . . . .	3	—	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	—
			Tread-wheel, . . . . .	1	—
			Crank-mill, . . . . .	1	—
			Other machines for labour, . . . . .	1	—

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>	<i>Female Clothing.</i>
Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	144	Shirts, . . . . .	91
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	201	Jackets, . . . . .	67
Rugs, . . . . .	145	Trowsers, . . . . .	60
Hammocks or Cots, . . . . .	104	Caps, . . . . .	27
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	59	Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	76
		Shifts, . . . . .	32
		Gowns, . . . . .	40
		Petticoats, . . . . .	20
		Shoes, . . . . .	30

On both my visits the prison buildings were in good repair, very clean, dry, and well kept. The ventilation was good, and the heating apparatus works well; but one of the female prisoners complained of the cold flags in her cell, and not having a fire to warm her infant in December. I believe that flags are too cold for cells under the separate system in this climate, and that it would be desirable to substitute, at least in the female wing, boards, which are not more expensive, and also that a fire is necessary in very cold and damp weather for very young infants. The circulation in females is weak, and there is a danger of permanent disease resulting from cold. The cells of this prison are good and airy, but the leakage in the pipes and pans, mentioned in former reports of Inspectors-General, still continues. The cells are not lighted by gas, as suggested by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, who recommend—"That no prisoner, except as a punishment, be left in darkness more than a maximum time required for rest, viz., eight hours." I found a good supply of sheets, blankets, bedding, and prison clothing, on both my visits, and the prison is plentifully supplied with water, which is pumped up by crank and force-pumps into the tanks which supply the cells, and on every Monday the entire is let off to flush the sewerage of the prison; a useful precaution, and which is effective. The prison building is very secure, and a prisoner who had broken the sash of his cell window in endeavouring to effect his escape on the night previous to my inspection, was completely baffled in the attempt; but the Governor's garden is very insecure. The walls are low, and fruit trees are nailed against them, so that they can be crossed without difficulty. It adjoins the exercising ring for males, and during last summer a prisoner escaped through it. He is stated to have purloined a prison key, and

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to have altered the wards so as to open the door of this garden. The lock is now protected by a large staple and padlock, but is not sufficiently secure against the skill of professed burglars, such as are frequently confined in every gaol. There is a good laundry, but no drying-room in the prison. The clothes are dried in fine weather in the exercising ring for females.

It has been proposed to form part of the laundry into a drying-closet, but I consider that the place is too confined; and it would be better to make the old bread store which adjoins the laundry, and opens into it, answer for the purpose, which could easily be done, and it might be heated from the laundry fire or boiler. The washing troughs have no supply-pipes from the tank. The pipes could be put up at a trifling cost, and would be more tidy than the present system. There is a large and roomy store in the prison, a good kitchen with steam boiler, and ample baths, in which every prisoner is washed on admission, and then at once placed in his cell. It is always desirable to have all prisoners as much as possible together under one lock; I would, therefore, suggest that the old punishment cells, which are damp and cold, should be disused, and others within the prison building substituted in their place. There are four cells under each wing which would be well suited for the purpose if provided with double doors, and perhaps a door placed at the foot of the stairs; if necessary, the small window in each might be darkened by a shutter. There are also cells belonging to the old prison adjoining the laundry which would make excellent punishment cells if required. The prison grounds are encumbered with walls which prevent supervision and the free circulation of air; I would therefore strongly recommend that they be removed, as likewise the present punishment cells. The materials are valuable, and part might be applied towards raising the boundary wall of the prison where it bounds the Governor's garden, and where the escape was effected last summer.

The chapel of this prison is divided by stalls, a faulty and useless arrangement in a gaol where perfect and continued separation is not carried out, as is done in the cellular prisons of Louvain, Antwerp, and others in Belgium, where the prisoners never work on the tread-wheel or in association. There the hospital is cellular, and the prisoners wear calico hoods whenever they leave their cells, and never during their entire imprisonment see each other's faces. Under any other circumstances stalls in the chapel are useless, and have been disused in most of the prisons in this country and everywhere with the unanimous approval of all the chaplains and prison officers who have experienced its effects. On this subject a celebrated Prussian publicist observes:—"Since the removal of the unnatural cellular barrier between the prisoners in the chapel, it has been shown that the solemnity of divine worship, and its effects on the minds of the prisoners, is enhanced by association in the chapel, while the restraints of separate cells in it strongly incited to attempts at communication."

The defects of this arrangement are increased from the faulty construction of the stalls in the chapel of Kilkenny Gaol; the incline is not sufficient, and there is no proper supervision; therefore, I would recommend that they be removed, which could be done without much expense, as the materials would pay for much of the cost of the labour.

The Governor attends lock-up regularly, and a watchman patrols during the night. A detector-clock has now been procured and placed in the central hall, by means of which his vigilance is tested. The late watchman, who had no such check, was dismissed in October, 1860, in consequence of having, by means of a false key, obtained admission at night into the cell of one of the female prisoners. A somewhat similar occurrence happened in this prison in 1857, and I believe it would be better that the entrance to the male and female prisons should be perfectly distinct.

#### COUNTY GAOL.

##### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . .	6	1		Punishment Cells, . . .	6	1	
Other Punishments, . . .	4	5		Other Punishments, . . .	-	-	
Total, . . .	10	6		Total, . . .	6	1	

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—four males.



CITY GAOL.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

*From 9th May to day of Inspection, 1860.*

	M.	F.
Punishment cells, . . . . .	1	1

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The punishments are all ordered by the Governor, and the Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its monthly meetings.

COUNTY GAOL.

*Escapes during the year.*—John Casey, aged 27, charged with larceny, escaped 26th July, 1861.

*Employment.—Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.
Hard Labour, . . . . .	11	Washing, . . . . . 6
Prison Duties, . . . . .	1	Prison Duties, . . . . . 2
Solitary Cell, . . . . .	1	Nursing, . . . . . 3
Debtors, . . . . .	3	
Hospital, . . . . .	2	

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.
None, . . . . .		Sewing, . . . . . 1

CITY GAOL.

*Employment.—Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.
Hard Labour, . . . . .	3	Washing, . . . . . 1
In Cells, . . . . .	2	Nursing, . . . . . 1
Debtors, . . . . .	8	Debtors, . . . . . 2
		In Cells, . . . . . 7

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.
Coopering, . . . . .	1	Sewing, . . . . . 3

There are few prisons where the labour of the male prisoners is turned to less advantage than in Kilkenny Gaol. The power of the tread-wheel is wasted, although it could be so easily turned to use, as has been suggested in former reports of this gaol, either for pumping water, grinding corn or bones, or in similar works. Shot drill is another waste of human power, and is otherwise objectionable. It will be seen by the above table that on the day of my visit, except the prisoners who were pumping water, but one male prisoner (a cooper) was engaged in an occupation which was not absolutely objectless and unproductive. The prisoners are, however, sometimes employed breaking stones, and occasionally in the manufacture of brushes, mats, and matting, for prison use. The want of industrial works in this gaol has already been remarked on by my colleague and the late Captain Hervey, in their reports. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to dwell on the subject.

Female prisoners are more usefully employed. On the day of my first visit six were in the laundry washing, and one was sewing. On my second visit several were so engaged, the remainder were at exercise. On my first visit I found eleven county and fourteen city female prisoners, of whom six were prostitutes. On my second visit six were city and twelve county prisoners, but none of either jurisdictions were believed to be unchaste.

As no industrial works are carried on in this prison, there is no profit derived from prisoners' labour.

*Schools.*

Educational instruction is carried on by the turnkeys and matrons, each of whom instructs the class which he or she has in charge; but I had no means of ascertaining whether these officers, appointed at low salaries, are properly qualified to teach. Registries of the progress made by the prisoners are however kept.

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## COUNTY GAOL.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861, .	117	17
Average number attending daily, 1861, . . . . .	8	2

## CITY GAOL.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, from 9th May, 1861, . . . . .	21	18
Average number attending daily, . . . . .	3½	2

## COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

*School-hours.*—Males—from 12 till 2, P.M. Females—from 12 till 2, P.M.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread with 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread with ¾ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners receive 1 pint of gruel each day for dinner, instead of new milk.

All prisoners get 1 pint of gruel for dinner, instead of new milk, for two days in each week.

*Contracts.*—Bread, 5½d. per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 16s. per cwt.; Indian meal, 10s. per cwt.; rice, 4s. per stone; meat, 4½d. per lb.; new-milk, 7½d. per gal.; buttermilk, 3d. per gal.; salt, 2s. 6d. per cwt.; coals, 22s. per ton; turf, 1s. 10d. per box; straw, 1s. 6d. per cwt.; candles, 7d. per lb.; soap, 4s. 6d. per stone.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 3d. | 1859, . 2¾d. | 1860, . 2¾d. | 1861, . 2¾d.

I questioned the prisoners on the day of my inspection, and there was no complaint of the food, which I tasted and found good. It is regularly inspected by the Chaplains at their visits.

*Books and Accounts.*

The books and accounts are kept in duplicate and with great care and attention. Much additional labour is caused by the necessity of having separate books and accounts and other documents for city and county, which is done with considerable accuracy, and I was much pleased with the system adopted, which, however, is attended with an increase of duties to both Governor and clerk. All the journals and registries recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use, and they are regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary, salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1858, . £1,464 6s. 2d. | 1859, . £1,388 2s. 11d. | 1860, . £1,316 7s. 9d.

Cost of each prisoner per head:—

1858, . £36 12s. 1d. | 1859, . £34 18s. 5d. | 1860, . £45 11s. 9d.

Sums repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners:—

	1859.	1860.	1861 (6 Months).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County, . . . . .	94 3 1	107 14 9	45 1 3
City, . . . . .	42 17 6	69 0 4	31 5 3

*Officers and Salaries.*

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Col. Thos. Jones, Local Inspect.	80 0 0	James Leonard, 4th Turnkey	
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor, .	240 0 0	Clerk and Storekeeper, .	30 0 0
Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Protes-		Richard Lanigan, 5th do.,	
tant Chaplain, . . . . .	46 3 0	on night duty, . . . . .	30 0 0
Rev. Jno. Gorman, R.C. Chapl.	46 3 0	Jeffrey Mara, 6th do., Gate	
John James, M.D., Surgeon,	65 0 0	Porter, . . . . .	30 0 0
Michl. Leonard, 1st Turnkey,	37 0 0	Thomas Foley, 7th do., .	30 0 0
Michael Murray, 2nd do.,		Jane Hoey, Matron, . . .	30 0 0
instructs in weaving, . . .	30 0 0	Margaret Wills, Assistant	
Thomas M'Cullagh, 3rd do.,		Matron, . . . . .	18 0 0
instructs in mat and brush		Eliza Murray, Nurse, . .	12 0 0
making, . . . . .	30 0 0		

The male officers are supplied with arms and uniforms, but no rations are given. None of them are regular tradesmen, but some understand weaving, mat, and brush making. The Governor states that a day guard is much required. The superior officers are paid half-yearly, at Assizes; the others monthly.

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*Vacancies.*

The Night Guard, dismissed for improper conduct on 4th October, 1860, was replaced by a fresh appointment; as likewise the Gate Porter, who resigned from ill health on the 3rd of October, 1861. An additional turnkey was appointed on 3rd of October, 1861, in consequence of the amalgamation of both jurisdictions and the break up of the city gaol.

*Visits paid by Extern Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	312	310
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	153	124
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	187	177
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	164	149

*Hospital.*

There is a good hospital in the prison, with a shower-bath for both sexes, and water-closets off each ward. It was clean and well-kept at the time of both my visits; and on each occasion the female hospital was unoccupied. Three male prisoners, including one debtor, were in the male wards, all county prisoners.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in Hospital, . . . . .	16	26	20
Number of days, . . . . .	345	993	400
No. of Deaths, . . . . .	—	1	—
Cost of Medicine, . . . . .	£28 10s. 6d.	£23 11s. 1d.	£34 17s. 4d.

The only death in this prison during the last three years was of a lunatic in 1860.

*Board of Superintendence.*

John Walsh, esq., J.P.	Capt. Jas. Langrishe, J.P.	Thos. P. T. Bookey, esq. J.P.
Wm. H. Flood, esq., J.P.	Edwd. L. Warren, esq., J.P.	Thomas Hart, esq., J.P.
Major H. St. George, esq., J.P.	Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	John Potter, esq., J.P.
Robt. B. Wright, esq., J.P.	Major Sir Chas. Cuffe, J.P.	James Sullivan, esq.

The Board meets monthly, when salaries of inferior officers and accounts of contractors are audited and paid. All large amounts are settled by cheque, made payable to the contractor or order.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

The bridewells in this county are not in a satisfactory state, but their defects have already been pointed out by my colleague and my predecessor each year in their annual reports.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Callan.		Thomastown.		Urlingford.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals in previous year,	197	31	77	18	39	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	141	16	44	5	14	—
No. of Committals in three quarters preceding Inspec- tion, . . . . .	80	26	58	24	27	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	51	12	24	1	13	1

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## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

County of Kilkenny.	Callan.	Thomastown.	Urlingford.
<i>Bridewells.</i> Petty Sessions, . . .	Every three weeks.	Monthly.	Fortnightly.
Transmittals, . . .	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Committals, . . .	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Registry, . . .	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.
Repairs, . . .	None required.	Required.	Wants white-washing; very damp.
Security, . . .	Exercising yard insecure.	Insecure.	Insecure.
Accommodation, . . .	Males, two small cells off a passage, with a fire-place; females, the same; only one exercising yard for both sexes.	Nineteen cells, one with fire-place, but no exercising yard for prisoners; two water closets, both out of order; cells almost unfurnished.	Males, two small cells off a passage, with fire-place; females, the same; two large exercising yards.
Bedding, . . .	No bedsteads in cells for males; blankets, sheets, and bedding sufficient for accommodation.	Bedsteads, beds, and bedding required.	Bedding and blankets sufficient, but no rugs.
Water, . . .	None on premises; nearly a quarter of a mile off.	None; pump useless.	Pump out of order.
Sewerage, . . .	Good.	Good.	Cess - pools in yards; no drain from them.
Dryness and Ventilation, .	Clean and orderly.	Clean and orderly.	Ventilation bad; one small pane of glass in each cell; clean and orderly, but wants white-washing; damp.
Cost of dietary per head per day,	4d.	4d.	4d.
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15, out of which keeper has to pay for drawing water.	£25	£15
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Court-house keeper, salary £8.	Court-house keeper, salary £8.	Court-house keeper.
Remarks, . . .	No prisoners in custody; but keeper states that he has sometimes 30 here on a fair night. Visited 3rd December, 1861.	No prisoners in custody. Visited 3rd December, 1861.	No prisoners in custody. Visited 2nd December, 1861.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED THE 21ST NOVEMBER, 1861.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

State.						
Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	7	4	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
By Courts-Martial—Military Offenders,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	—	8	8	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	6	1	7	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	33	17	50	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

21st Nov., 1861.	21st Nov., 1860.	21st Nov., 1859.	21st Nov., 1858.
Males, 33	Males, 28	Males, 44	Males, 40
Females, 17	Females, 13	Females, 9	Females, 12
Total, 50	41	53	52

Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January to the day of inspection.

Offences.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Larceny, . . . . .	13	35	27	24	18	19
Highway robbery, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—
Common assaults, . . . . .	95	6	56	14	33	6
Aggravated assaults, . . . . .	11	—	9	—	6	8
Disorderly conduct, riot, using threats, breaking windows, Poor Law Offences, &c., . . . . .	24	12	6	30	14	12
Drunkards, . . . . .	72	29	35	16	32	23
Vagrants, . . . . .	3	8	—	1	—	5
Dangerous lunatics, . . . . .	8	5	6	7	10	5
Criminal Lunatics, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	1
Offences against Fishery and Revenue Laws, . . . . .	2	—	3	—	1	1
Leaving service and trespass, . . . . .	6	2	4	1	9	1
Murder, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—
Military offenders, . . . . .	6	—	3	—	5	—
Having arms in a proclaimed district, . . . . .	9	—	5	—	3	—
Malicious injury to a horse, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	1	—
Child desertion and concealing birth, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	2
Receiving stolen goods and obtaining goods under false pretences, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Uttering base coin, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—
Rescue, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acquitted—felony, . . . . .	5	4	12	3	3	2
Acquitted—misdemeanor, . . . . .	2	—	5	—	4	—
Further examination, . . . . .	22	1	29	5	19	9
For trial on 31st December, . . . . .	11	1	4	4	1	1
Debtors, . . . . .	4	1	3	1	10	1
Total, . . . . .	294	105	210	112	174	96

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	2	6
Twice, . . . . .	—	3
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	1
Total, . . . . .	2	10

Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, . . . . .	28	15
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	69	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	32	
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	52	
Ditto of females, . . . . .	20	
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	17	
Ditto of females, . . . . .	10	

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	5	5
Thrice, . . . . .	1	—
Total, . . . . .	6	5

Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, . . . . .	24	15
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	—	$\frac{1}{2}$

Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	53	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	32	
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	39	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	19	
Highest number of females at any one time, . . . . .	24	
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	11	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

1854. 20th Feb.	1855. 22nd Feb.	1856. 2nd Feb.	1857. 21st May.	1858. 17th Feb.	1859. 28th Oct.	1860. 23rd Feb.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
70 39	68 40	64 26	44 19	49 24	64 13	52 17
Totals, 109	108	90	63	73	77	69

At the Spring Assizes in March, 1860, the Lord Chief Justice, the then going Judge of Assize, in his address to the Grand Jury of the King's County, remarked on "the number of cases of an aggravated character on the criminal calendar of the county; which included one of murder, one of shooting with intent to murder, besides four of attacking houses and assaulting the inmates, with other offences of a serious but less aggravated character." At the same time he congratulated the Grand Jury "that the calendar presented a greater amount of detected crime, and of criminals made amenable to the law, than had appeared on any calendar which had come before him for many years; and when compared with the list of crimes furnished by the constabulary, showed the very gratifying fact of an increase in the detection of criminals, and rendering the offenders amenable to justice, and therefore afforded a much more satisfactory prospect than would be presented by few prisoners and a long detail of crimes for which none had been brought to justice." The correctness of these observations of the Chief Justice has been since demonstrated; and crimes of the nature of those here referred to as committed towards the end of 1859 and the beginning of 1860, have now happily diminished, and there is every reason to hope that this county will no longer present an exception to the peaceful and quiet state of so many other counties in Ireland.

The state of crime among the female population of the county generally is much more satisfactory than among the males. Female offences are, I understand, in a great measure confined to the prostitutes and camp-followers belonging to the large barracks at Parsonstown, and crime is rare among the female inhabitants of the rural districts. Notwithstanding the grave offences which, at the Spring Assizes of 1860, called forth the observations of the Judge, the number of criminal committals in the county has, each year, for the last five years, diminished, being 299 in 1857, 284 in 1858, 269 in 1859, 253 in 1860, and 180 for 11 months in 1861; and when we remember that crime is now more frequently detected than formerly, we may calculate on the reduction being even greater than it appears. The average daily number in custody was 46 in 1859, 43 in 1860, and 39 in 1861; while committals for larcenies have decreased from 50 in 1860 to 37 in 1861; and assaults from 77 in 1860 to 47 in 1861; 57 male and 31 female drunkards were committed to Parsonstown Bridewell in 1860, while but 35 males and



16 females were committed to this gaol from the remainder of the county. At the time of my visit 33 male prisoners were in custody, including 6 debtors and lunatics, 2 drunkards, and 5 military offenders. I found 17 inmates of the female prison; but this number included 1 drunkard, 1 lunatic, and 8 prostitutes who were committed in default of bail. One of these women had been 16 times in this gaol since the commencement of the present year, and has already spent 96 days in it since the 1st of January last.

SOUTH  
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King's  
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### Juveniles.

Twenty-six juveniles—all but one natives of the King's County, and only 3 of whom could read and write—were committed to Tullamore Gaol in 1860. Of these 6 were discharged, and 20 sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from three months to forty-eight hours. No juvenile was sentenced to a reformatory during the year. This is the greatest number of juveniles committed to Tullamore Gaol in any one year since 1857. At the time of my visit none were in custody, 8 however were committed since the beginning of the present year. One, T. L., a youth of sixteen years of age was, after being one week in custody, certified to be a lunatic, and was transferred to Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum. It is rather unusual for so young a person to become insane.

### Lunatics.

Thirteen lunatics were committed to gaol in 1860, and 19 during the present year; 4 were in custody at the time of my visit. The same defects in accommodation for lunatics, to which I have alluded in my reports on other gaols exist here.

### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	6	2	Kitchen, . . . . .	1	—
Yards, . . . . .	6	2	Bakery, . . . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	8	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	3	1	Laundries, . . . . .	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	80	32	Lavatory, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	—	8	Baths, . . . . .	1	1
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	5	5	Privies, . . . . .	8	4
Chapel, . . . . .	1	—	Water-closet, . . . . .	1	—
School Room, . . . . .	1	—	Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Workshops, . . . . .	4	—	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	—
			Crank-mill, . . . . .	1	—

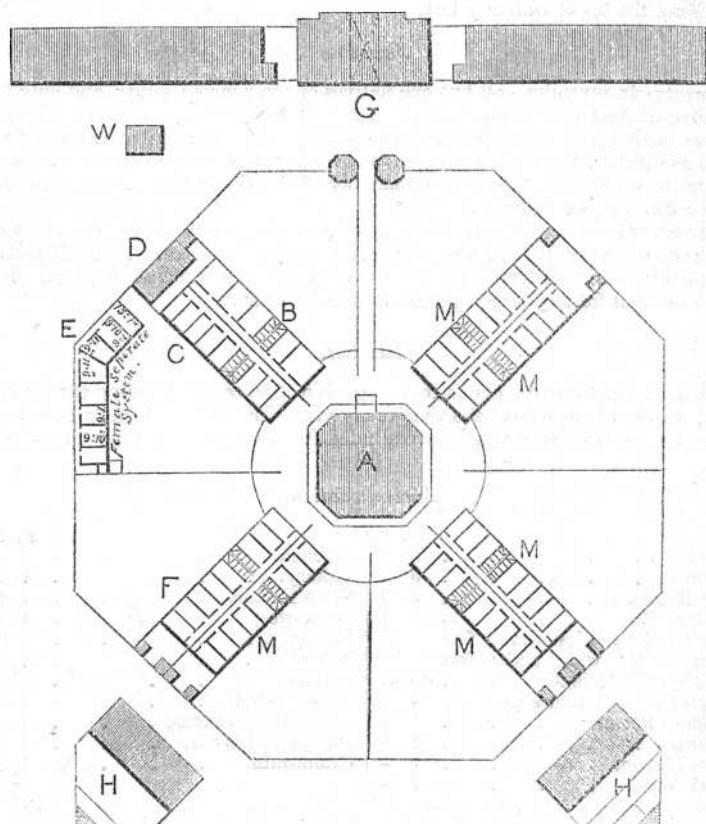
### Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
Pairs Blankets,	286	Shirts,	68	Caps,	45
Pairs Sheets,	178	Jackets,	70	Shifts,	40
Rugs,	19	Trowsers,	65	Gowns,	26
Hammocks or Cots,	10	Caps,	59	Petticoats,	40
Bed-ticks,	162	Vests,	57	Fairs Shoes,	23
		Pairs Shoes,	44		

This gaol, when I inspected it, was in a very creditable state of order and cleanliness; but the stone of which it is built weeps much, and the walls are very damp in wet weather; however, part of the prison has been flagged with sandstone flags, which helps to remedy the defect. The buildings were, all in good repair. Water for the supply of the prison is raised by a hand-pump, and discharged into a large cistern, from which it is distributed to the different classes, and is applied to flushing the sewerage, which is now effective since glazed earthenware pipes have been laid down. Formerly, in consequence of the imperfect construction of the drains, the sewerage water, carrying the filth, filtered into the subsoil, and became offensive; it is now carried off by flushing. I found the supply of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing sufficient, and the quality good. The stores, the kitchen, and bake-house are suitable; but

SOUTH  
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Gaol.

the laundry for females is too confined, and a drying-room is much required. By reference to the ground plan of the prison buildings, it will be seen that a new laundry and drying-closet might easily be formed out of a day-room in the wing C., where all the female prisoners might be usefully employed at washing, instead of, as at present, the greater quantity of that work being done by the men.



A, Governor's house. B, debtor's prison. C, wing of old prison, partly used for females. D, laundry. E, separate prison for females. F, female prison. M M, male prison. G, gate and offices. H H, hospitals. W, water engine.

As far back as the year 1836, a Select Committee of the House of Lords, in their report on prison discipline observed: "That every motive of humanity as regards the individual prisoner, and of policy as regards the good of society, requires most efficacious regulations to save prisoners, especially the untried, from the frightful contamination resulting from unreserved intercourse." Since that period the experience of the leading publicists and prison officers in every part of Europe, has led to the conclusion, that the separate system alone can effect this object. Tullamore Gaol, built at a time when prison construction was not understood, can never be made a good separate prison: composed of four wings, each distinct, and in charge of separate officers, and without the possibility of a general supervision at any moment by the Governor, or superior prison authorities, it would be difficult to prevent great irregularities from going on in the different sections, if the turnkeys in charge were corrupt. In a well-constructed prison the Governor should be, at one glance, able to see the doors of all the cells, and how the turnkey on duty is employed, so as to be able to detect improper con-

duct, or breach of prison rules should such exist. As the construction of the prison buildings will not here admit of such supervision; the prison authorities must trust to the integrity of the persons employed for the maintenance of discipline, but by a careful selection of officers the separate system can be well carried out in one of the wings, when the requisite alterations are made, and the cells enlarged and heated. This gaol in construction resembles that at Maryborough, where similar alterations are now being made by prison labour; and I have no doubt they will be attended with good results, both with reference to the moral status of the prisoners and in an economical point of view, by causing a saving of fuel and superintendence. I subjoin a plan of the entire prison buildings of this gaol, in order that its construction and the proposed alterations may be better understood.

Eight good and roomy cells, marked E on the plan, have been built for females in separation. They are found to answer well, but it is to be regretted that the accommodation is insufficient, and that all female prisoners are not subjected to the same discipline.

Two prisoners were sentenced to death for murder in this county during 1860; but in both cases the sentences were commuted to penal servitude for life. Seven other prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude, for offences committed in 1859, but none for crimes committed since the beginning of 1860. Two old offenders were condemned to two years' imprisonment in this associated prison in 1860; and I fear that their association with less hardened criminals, who are constantly sentenced to short imprisonments in this gaol, must be attended with injurious consequences; however, as the law now exists, there are no other means of having the sentences carried out.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . .	1	2	Punishment Cells, . . .	-	2

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

King's  
County  
Gaol.

1860, . £10 2s. 6d. | 1859, . £10 4s. 4d.

*Schools.*

School-hours—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females, from 11 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon.

	M. F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861, .	18 8
Average number attending daily, 1861, . . . . .	6 3

The Clerk acts as Schoolmaster for the male prisoners, an employment for which he is well qualified, having been regularly trained under the Church Education Society; and it is to be regretted that so few prisoners avail themselves of his instructions. Some of the copy-books show good writing, and that much pains are taken to improve the prisoners. Two, especially, who had long sentences, one of 12, the other of 18 months, write a very good hand; and I was informed that they learned to write altogether in the gaol. One of these is now earning his bread as a clerk outside.

The females are taught by the Matron, but their attendance at school is likewise very limited.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread and 3 naggins of sweet milk.

N.B.—All prisoners, male and female, confined for one month and under, get gruel instead of milk for dinner every day, and gruel is substituted for milk two days in the week for dinner for the whole prison.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per lb.,  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; salt, per stone,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; coals, per ton, 22s.; turf, per 100 boxes, £3; straw, per ton, £1; candles, per lb.,  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; soap, per lb., 3d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861, .  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  | 1860, .  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  | 1859, .  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  | 1858, .  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Several prisoners complained of the food, but, I believe, without sufficient reason. It was good on the day of my inspection, and I find that the Chaplains generally report favourably of it. The milk was twice reported to be thin, and the stirabout and gruel light. As stirabout is here made by steam, there is danger of too much fluid being admitted in the process; but with care a good and wholesome food can be made. The bread, which is baked in the prison, appears to be very good.

*Books and Accounts.*

The books and registers of discipline and finance are well and carefully kept, and the accounts regularly posted up; the male and female registries are in distinct and separate books. All orders for articles required for prison use are signed by the Local Inspector, who keeps the blocks, and compares them with the original order before payment. All accounts are paid monthly.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries for the three preceding years, separately:—

1860, . £1,522 0s. 10d. | 1859, . £1,445 12s. 8d. | 1858, . £1,495 19s. 4d.

Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners, £79 11s. 7d., in 1859; SOUTH DISTRICT.  
£187 6s. 11d., in 1860; and £131 0s. 7d. (9 months), in 1861.

Average cost of each prisoner:—

1858, . . £28 4s. 6d. | 1859, . . £30 15s. 2d. | 1860, . . £30 11s. 9d.

King's  
County  
Gaol.

### Officers and Salaries.

Fras. Berry, esq., Local Inspector, £130	William Smith, 1st Turnkey, . £40
Rev. E. F. Berry, Chaplain, . 40	Jones Commins, 2nd do. . 30
Rev. M. M'Alroy, R. C. Chaplain, 40	John Doolan, 3rd do., . 30
Robert Harding, Governor, . 200	Henry Neill, 4th do., Weaver, 30
John Ridley, Medical Officer, —	George Taylor, 5th do., Shoe-
Do. Apothecary, . 20	maker, . 30
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor, . 60	Patrick Hanlon, Watchman, £7 16s.
Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron, . 40	Do., Messenger, £6 10s.
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey, . 25	Wm. J. Adams, Clerk and School-
Margaret Thompson, Nurse, . 20	master, . . £35

*Vacancies*—Philip Green, sen., died—vacancy not filled up. Philip Green, jun., messenger, resigned; Patrick Hanlon appointed.

### Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	149	134
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	101	108
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	153	142
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	210	199

None of the officers receive rations or allowances, but the male Turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms.

### Hospital.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1860, . . . . .	16	547	£6 4s. 5d.	—
1859, . . . . .	40	873	£7 16s. 1d.	1
1858, . . . . .	31	970	£7 14s. 2d.	1

The hospitals for each sex are in distinct and separate buildings. I found them at the time of my visit, clean and well kept, but no water-closets off the wards. The male hospital was unoccupied; but a female under observation, supposed to be a lunatic, with her attendant, a prisoner, was placed in that intended for females. The only death in 1859 was of a lunatic, and in 1860 of an infant, the child of one of the prisoners.

### Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Rosse.	Major Fox.	John H. Walsh, esq.
Hon. A. Bury.	Dawson French, esq.	Thos. A. Pierce, esq.
John W. Tarleton, esq.	Marcus Goodbody, esq.	Alexander M'Mullen, esq.
John O'Brien, esq.	Henry Manly, esq.	Jonathan Goodbody, esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the despatch of business, when all accounts are settled and payments made; the receipts are produced at the following meeting of the Board.

### Bridewell.

*Bridewell.*

The only Bridewell in this county is at Parsonstown; but in November, 1860, a female committed to a lock-up at Philipstown, in charge of the constabulary, escaped, and has not since been retaken.

The Bridewell at Parsonstown belongs to the class selected by the Lord Lieutenant, under the 92nd section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, to be District Bridewells.



SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## BRIDEWELL.

*King's  
County.**Bridewell.*

## Parsonstown.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . . . .	198	115
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	57	31
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . . . .	67	42
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	19	14
Petty Sessions, . . . . .	Weekly.	
Transmittals, . . . . .	Regular.	
Committals, . . . . .	Some illegal.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.	
Security, . . . . .	Sufficient.	
Repairs and Order, . . . . .	Good.	
Accommodation, . . . . .	Two day-rooms; six cells.	
Bedding and Furniture, . . . . .	Sufficient.	
Water, . . . . .	Pump in female yard.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Good.	
Dryness. Ventilation. and Cleanliness, . . . . .	Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, . . . . .	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment . . . . .	Petty Sessions Clerk.	
	Local Board formed.	
	Visited July 9th, 1861.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.**County of  
Limerick  
Gaol.*COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED THE 11TH JULY, 3RD OF OCTOBER,  
AND 12TH DECEMBER, 1861.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	5	2	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	5	—	5	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	5	—	5	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Acts, . . . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	28	8	36	2	—	2

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1861, . 38 | 1860, . 52 | 1859, . 62 | 1858, . 83



Committals during 1859, 1860, and 1861.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County of Limerick Gaol.

Convicted Prisoners.	1859.		1860.		1861 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	15	1	9	1	12	1
Larceny, . . . . .	35	36	54	32	29	24
Do., with violence, . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	74	5	80	13	47	16
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	38	—	40	2	15	3
Disorderly Conduct, using Threats, } Poor Law Offences, Breaking Win- } dows, &c., . . . . .	14	30	12	28	13	26
Drunkards, . . . . .	51	3	31	3	21	3
Vagrants, . . . . .	1	4	5	11	8	2
Lunatics, . . . . .	15	6	7	8	4	1
Offences against Fishery and Revenue Laws, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3	—
Leaving Service, Trespass, . . . . .	26	15	12	14	17	5
Acquitted, . . . . .	104	27	73	27	46	15
No Bills, &c., . . . . .						
Deserters, . . . . .	7	—	9	—	5	—
<i>Untried Prisoners on the day of Inspection.</i>						
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—
Unnatural Offence, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rape, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—
Deserting Children, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	387	127	332	139	236	98

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	16	8	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	7	10
Twice, . . . . .	6	2	Twice, . . . . .	2	4
Thrice, . . . . .	—	2	Thrice, . . . . .	—	2
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	2	Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—
Total, . . . . .	22	14	Total, . . . . .	9	16
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	42	13	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	28	13
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	47	25	Highest at any one time, . . . . .	34	28
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	251	12	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	28	10
Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	0 $\frac{31}{66}$	0 $\frac{52}{22}$	Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	0 $\frac{177}{73}$	0 $\frac{41}{11}$

Number sentenced during the year 1861 to whipping—1 male.

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

14th July, 1857—148.

The preceding tables of convicted prisoners show that offences of a grave nature are now rare in the County Limerick; and were it not that the six male prisoners waiting for trial are all committed for heinous offences, I should have to congratulate the county on the absence of serious crime among its large population of 170,983 inhabitants, according to the recent census. The offences are all of an ordinary character, principally those against property, and assaults, which are, unhappily, too frequent, although not so numerous as in adjoining counties. They have, however, diminished during the present year, especially those of an aggravated character. Yet, I was sorry to find

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several cases of stabbing amongst the prisoners in custody, a crime formerly never attempted, and which is foreign to the natural instincts of the Irish people. The criminal committals have been reduced from 407 in 1859, to 396 in 1860, and 282 for nine months of 1861. The daily average number in gaol also from 42 males and 13 females in 1860, to 28 males and 13 females in 1861.

There were in custody on the day of my inspection in October, besides three debtors, 25 males, and eight female criminal prisoners; of these, 25 were under sentence, and eight waiting for trial. I found, however, amongst the prisoners three men and one woman whom I recognised, old and habitual offenders, returned convicts. Two of the men were as yet untried, but charged with very grave offences, one of an unnatural nature, and a third was under sentence of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for robbery; but as there is no hard labour in this prison, the tread-wheel not having been used for the last two years, the conditions of this man's sentence are not carried out. None of the eight females were convicted of serious offences; indeed female crime is rare in this county. I found no lunatic in custody, but I perceive that 15 were committed to this gaol in 1860, and six in 1861. It is satisfactory to find that insane prisoners are not detained here for lengthened periods as elsewhere.

#### Juveniles.

Thirty-two juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1860, of whom 27 were convicted, and four discharged. One female was sentenced to a Reformatory, and one male was whipped. Twenty-seven belonged to the County Limerick, and but seven had both parents living; 16 were wholly illiterate, and only nine could read and write.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	9	5	Worksheds, . . . . .	2	-
Yards, . . . . .	12	5	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	-
Day Rooms, . . . . .	8	5	Bakery, . . . . .	1	-
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	4	-	Store Rooms, . . . . .	3	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	-	-	Laundries, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	118	50	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	7	4	Lavatories, . . . . .	12	5
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Baths, . . . . .	2	-
Chapels, . . . . .	1	1	Privies, . . . . .	20	6
School Room, . . . . .	1	-	Water-closets, . . . . .	7	-
Workshops, . . . . .	22	1	Pumps and wells, . . . . .	3	-
			Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	-
			Other Machines for Labour (looms)		

#### Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
Pairs Blankets, .	279	Shirts, . . .	70	Caps, . . . .	30
Pairs Sheets, .	167	Jackets, . . .	64	Shifts, . . .	30
Rugs, . . . .	60	Trowsers, . . .	50	Gowns, . . .	24
Hammocks or Cots, .	114	Caps, . . . .	56	Petticoats, . .	24
Bed-ticks, . . .	200	Pairs clogs, . .	40	Clogs, . . . .	30

The prison buildings were at the time of all my visits, very clean, and well kept, secure, properly ventilated, and generally free from damp, except in a few places where the roof was not sufficiently staunch. The wood-work in the school-room is unsound, and requires repair. All parts of the prison, except the infirmary, which is situated at the top of the central building, are plentifully supplied with water, which is distributed through the different classes, and applied to flushing the sewerage, which is effective. The water tanks are large, and are filled by pumps, of which there are three, but they were not all in order at the time of my visit. There is a good bake-house, but it is not now used, as it is considered more economical to purchase bread from a contractor. In one of the stores there is a bath in which males are washed on admission, but there is no similar convenience for the females. The only bath for females is in the hospital, and it is not supplied with warm water. The laundry is defective, and there are no artificial means of drying clothes, as the stove in the room intended for the purpose, is burnt out and broken, and has been useless for several years. The prison clothing, blankets, sheets, &c. in store are sufficient, and of

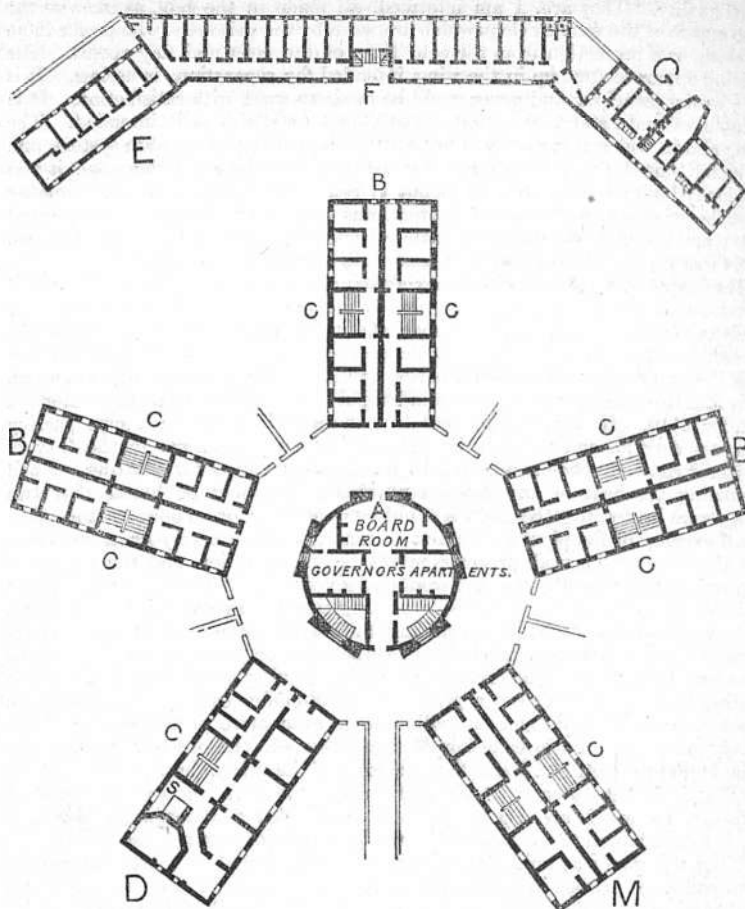
good quality. They are, I am informed, all made in the gaol, as likewise the web uppers of the wooden clogs which are worn by the prisoners, who prefer them to shoes, as a protection from the cold flags of the cells and day rooms. The heating apparatus put up in the wing intended for separation, is useless. It is on a wrong principle, and never could be made to work with satisfaction. It is wasteful of coals, and does not effect the object for which it is intended. The wing also in which it is placed is not at all adapted to the separate system, and is better suited for a marshalsea for debtors, for which I understand it was originally built; besides it contains but 17 cells, while the daily average number of male prisoners, exclusive of debtors, was 42 in 1860, and 28 in the present year; and the highest number of male prisoners in custody during the last two years was 47, for which number at least, cells should be provided.

The Board of Superintendence having expressed a wish that I should consult Mr. Ross, of Dublin, as to the best plan of heating this prison, I met him here according to appointment in December, and we were both of opinion that as the present heating apparatus cannot be made to answer, it would be better to put up a proper one in another wing, better suited for the purposes of separation. This Mr. Ross undertakes to erect, and supply all workman's labour, materials, &c., for £110. He proposes to heat by hot water in a two-inch pipe passing along the corridor and through the cells, as is found to answer in the City of Dublin Prison at Richmond, and to fix six stop valves for shutting off and regulating the heat of any division required. It would be better that two wings were heated together, which could be done from one boiler, at the additional expense of the pipes in the first instance, but with a very great saving of fuel afterwards. Then all prisoners might be in separation, and the abuses of association under the Prisons Act would be got rid of. Should it be considered desirable not to incur the expense of heating more than one wing at present, arrangements might be made for adding the additional hot water pipes afterwards; I would, however, recommend that both be completed at once, and at the same time that the work be carried out with the ulterior view of forming the existing buildings into a proper prison, where discipline can be maintained with efficiency and economy; and this will become even more necessary should the county and city prison jurisdictions be amalgamated. In order to explain my views on the subject, Mr. Pain, the architect of the prison, has, by direction of the Board of Superintendence, kindly furnished me with plans of the existing buildings, by which an opportunity will be afforded of determining how they can be best adapted to the most improved principles of prison construction.

When this gaol was built, the sole object contemplated by those who had the management of prisons in Ireland, was the safe custody of the prisoners; and for that reason offenders under more severe sentences were kept in separate buildings, and more closely guarded than others convicted of minor offences, hence the classification of felons, misdemeanants, &c., and each class was confined in a separate wing of the prison, although frequently the same habitual offender would be in turn an inmate of every class, according to the category to which the offence for which he was convicted happened to belong. The result was a corrupt prison population all over Ireland, which required the transportation of upwards of 1,000 prisoners yearly from this country, of so debased a description that the Australian colonies refused to receive them; and even at a later period the Penal colony of Western Australia begged Government not to include Irish convicts amongst those sent to the colony, as being idle and worthless. Discipline was also so lax in the prisons that even within the last five years, the Report of the Inspector-General on another county gaol shows a case of a convict sentenced to penal servitude, being employed as the ordinary house servant of the Governor, and that for a series of years, and under successive Governors, this practice had been in use, and with the sanction of the Local Inspector and Chaplains. I have dwelt on this subject merely to prove that the present arrangement of the buildings can never be made to suit an improved system of prison discipline, and that much of the evils of the old system must remain unless proper supervision by the superior authorities of the prison can be exercised, because the officers themselves require to be more strictly watched where the separate system is in use, than even prisoners, for abuses might arise which the Governor could never detect, and a corrupt turnkey might be able to nullify the sentence of the judge.

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The central block, containing the Governor's house, board-room, and chapel, is marked A; the wings of the male prison, B B B; the stairs leading to the upper corridors of each division, C C C C; the wing at present heated, D; stoke hole for heating apparatus, S; the present marshalsea, M. If as many of the wings B B B as are required were united to the central block, the stairs C C done away with, and the spaces formed into cells, the point A would then form an inspection hall adjoining the Governor's apartments, where perfect supervision could be exercised both over officers and prisoners, and from which alone access could be had to the different corridors of the prison, and one turnkey would then do the duty efficiently, and under the eye of the Governor, which is now imperfectly done by each officer in his own wing. Of course the turnkeys should reside in other wings of the gaol, as this portion would be entirely devoted to prisoners.

The defects of construction which I have noticed, do not at all refer to two female prisons which were more recently built. G is the old female prison still in use. The new prisons, E and F, are built of brick, and not sufficiently secure for males, but are well suited for females, and would only require to be heated, and lavatories, bells, &c., put up, for either to be made an excellent prison. I have selected F because it is the larger, adjoins the matron's apartments, and E could be added to it if required. It has a room well suited for a school, a water-tank, water-closets, &c. The cells and corridors are large and airy, and there will

always be sufficient accommodation for an increased number of inmates, should the city prisoners be confined here. In it the fireplace and flue are ready for the boiler to be set, and the water-tank is over the spot, for the lavatories, &c.; and they would merely have to be put in their places. Mr. Ross proposes to heat this prison with large hot water pipes, four inches diameter, and two-inch pipes in the corridors, with four stop valves for shutting off or regulating the heat of any division required; and he undertakes to furnish all workmanship and materials for £90. It would be easy, here, to fit up separate cells for washing and ironing, and so get rid of the defective laundry now in use, &c. I would strongly urge on the Board of Superintendence the propriety of fitting up this prison at once, as the separate system is required for females even more than for males, and it is particularly necessary in a prison situated as this is, where the great majority of the prisoners are not prostitutes.

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*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . . .	4	1	Punishment Cells, . . . . .	2	—

These punishments were inflicted by the Deputy-Governor in charge of this prison, during the absence of the Governor, who is permanently incapacitated by illness. The Punishment Book is laid before the Board at its meetings.

One male was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and one for four years, in 1860. No escape was attempted in either year.

*Employment.—Industrial Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Picking Oakum, . . . . .	3			Spinning, . . . . .	4		
Tailor, . . . . .	1			Washing, . . . . .	2		
Carpenter, . . . . .	1			Nurses, . . . . .	2		
Weaver, . . . . .	1						
Heckling, . . . . .	2			Total, . . . . .	8		
Stone-breaking, . . . . .	10						
Sweepers, . . . . .	8						
Master Debtors, . . . . .	4						
Total, . . . . .	30						

There were but 28 prisoners of both sexes in the prison on 3rd October when I visited it.

Female prisoners work together in a large workroom, in complete association. When a prostitute is in custody she is, through the care of the matron, kept at other duties, and separate from the rest.

All the prison clothing, blankets, sheets, clogs for prisoners' use, are manufactured in the prison, besides mats and other articles. But although returns of net profits arising from the sale of articles manufactured in the prison and sold to parties outside, were for a series of years regularly forwarded to this office up to the present year, I found on examining the County Books that no credit was taken by the Governor for the money received for such, and in passing his accounts at the assizes all the proceeds of manufactures, &c., &c., were omitted, the only item, besides presentments, for which credit in the account was taken was £18 for manure, sold in 1858. I, therefore, felt it to be my duty to direct the Local Inspector to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the subject, with a request that they would investigate the facts. They have, consequently, called on the Governor for an explanation.\*

*Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Females, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

\* See Resolution of Board of Superintendence at the end of this Report.



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Out of 280 males and 116 females committed to this prison in 1860, only 66 males and 15 females are on the roll as having attended school, making an average daily attendance of 15 males and 3 females. The school-room is large, and well suited for educational purposes, and the clerk, who teaches the prisoners, is a regularly trained and properly qualified teacher. He has a good method of imparting instruction, but the number who avail themselves of it are much too limited, and should be extended. There is no properly qualified matron to teach the females, and their instruction is very imperfect.

#### *Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint new milk.

For sentences not exceeding one calendar month, oatmeal gruel, 1 pint, is substituted for dinner milk daily; the other prisoners get this gruel twice each week.

Contracts.—Bread, 6d. per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, 15s. 4d. per cwt.; Indian meal, £10 4s. per ton; new-milk, 8d. per gallon. The other articles for consumption are bought in the market.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861,	.	.	.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1859,	.	.	.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1860,	.	.	.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.	1858,	.	.	.	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

On the day of my inspection the quality of the food was good, except the gruel, which was thin. I observe that the Chaplains occasionally make the same observation with regard to the gruel, but they report favourably of the other articles supplied.

#### *Books and Accounts.*

The books and registries of criminal statistics and accounts, and the proceedings of the Board, appear to be kept with much care and neatness. The accounts are all posted up, and vouchers attached, but I have already referred to some items for which credit has not been taken by the Governor, and concerning which an inquiry will ensue.

The cost of fuel for this gaol is considerable, and greater than in prisons where a proper system of heating has been adopted, amounting to £153 17s. 6d. during the past year.

The "Intern Officer's Gate Book" is not regularly kept, and the names of several of the officers do not appear in it. This irregularity should not be permitted, and it is the duty of the gate-porter to enter the names of every officer who leaves the prison, and the hour of his return. The Rules of the Queen's Bench order that "the Governor, and Deputy-Governor, shall themselves enter their names in the book, together with the exact hours whenever they leave or return to the prison," and the gate-porter should enter those of the other officers.

The county and city of Limerick are heavily taxed for the maintenance of two very imperfect gaols, the cost of which were in 1860:—

	£	s.	d.
County Gaol, . . . . .	1,801	18	10
City " . . . . .	1,680	17	2
Making a Total of . . . . .	3,482	16	0

It is evident that a considerable saving would be effected by concentrating the prisoners of both city and county in one gaol, as has been done in Waterford and Kilkenny, under the Acts 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74, and 19 and 20 Vict., ch. 68. To facilitate this arrangement, I subjoin a tabular view of the expense of this gaol and the cost of each prisoner per head during the last five years, so that a correct estimate may be formed on which an agreement might be based.



*Net cost of Gaol in each of the years 1856 to 1860.*

Years.	Total Expense of Gaol.			Salaries and Allowances.			Total Expense Exclusive of Salaries.			Average number of Prisoners.	Cost of each Prisoner, salaries inclusive.			Cost of each Prisoner, exclusive of salaries.			SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Limerick Gaol.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1856	2,097	10	1	1,132	1	2	965	8	11	87	24	2	2	11	1	11	
1857	2,084	5	5	1,128	2	5	956	3	0	94	22	3	5	10	2	2	
1858	1,766	6	0	1,154	1	11	612	4	1	81	21	16	1	7	11	2	
1859	1,684	2	4	1,106	17	9	577	4	7	59	28	11	1	9	15	8	
1860	1,801	18	10	1,134	5	2	667	13	8	55	32	15	3	12	2	10	
Averg.	1,886	16	6	1,131	1	8	755	14	10	75	25	17	7	10	1	9	

The sum repaid by Government to Limerick county for maintenance of prisoners during 1859 was £70 15s. 2d.; in 1860, £203 11s. 8d.; and during the two first quarters of 1861, £87 12s. 6d.

*Officers and Salaries.*

	£	s.		£	s.
John Russell, esq., M.B., Local Inspector,	120	0	J. Gabbett, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	45	0
Rev. Benjamin Jacob, Chaplain,	50	0	Daniel Hallinan, do., Blacksmith,	35	0
Rev. Michael FitzGerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	William Leamy, do., Blacksmith,	35	0
Robert R. Gelston, esq., M.D., Physician,	44	0	Henry Roberts, do., Stonemason,	35	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., M.D., Apothecary,	30	0	Matthew Lyons, do., Weaver,	35	0
Mr. Henry Woodburn, Governor,	300	0	William Airey, do., Carpenter,	35	0
Eyre Powell, esq., Deputy Governor,	—		Philip Stark, do., Weaver,	35	0
A. J. Musgrave, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	60	0	James Casey, do.,	35	0
			David Fitzgerald, do.,	18	5
			Mary Roche, Matron and Schoolmistress,	40	0
			Margt. Gabbett, Assistant Matron,	31	4
			Johanna Casey, Hospital Nurse,	25	0

*Vacancies.*

John Hickey died, and Margaret Roche discontinued. The Rev. John Quinlan, R.C. Chaplain, resigned, and the Rev. Michael FitzGerald was appointed.

In June Eyre Powell, esq., was appointed Deputy-Governor on probation, in consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Woodburn, who has obtained continued leave of absence from the Board, and given up his apartments.

In November the Head Turnkey was reduced for drunkenness, and the next officer in rotation appointed on probation in his place.

The Deputy-Governor, accompanied by the Head Turnkey, attends lock up.

The turnkeys are all supplied with uniforms, but no rations.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector,	265	185
Surgeon, &c.,	238	188
Protestant Chaplain,	244	165
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	197	135

*Hospital.*

The hospital consists of two rooms, one for each sex, situated at the top of the central building, over the chapel, and is most inconvenient and unsuited for the purpose. The rooms are supplied with water-closets, but there is no place for invalids to exercise, and they are thus deprived of the best means of recovery; besides, mounting to the top of a high building must, in many cases, be injurious to convalescents. The prison has, however, been latterly very healthy, there having been but one death during the last four years, and this, as in other gaols,

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was of a lunatic. The present healthy state of this prison contrasts strongly with the time of the famine, when, in 1849, there were 158 deaths during the year, out of 2,943 committals.

Should the proposed adaptation of the male and female prisons to the separate system be carried out, there will be no difficulty in altering existing buildings for hospitals, and an opportunity will then be given of having them so connected with each prison that all the prisoners of each sex would be under one lock at night, as is the case in the best constructed gaols.

Numbers in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, for the last three years:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicine.
				£ s. d.
1861, . . .	19	272	—	0 12 6
1860, . . .	31	489	—	3 9 0
1859, . . .	22	338	—	8 10 8
1858, . . .	32	849	—	8 11 6

#### Board of Superintendence.

Michael Furnell, esq.	Eyre Lloyd, esq.	Heffernan Considine, esq.
The Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, M.P.	Colonel Vandeleur.	Edward Croker, esq.
Henry Maunsell, esq.	Sir Richard De Burgho, bart.	The Honble. S. E. Spring Rice.
Lord Clarina.	George Fosbery, esq.	

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when all books and vouchers are initialed by the Chairman. All payments over £2 are made by drafts drawn in the name of the contractor, and of small sums by drafts in the name of the Governor.

#### Bridewells.

#### Bridewells.

The annexed table of the state of the bridewells in this county when I visited them, will show how very unsuited they are for prison purposes. At Croom there is but one privy and one exercising yard for both sexes, and one small room for females, in which the insane and the sane, good and bad, must sleep and take their meals in common when in custody together. The salaries of three bridewell keepers are but £15 a-year each, a sum quite inadequate to support the two officers, male and female, required in every bridewell.

The bridewells cost the county for maintenance, in their imperfect state, during 1860, £329 9s. 1½d., of which but £32 was spent for the support of prisoners; and I would suggest the propriety of closing all such as are in towns where no Quarter Sessions for the trial of criminals are held. This can be done by the Grand Jury forwarding a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant to exercise the right vested in him under the 90th section of the 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74, and no inconvenience can ensue if the railways, which will soon intersect this county, are used for the conveyance of prisoners.

When this report was passing through press I received a communication from the Board of Superintendence, transmitting a statement given by Mr. Woodburne and other documents, accompanied by the following minute of the Board:—

“Resolved—That the salary due to Mr. Woodburne, up to this date, be paid. That, taking into consideration the state of his health, as certified by his medical attendant, of which a copy is annexed, we recommend that the explanation be accepted.”

“I hereby certify that I have been in attendance as physician on Mr. Henry Woodburne, Governor of the County Gaol, for several months past, and that during all that period he has been in a state of great bodily weakness. He is now, as I might say, barely in existence, his physical powers nil, his mental nearly on a par; he is, consequently, incapable of any mental or bodily effort, except of the most trivial kind, and were any mental pressure put on him I fully believe that it would cause a termination of his life, which is held by a very slight thread indeed.”

(Signed) JONATHAN ELMES, A.B., M.B., L.R.C.S.I.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Limerick.  
Bridewells.

	Croom.		Glin.		Kilfinnane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	19	4	18	10	85	16
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	9	2	9	—	20	—
No. of Committals in the two quarters preceding Inspection,	11	6	13	—	24	7
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	1	—	4	—	7	1
Petty Sessions, . . .	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, . . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, . . .	No grate in day-room.		Some slight repairs required.		Some required; front yard door rotten.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Not sufficient.	
Accommodation, . . .	Utterly insufficient; males' day-room without grate; two cells; one small room, with two beds, for females; one privy and one exercising yard for both sexes.		Males' day-room, and two cells off it; females' day-room, and two cells off it; large cell upstairs.		Males' day-room and two cells; females' day-room and two cells.	
Bedding, . . .	Sufficient for the accommodation.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . .	None on premises.		None on premises, or near.		None on premises, but spring-well near.	
Sewerage, . . .	Sufficient.		Cesspool emptied through house.		Cesspools emptied through house.	
Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean, but damp in winter.		Clean and well kept.		Very damp, but clean.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½d.		4½d.		4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15 0 0		£15 0 0		£15 0 0	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Petty Sessions Court keeper, without salary.		None.	
Remarks, . . .	Visited 20th October, 1861.		Visited 5th October, 1861. Petty Sessions held in Bridewell.		Visited 20th October, 1861.	

[continued.  
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SOUTH  
DISTRICT.STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.**County of  
Limerick.**Bridewells.*

	Newcastle.		Rathkeale.		Bruff.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	102	39	157	68	111	21
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . .	29	5	36	2	25	2
No. of Committals in the two quarters preceding Inspection, . . .	36	18	64	21	42	10
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . .	8	5	10	2	11	1
Petty Sessions, . . .	Weekly.		—		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . .	Regular.		Some prisoners kept a long time in this bridewell.		Regular.	
Committals, . . .	Many illegal.		Some illegal.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, . . .	Repairs required.		No grate in female day-room.		Roof out of repair.	
Security, . . .	Imperfect.		Imperfect.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . . .	Males' day-room and two cells; females' day-room and two cells.		Two day-rooms and nine cells.		Two dayrooms and four cells, but no glass in windows, merely a shutter.	
Bedding, . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . .	None on premises.		None except rain-water on premises.		No water on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Cesspool emptied through house.		Not good.		Bad; has to be cleaned through house.	
Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Clean and well kept.		Damp, but clean.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	4½d.		4½d.		4½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25 0 0		£25 0 0		£25 0 0	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . .	Court keeper, £7 13s. 10d.		Court keeper, salary £14.		Petty Sessions Clerk, salary £60 per annum.	
Remarks, . . .	Visited 17th October, 1861.		Visited 17th October, 1861. One male and one female prisoner in custody.		Visited 20th October, 1861. One prisoner, a deserter in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL, VISITED 12TH JULY AND 4TH OCTOBER, 1861.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	8	2	10	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	4	5	9	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	7	3	10	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	6	3	9	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	11	10	21	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	4	2	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	8	6	14	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	7	7	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	55	44	99	—	—	—

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

16 years and above 10—Summary Convictions—Other offences—3 males.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Oct. 4, 1861,	55	44	99	Oct. 4, 1859,	50	37	87
„ 1860,	43	38	81	„ 1858,	63	32	95

Committals during 1859, 1860, and 1861.

	1859.		1860.		1861 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	98	5	86	7	47	2
Larceny (simple), . . . . .	392	209	272	165	198	104
Receiving Stolen Goods, Frauds and Attempts to Defraud, Uttering Base Coin, Forgery, . . . . .	163	132	115	112	83	89
Burglary, . . . . .	3	—	1	—	—	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	194	36	176	54	108	46
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	4	—
Arson, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Combination and Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages, . . . . .	—	—	10	—	—	—
Disorderly Conduct, using Threats, Poor Law Offences, breaking Windows, &c.	488	462	379	377	326	247
Deserters, . . . . .	38	—	23	—	18	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	205	146	181	121	157	67
Vagrants, . . . . .	25	30	16	10	18	39
Lunatics, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—
Offences against Fishery and Revenue Laws, . . . . .	2	6	8	11	6	8
Leaving Service, Trespass, &c., Breach of Police and Market Rules, . . . . .	24	11	27	17	14	14
Total, . . . . .	1,635	1,037	1,295	894	980	616

SOUTH DISTRICT.		Re-committals and Averages.					
		From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
City of Limerick Gaol.	Re-committals—Once,	89	77	Re-committals—Once,	47	36	
	Twice, . . . .	25	19	Twice, . . . .	14	12	
	Thrice, . . . .	5	9	Thrice, . . . .	4	7	
	Four times and more,	—	—	Four times and more,	—	—	
	Total, . . . .	119	105	Total, . . . .	65	55	
Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, .		37½	34½	Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, .		39	35
Highest at any one time,		59	53	Highest at any one time,		61	63
Lowest ditto, . . .		37	20	Lowest ditto, . . .		41	28
Average daily number in Hospital, . . .		5	2	Average daily number in Hospital, . . .		1	1

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
April 1st, 1854, . . .	146	60	206

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and the number on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Oct. 4, 1861, . . .	—	7	7	Oct. 4, 1859, . . .	—	—	—
„ 1860, . . .	—	3	3	„ 1858, . . .	2	2	4

The above statistical returns of Limerick City Gaol show no remarkable feature for comment, and do not differ from what might be expected in a city situated as Limerick is, on a great trading seaport. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that for a number of years there has been each year a regular and steady reduction in the number of committals to the gaol of this city. Seven years ago, in 1854, the committals amounted to 5,051; in 1859 they had fallen in number to 2,672; in 1860, to 2,189; and in 1861, up to 4th October (the day of my visit), to 1,596. In these committals are included those for drunkenness, vagrancy, breach of police and market regulations, and other offences incident in a large town. For the last three years there has been no highway robbery in the city, and burglary has decreased from three cases in 1859 to one in 1860, and none in 1861.

During the first nine months of 1861 the number of recommitments were 120, being in proportion less than those in 1860, which amounted to 224. Again, in 1859, the recommitments were 350, while in 1858 their number was 156; and in 1857, 213; in 1856, 346. The daily averages, however, by which perhaps the state of crime in the city may be best tested, were, in 1855, 117; in 1856, 111; in 1857, 119; in 1858, 88; in 1859, 80; in 1860, 71; and since the commencement of 1861, 74.

On the day of my inspection twelve debtors and seventy-eight criminals were in custody, distributed as directed by the Act 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74, into classes, with a common day-room for each; but no separation into classes or care of the Governor can prevent the evils consequent on association of prisoners in common day-rooms, as required under that Act. Amongst the males the untried prisoners form one class, in which innocent and guilty, the hardened criminal and the novice in crime, are associated over one common fire in the day-room, until they are either discharged as innocent, or are convicted and removed to another division of the gaol. In another class, “felons,” I found seven grave offenders: three soldiers from the manufacturing districts of England, who, with three others, for perjury and other offences, were under sentence of two years imprisonment each, and another for one year. The crimes and depth of guilt of each may vary, but after two years uninterrupted intercourse mutual contamination must ensue, and all become equally demoralized. In the class “male misdemeanants,” I found a brothel-keeper, sentenced to two years imprisonment, with thirteen prisoners for various offences, principally assaults, and one for default of bail. Many of these were undergoing short imprisonments, and others will supply their places, all of whom during two years will be subject to the same corrupting



influence of association with this man. In No. 5 class, "*petty larcenists*," one boy of thirteen and two of fourteen years of age were confined with fourteen adults; and in No. 3 class, females, a brothel-keeper under two years sentence, with fifteen other women, the majority sentenced to short periods. None but known prostitutes are placed in this class; and when the female debtors' ward is unoccupied, the brothel-keeper is placed there. I have dwelt on this subject to point out the evils of an associated prison, and what injury long sentences carried out under such circumstances may cause; but I am at the same time anxious to exonerate the Governor and matron, who are good and efficient officers, and who endeavour to counteract, as far as possible, the mischief caused by the defective construction of the prison, otherwise more evils would, I believe, have become apparent. Females committed for a first offence, leaving service, &c., are placed in a distinct class, and are as little as possible permitted to mix with the ordinary inmates of the gaol.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
—  
*City of  
Limerick  
Gaol.*

*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	6	4	School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Yards, . . . . .	7	4	Workshops, . . . . .	33	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	6	4	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	6	3	Store Rooms, . . . . .	7	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Lavatories, . . . . .	1	1
high=432 cubic feet, . . . . .	33	21	Baths, . . . . .	2	1
Cells to contain three persons, .	17	—	Privies, . . . . .	9	3
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	20	6	Water-closets, . . . . .	3	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	32	16	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	3	—
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	—
Chapels, . . . . .	1	1			

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
Pairs Blankets,	. 160	Shirts, . . . . .	57	Shifts, . . . . .	44
Pairs Sheets, . .	. 237	Jackets, . . . . .	94	Gowns, . . . . .	44
Rugs, . . . . .	. 160	Trowsers, . . . . .	78	Petticoats, . . . . .	44
Hammocks or Cots,	. 36	Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	42	Shoes, . . . . .	42
Bed-ticks, . . . .	. 142				

Limerick City Gaol belongs to the class of old prisons, built for security only, and before the present improved system of prison discipline was understood. Its structural defects are so great, that it would be impossible to remodel it so as to form a prison suited for the present requirements of the city. The passages are low and dark, the cells are badly arranged, damp, and inconvenient, lighted and ventilated by narrow slits in the wall without glass, as are for the most part the windows in the corridors, many being quite open. The stone of which the prison is built weeps so much, that on the day of my inspection the water streamed down the walls. At the same time it is most remarkable that this prison, otherwise so deficient, is, and has always been, amongst the most healthy in Ireland even during the famine years, and when cholera was raging in the city, there appears to have been very few cases of the disease in the prison, and no death. It is difficult to account for the remarkably healthy state of this gaol; but I believe it to be due to the fact, that situated on a large tidal river, and built close to the water's edge, the ventilation of the prison is excellent, and the sewerage, being under high water, it is effectively washed out twice in the day with every ebb and flow of the tide.

I found the prison in good repair, and, except one yard, very secure. It is well supplied with water, which is pumped up by means of the tread-wheel, and plentifully distributed to the prison buildings. The accommodation for prisoners is quite inadequate, especially for females; and the cells are not sufficiently numerous to permit all the prisoners to be kept separate even at meal time and at night. There are no reception wards. The laundry, which is very defective, has no drying-room attached to it, and the clothes are dried on lines in the prison-yard when the weather permits. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing is for the most part new and sufficient; but there are no baths except in the hospital. The prison is lighted by gas.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
City of  
Limerick  
Gaol.

### Juveniles.

Thirty juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1860, of whom fifteen were sentenced to a reformatory after an imprisonment varying from two months to fourteen days. I found three juveniles in custody—two boys under sentence for larceny of one month, and one of fourteen days. In 1858 the number of committals of juveniles was seventy-one, and in 1859, thirty-eight.

### Adults.

No convicts were in custody at the time of my visit; but five males and three females were sentenced to penal servitude during the present year, and four males and five females in 1860. One prisoner effected his escape in May, 1860, but was retaken. Discipline appears to be well maintained, and with few punishments by the Governor, who is an active and attentive officer. The number of punishments during 1860 were twenty-seven, and during 1861, twenty-five. The Punishment Book is submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings, and initialed by the Chairman. The Governor regularly superintends the lock-up, a turnkey patrols with the watchman at night, and their vigilance is tested by a good detector clock.

### Industrial Works.

Industrial works are not sufficiently attended to in the prison, and there is but one turnkey competent to instruct. I found but three males engaged at trades, the remainder were stone-breaking and employed in prison duties; twelve were on the tread-wheel, which is the only punitive labour.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1860,	. . .	£22 13s. 1d.		1859,	. . .	£18 19s. 1d.
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### Schools.

I found thirteen males and five females at school; but out of the entire prison population only forty-two males and thirty-one females were on the roll as having attended school in 1860, giving a daily average of twelve males and eight females. This attendance is much too small; however, as the law now stands, there exists no power to compel attendance. The master, who is also clerk and storekeeper, is well qualified, and very attentive to his duties, as is likewise the assistant matron, who is female teacher. The hours of school are from one to three o'clock for the males, and from twelve to two o'clock for the females. Religious instruction is given by the Sisters of Mercy to the females, and also to the sick of both sexes (Roman Catholics), in hospital.

### Dietary.

Breakfast.—Class 1—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice (made into stirabout), and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of new milk. Class 2—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of new milk. Class 3—4 oz. of Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Class 1—14 oz. of bread made of 2nd quality flour, and 1 pint of new milk. Class 2—12 oz. of bread made of 2nd quality flour, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of new milk. Class 3—8 oz. of bread, and 4 oz. for supper, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Prisoners, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, get gruel for dinner in lieu of milk. All prisoners get gruel for dinner on two evenings each week instead of milk.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

October 4th, 1861,	. . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.		October 4th, 1859,	. . .	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
„ 1860,	. . .	3d.		„ 1858,	. . .	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s.; rice, per cwt., 16s.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 18s. 3d.; candles, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per cwt., 30s.

The food supplied to the prisoners on the day of my inspection was of good quality, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of it. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint.

*Books and Accounts.*

All the required books are kept in the prison, and apparently with great care and accuracy. The clerk, who has been twenty-five years in office, gives, I am informed, much satisfaction, and I found the accounts regular, with proper vouchers attached. All accounts of contractors are discharged quarterly by drafts, and £50 is left in the hands of the Local Inspector to pay turnkeys' salaries and incidental expenses; he produces the receipts at next Board, when a fresh draft for £50 is given.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1860, £1,658 4s. 1d. | 1859, £1,499 2s. 4d. | 1858, £1,460 19s. 7d.

An amalgamation of the gaols of the City and County of Limerick has been mooted in former Reports by my colleague and the late Captain Hervey, and is desirable as likely to cause a considerable saving to the rate-payers of both jurisdictions. In order to enable such an arrangement to be made as would be equitable to all, I subjoin a table showing the average cost of each prisoner, per head, for the last five years, salaries and contingencies included, and again the cost of maintenance and salaries not included. There has been no outlay for buildings or alterations during this period.

*Net cost of gaol in each of the years 1856 to 1860.*

—	Total Expense of Gaol.	Salaries and Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Salaries.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Cost of each Prisoner, Salaries inclusive.	Cost of each Prisoner, exclusive of Salaries.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856, .	1,762 7 2	677 19 6	1,084 7 8	112	15 4 6	9 13 8
1857, .	1,629 7 8	686 11 0	942 16 8	119	13 3 3	7 11 9
1858, .	1,460 19 7	690 17 0	770 2 7	91	16 0 8	8 9 3
1859, .	1,499 2 4	664 14 0	834 8 4	89	16 16 1	9 7 6
1860, .	1,658 4 1	699 13 6	958 10 7	82	20 4 5	11 13 9
Average,	1,602 0 2	683 19 0	918 1 2	98	16 7 1	9 5 9

Sums repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners in Limerick City Gaol:—1859, £168 4s.; 1860, £264 8s.; and for the two first quarters of 1861, £155 10s.

*Officers and Salaries.*

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Capt. Griffin, Local Inspector,	100 0 0	Thomas Gloster, Turnkey	
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan,		and Shoemaker,	32 10 0
Protestant Chaplain,	40 0 0	John Ryan, Turnkey,	32 10 0
Rt. Rev. Bishop Butler, R. C.		James Walsh, do.	32 10 0
Chaplain,	40 0 0	Patrick Walsh, do.	32 10 0
R. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40 0 0	John Madden, do.	32 0 0
J. B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16 0 0	Margt. FitzGerald, Matron,	40 0 0
John O'Farrell, Governor,	120 0 0	Anne Gaynor, Assist. Matron	
Jn. Hurley, Clerk and School-		and Schoolmistress, .	35 0 0
master,	66 0 0	Julia Sullivan, Hospital	
Edward Ryan, Turnkey,	36 0 0	Nurse, . . . . .	26 0 0
Robert R. Drought, do.,	32 10 0		

The turnkeys are supplied with arms and uniforms, but no rations. The Governor, matron, and assistant matron, receive fuel and gas-light only. William Stewart, a turnkey, resigned, and John Madden has been appointed by the Board of Superintendence in his room.

*Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector,	209	150
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	154	102
Protestant Chaplain,	218	149
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	184	147
Apothecary, . . . . .	113	93

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
City of  
Limerick  
Gaol.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
City of  
Limerick  
Gaol.

## Hospitals.

Both hospitals were unoccupied at the time of my visit. They were clean and in good order, with water-closets off the wards, and a bath. The sanitary state of the prison is most satisfactory. Since the 1st of last January there were but thirteen cases in hospital, and several of these were females in child-birth. There has been no death in the prison since 1858.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years; each year separately:—

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	No. of Deaths.
1860, . . .	44	133	£30	—
1859, . . .	58	181	30	—
1858, . . .	67	202	30	1

## Board of Superintendence.

John Thos. M'Sheehy, J.P., Mayor.	William Phayer, esq., J.P., T.C.	Michael R. Ryan, esq., J.P. and T.C.
Alderman Thadeus M'Donnell, J.P.	Robert M'Mahon, esq., J.P. and T.C.	Eugene O'Callaghan, esq., J.P. and T.C.
Alderman Laurence Quinlivan, J.P.	John M'Donnell, esq., J.P., and T.C.	Maurice Linehan, esq., T.C.
Aldmn. Jno. R. Tinsley, J.P.	Francis Ward, esq., T.C.	John Barry, esq., T.C.

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business, when all books and vouchers are produced, and initialed by the Chairman.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's  
County  
Gaol.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED THE 27TH OF DECEMBER, 1861.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	4	3	7	1	—	1
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	19	1	20	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	4	1	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	3	2	5	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	2	1	3	2	1	3
Gross Totals, . . . . .	40	11	51	3	1	4

## Offences, &amp;c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons Convicted, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other Offences, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Twice Imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—
Thrice Imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1858, . 32 | 1859, . 30 | 1860, . 21 | 1861, . 51

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from the 1st of January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	1859.		1860.		1861.		Number of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	3	—	2	1	11	1	4	—
Larceny, . . . . .	29	12	27	30	51	36	28	7
" with violence, highway robbery, &c., . . . . .	3	—	4	1	2	—	2	1
Murder, manslaughter, shooting, stabbing, &c., . . . . .	7	—	1	1	5	3	—	—
Common assaults, . . . . .	114	23	98	14	60	26	3	—
Aggravated do., . . . . .	6	—	9	—	3	—	—	—
Disorderly conduct, using threats, Poor Law offences, breaking windows, &c., . . . . .	28	4	14	9	3	28	—	1
Drunkards, . . . . .	100	11	103	11	69	18	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
Lunatics, . . . . .	9	5	5	4	6	4	2	1
Offences against Fishery and Revenue Laws, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	11	—	18	—	11	—	—	—
Leaving service, trespass, &c., . . . . .	22	13	20	7	19	15	—	1
Forcible possession, . . . . .	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stealing cattle, sheep, &c., . . . . .	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods, uttering counterfeit coin, . . . . .	3	—	3	2	13	4	1	—
Forgery, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, misdemeanor, . . . . .	15	18	1	4	17	—	—	—
Rape, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Child desertion, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—
Perjury, Sacrilege, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	361	89	310	85	278	142	40	11

Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Re-Committals—Once, . . . . .	8	2	Re-Committals—Once, . . . . .	10	15
Twice, . . . . .	4	2	Twice, . . . . .	1	6
Thrice, . . . . .	4	—	Thrice, . . . . .	1	3
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	—	Four times and more, . . . . .	—	1
Total, . . . . .	16	4	Total, . . . . .	12	25
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	23	11	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	24	12
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	1	1	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	1	1
Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	51	—	Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	—	52
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	20	—	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	—	23
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	33	—	Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	—	40
Ditto of females, . . . . .	19	—	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	—	14
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	16	—	Highest number of females at any one time, . . . . .	—	19
Ditto of females, . . . . .	4	—	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	—	3





the remainder to imprisonment only, by magistrates at Petty Sessions. I found four boys in custody sentenced during the present year to twelve months' imprisonment for larceny.

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County  
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*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	6	2	Workshops, . . . . .	12	—
Yards, . . . . .	13	5	Kitchens, . . . . .	2	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	8	4	Bakery, . . . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	4	4	Store Rooms, . . . . .	2	1
Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 482 cubic feet, . . . . .	67	50	Laundry, . . . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	16	4	Drying Room, . . . . .	—	1
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	2	Lavatories, . . . . .	6	12
Chapel, . . . . .	1	—	Baths, . . . . .	2	1
School Rooms—Day Rooms used for the purpose. . . . .			Privies, . . . . .	4	4
Workshops, . . . . .	10	4	Water-closets, . . . . .	2	2
			Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
			Reception Rooms, . . . . .	2	2
			Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	—
			Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	—

*Stock.*

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>	<i>Female Clothing.</i>
Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	184	Shirts, . . . . . 110	Caps, . . . . . 150
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	96½	Jackets, . . . . . 98	Shifts, . . . . . 71
Rugs, . . . . .	153	Trowsers, . . . . . 87	Gowns, . . . . . 119
Hammocks or Cots, . . . . .	118	Caps, . . . . . 100	Petticoats, . . . . . 100
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	161	Socks or Stockings, . . . . . 60	Stockings, . . . . . 35
		Pairs Shoes, . . . . . 72	Pairs Shoes, . . . . . 68

The prison buildings were at the time of my inspection in excellent repair, secure, dry, very clean, and well kept, notwithstanding that considerable alterations were going on, the work being executed principally by the prisoners. This prison is abundantly supplied with water, which is pumped up by the tread-wheel into a large tank containing 12,500 gallons, and thence distributed to the different sections. Water is also raised by a crank-pump to supply the water-closets and the baths, with which the prison is well supplied. The sewerage is likewise good and effective. The bedding, sheets, and prison clothing sufficient; but some of the blankets and rugs are very much worn, and should be cast. The blankets, too thin for bed covering, might be dyed and used, as in Tullamore Gaol, for female clothing. I found some very useful alterations in progress, carried out principally by prison labour, the expenses attending which are paid out of a balance remaining from former presentments for the maintenance of the prison, and applied with the sanction of the Grand Jury to this object.

This gaol, built at a time when prison construction was not understood, and when the only object in view was the safe custody of the inmates, is composed of four detached blocks of cells or wings radiating from the Governor's house, which is in the centre. An addition was built by the prisoners to the female wing on an improved construction some years ago. In it the female prisoners have been kept under the separate system for the last six years, the day-rooms of the block adjoining having been formed into an excellent laundry and drying-room, which are supplied with and heated by hot water from the steamer which cooks the prisoners' food, placed in a cellar underneath, and adjoining the Governor's house, so that one fire answers for both purposes. The addition contains thirty separate cells, and the wing adjoining and connected with it eight others, heated, and fitted up with bells, water-closets, and lavatories, all of which are in good working order.

As the highest number of females in custody at any one time during the last three years has been nineteen, the majority of the cells are unoccupied; it was, therefore, proposed to alter one of the other blocks for a separate prison for females, and to appropriate this prison to male prisoners. The alterations are now nearly completed almost altogether by prison labour, under the energetic management of the Governor, who appears to have always applied the work of the prisoners under his control to the erection of useful and permanent improvements; and having two skilled masons among the prisoners, the alterations are made in a workmanlike manner, and are carried out with care and judgment; but

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I would recommend that the cells be boarded, which I am informed can be done at a cost of one pound for each cell, and will not only be of advantage to the health of the prisoners, but will also cause a saving of fuel in heating the cells.

I do not believe that a good separate prison can ever be formed out of this block. The corridors, which are only three and a-half feet in breadth, are too much secluded, and not sufficiently open to supervision, the cells too scattered; and it would be impossible to prevent abuses, if the officer in charge should neglect her duty, or were corrupt; besides it will, when adapted to the separate system, only contain eighteen cells, while during the present year nineteen female prisoners have been in custody at the same time. It has many other defects, but under the circumstances this is the best arrangement that could be made; and as the cost has been trifling, a great improvement in the discipline of the prison will be effected by placing the male prisoners in separation, without entailing additional expense on the ratepayers. Care must be however taken that the officers in charge are not only trustworthy, but careful and attentive to their duties.

No prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude in 1860, but 3 (males) were sentenced in 1861. No escape was attempted in either year. The Governor or his deputy attends the lock-up, and the vigilance of the night watchman is tested by two tell-tale clocks, placed in different situations on the prison grounds.

#### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . . .	6	1		Punishment Cells, . . . .	7	1	

Here, as is generally the case when prisoners are actively and usefully employed, discipline is maintained with few punishments. These are solely inflicted by the Governor, and the Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

#### *Employment.—Punitive Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Tread-wheel, . . . . .	8			Nil.			

#### *Industrial Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Baker, . . . . .	1			Prison duties, . . . . .	3		
Shoemakers, . . . . .	4			Spinning, . . . . .	1		
Tailors, . . . . .	3			Knitting, . . . . .	2		
Brushmakers, . . . . .	4			Plain-work, . . . . .	5		
Weavers, . . . . .	3						
Matmakers, . . . . .	7						
Mason work and attending, . . . .	4						
				Gross Total, . . . . .	11		
Total Trades, . . . . .	26						
Tread-wheel, . . . . .	8						
Prison duties, . . . . .	3						
Lunatics, . . . . .	3						
Gross Total, . . . . .	40						

As every able-bodied man has been engaged during the present year at the alterations of the block intended for the female prison, there has been no profit derived from the sale of articles disposed of outside the prison in 1861. The net profits in 1859 were £10 6s. 1d.; in 1860, £10 18s.

#### *Schools.*

*School-hours.*—Males—From 4 to 5 p.m. in winter, and from 5 to 6 p.m. in summer. Females—From 4 to 5 p.m. in winter, and from 5 to 6 p.m. in summer.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861, . . . . .	277	121
Average number attending daily, . . . . .	16	7

There is no trained schoolmaster or schoolmistress in this prison, the prisoners being instructed by the turnkeys and matron in charge of the classes. It is not likely that officers at small salaries can be competent to discharge duties which in a separate prison are so important, and which, to be efficiently performed, require a regular and laborious training; but as my colleague has already, in a former report, expressed an opinion on this subject, in which I quite agree, it is unnecessary for me to dwell on it here.

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#### Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal stirabout and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

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

Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup or gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Male and female adults whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive—the males 1 oz. and females  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of meal in soup or gruel for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in the prison; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per ton, £8 10s.; new milk, per gallon, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coals, per ton, 21s.; turf, per hundred, £5 10s.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; candles, per doz. lbs., 5s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., 22s. 6d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 3d. | 1859, . 3d. | 1860, . 3'01d. | 1861, . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

I questioned each prisoner in custody on the day of my visit, and found no cause of complaint. The bread is baked in the prison, and the food, which I inspected, was good. The Chaplains regularly examine the provisions, and their reports are generally satisfactory.

#### Books and Accounts.

The various books, registries, and journals, are well and carefully kept. The accounts are regularly posted, and have proper vouchers attached; they appear to be clear and accurate.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1858, . £1,305 19s. 1d. | 1859, . £1,264 0s. 7d. | 1860, . £1,346 10s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner:—

1858, . £31 17s. 0d. | 1859, . £42 19s. 10d. | 1860, . £38 9s. 5d.

The amount repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners during 1859, was £79 10s. 4d.; in 1860, £145 9s. 6d.; in 1861, £101 1s. 5d. (9 months.)

#### Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
EXTERN.				Wm. Whitfield, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Harpur, Local				Henry Dawson, 2nd Turnkey,	30	0	0
Inspector, . . . . .	60	0	0	Abraham Case, 3rd Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. Goodwin, Protestant				Robert Bryan, Weaver,	27	10	0
Chaplain, . . . . .	40	0	0	William Sythes, Mat-maker,	27	10	0
Rev. J. J. Taylor, R.C. ditto,	40	0	0	Richard Tennant, Mason and			
John Jacob, M.D. . . . .	—			Watchman, . . . . .	25	0	0
Thos. Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	0	James Heenan, Mason, and			
				Watchman, . . . . .	25	0	0
INTERN.				Mary Anne Sythes, 1st Ma-			
James Young, Governor, . .	200	0	0	tron, . . . . .	21	0	0
David Weir, Clerk and 1st				Mary Anne Nicholls, 2nd Ma-			
Assistant, . . . . .	60	0	0	tron, . . . . .	17	10	0
Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	30	0	0	Anne Dawson, Hospital Nurse,	21	0	0

The intern officers receive fire and candles, but no rations. The turnkeys are

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supplied with uniforms; their salaries are paid monthly; they all sleep in the gaol. The extern officers are paid half-yearly, at Assizes; their attendance is regular.

*Vacancies*—Two Turnkeys were discharged since last inspection, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Grand Jury for reducing the staff.

*Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	122	123
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	150	157
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	163	168
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	133	112

One of the officers, who was mat-maker by trade, is deprived of the use of his hand in consequence of a wound received from a lunatic some time since. The Governor informs me that he is a good prison officer, and able to discharge his duties.

*Hospital.*

There is sufficient accommodation for the sick of each sex in the hospital, which I found clean and well ventilated, sufficiently supplied with baths, and water-closets off the wards, all of which were in good order. The hospital was occupied by lunatics only at the time of my visit.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately:—

No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1858, . . . . . 20	529	—	1
1859, . . . . . 18	261	0 10 0	1
1860, . . . . . 20	522	—	1

One lunatic died in 1860, but no sane prisoner.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Viscount De Vesci.	M. S. Cassan, esq.	Thomas Kemmis, esq.
George Adair, esq.	A. J. Walsh, esq.	Henry White, esq.
Wm. W. Despard, esq.	Major Carden.	John H. Moore, esq.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Lewis Moore, esq.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.

The Board meets very regularly on the second Saturday in the month. All bills are then paid by draft for total amount to Governor, who produces the receipts at the next meeting of the Board. In some other gaols the larger sums are paid by separate cheques to the contractor personally, so that when the amount is paid at the bank the draft becomes a legal receipt for the money.

*Bridewells.**Bridewells.*

The Grand Jury of the county, at Summer Assizes, 1859, passed unanimously a resolution recommending the abolition of the three bridewells of this county; but such abolition being incompatible with the prescriptions of the Act 7 Geo. IV., ch. 14, which directs—"That bridewells should be built in all towns in which quarter sessions for the trial of criminals are held;" the recommendation of the Grand Jury was not carried out. Criminal business having however since then much diminished, it is to be hoped that the Privy Council may, on a fresh expression of opinion by the Grand Jury, transfer all the criminal business of the county to Maryborough, where a better class of jurors could be obtained, and there would be no longer an obstacle to the closing of these unnecessary prisons, defective alike in accommodation and construction, and which cost the county upwards of £100 annually to maintain in their present unsatisfactory condition, being a cost of rather more than 14s. for each prisoner committed to them during the year, including drunkards; besides some of the court-houses are wanting in proper accommodation, and the Chairman of the county having to sit at Stradbally in December, caught a severe illness in consequence of the court-house not having even a fire-place for the purpose of heating it.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH  
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County.  
Bridewells.

—	Stradbally.		Abbeyleix.		Borris-in-Ossory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . . . .	37	22	83	15	27	—
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	—	27	—	3	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . . . .	6	1	16	7	12	—
Of whom were Drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petty Sessions, . . . . .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . . . .	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . . . .	Fair.		No grate in day-room; flags in kitchen and in one cell require to be renewed; a leak in the valley of the roof, between Bridewell and Court-house.		Fair.	
Security, . . . . .	Yard insecure.		Yard quite insecure.		Indifferent.	
Accommodation, . . . . .	Males day room and 3 cells; females room with two beds; but one yard for both sexes.		Very bad; only one yard, one privy, and one day-room; no separation of the sexes; light from a passage; 4 sleeping cells for all prisoners.		2 day-rooms; 3 cells; only one exercising yard and one privy for both sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sheets insufficient; blankets worn, some new ones required.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . . . .	Pump on the premises.		Pump.		Pump on premises, in good order.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Good.		None; a cesspool in yard.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Very clean.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6d. for both sexes.		Males, 5½d.; females, 5d.		4½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£25.		£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . . . . .	Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.		Local Board formed.	
	Visited 27 Dec., 1861.		Visited 27 Dec., 1861.		Visited 8 July, 1861.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

Y

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.County of  
Tipperary  
(North  
Riding)  
Gaol.COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED  
JULY 10, OCTOBER 2, AND DECEMBER 12, 1861.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
<b>TRIED.</b>	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . .	22	2	24	3	1	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	4	8	12	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	5	3	8	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	14	4	18	5	2	7
<b>Gross Totals, . . . . .</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>

*Juveniles, under 16 years, in custody.*

Felons convicted, 2 males. | Summary conviction, 1 female.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

10th July, 1858, . . . . .	82	10th July, 1860, . . . . .	59
„ 1859, . . . . .	93	„ 1861, . . . . .	67

*Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January to day of Inspection, 10th July, 1861.*

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	4	4	9	—	3	—
Larceny and Obtaining Money under False Pretences, . . . . .	50	38	47	29	34	32
Ditto, with violence, Highway Robbery and Burglary, . . . . .	7	2	8	—	2	—
Rape, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	77	13	75	6	44	8
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	15	—	17	—	13	—
Disorderly Conduct, using Threats, Poor Law Offences, Cruelty to Animals, Nuisance, Prison Breach, Breaking Windows, &c., &c., . .	28	24	27	22	15	24
Offences against Fishery, Game, and Revenue Laws, . . . . .	3	—	3	1	4	1
Leaving Service, Trespass, &c., . . .	12	—	15	1	9	3
Drunkards, . . . . .	243	28	200	8	86	6
Lunatics, . . . . .	21	8	18	5	4	5
Vagrants, . . . . .	5	8	8	8	2	7
Deserters, . . . . .	7	—	11	—	5	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>86</b>



Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, .	13	9
Twice, . . . . .	2	2
Thrice, . . . . .	—	1
Four times and more,	2	—
Total, . . . . .	17	12

Average daily number exclusive of Debtors, .	47 $\frac{344}{366}$	91 $\frac{108}{366}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	7 $\frac{306}{366}$	21 $\frac{188}{366}$

Highest No. at any one time,	74
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	42
Highest No. of Males at any one time, . . . . .	68
Do. of Females, . . . . .	17
Lowest No. of Males at any one time, . . . . .	36
Do. of Females, . . . . .	4

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, .	1	6
Twice, . . . . .	1	3
Thrice, . . . . .	1	—
Four times and more,	1	—
Total, . . . . .	4	9

Average daily number exclusive of Debtors, .	49 $\frac{131}{191}$	191 $\frac{130}{191}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	61 $\frac{133}{191}$	51 $\frac{127}{191}$

Highest No. at any one time,	92
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	50
Highest No. of Males at any one time, . . . . .	65
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	41
Highest No. of Females at any one time, . . . . .	33
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	8

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last eight years:—

7th May, 1854, . . . . . 198

It will be seen from the preceding tables that the progressive decline of crime in the North Riding of the county Tipperary, which my colleague noticed in former reports on his inspections of this gaol, has continued in 1860—the number of committals having diminished from 562 in 1859, to 488 in 1860. During the first two quarters of 1861, the number was greater than during the same period in 1860, but the offences were not of so serious a character, no case of burglary or rape having occurred since 1859, and highway robbery having diminished from 8 in 1860, to 2 in 1861. The daily average number in gaol, which had diminished from 84 in 1858, to 75 in 1859, and 56 in 1860, again increased to 68 in 1861; but committals for drunkenness, which had temporarily increased in 1859, were much less numerous in 1860, and likewise since the commencement of the present year, as will be seen by the following table:—

	1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals to County Gaol for Drunkenness, .	155	29	243	28	200	8	86	6
To Bridewells, . . . . .	519	71	609	49	360	89	—	—
Total, . . . . .	674	100	852	77	560	97		

Hence we have reasonable grounds to hope, that with the general social advancement of the country, this degrading vice will still further diminish in the district.

Re-committals to Nenagh gaol have always been numerous; but still an uninterrupted reduction has taken place. In 1858 the numbers re-committed were 45, in 1859 37, in 1860 29, and during the first half of 1861 but 13. We may, therefore, presume that notwithstanding the temporary crowding of the gaol during the present year, a permanent improvement is progressing in the Riding. I found on the day of my first inspection, 18 lunatics and 49 other prisoners in custody, but no debtors. This is a greater number of prisoners

SOUTH  
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than was in the gaol on the corresponding day in 1860, but less than on the same day in either 1858 or 1859—the numbers being, in 1858 82, in 1859 93, in 1860 59. On the day of my second inspection, in October, I found 64 in custody, including 19 lunatics.

#### Lunatics.

The committal of lunatics to prison is found in this, as in other county gaols, to seriously interfere with discipline; and the more grave criminals sentenced to hard labour, here, as elsewhere, are necessarily employed as nurses over the insane, and so, in the enjoyment of a certain amount of liberty and extra diet, escape the full measure of punishment included in the sentence awarded by the judge. But a still greater evil results to the unfortunate lunatics themselves, who, when committed for their own protection or that of their families, during the acute stages of the disease, are without the proper appliances and the peculiar diet which their cases require, besides being unattended by persons who understand the treatment of insanity in its early stages. Hence a permanent lesion of the organization is caused; and when after a lengthened period they are transferred to the lunatic asylum of the district, the time of cure has passed away, and they continue, during the remainder of their lives, a burden on the ratepayers, who equally pay for the support both of lunatic asylums and of prisons. I found in this prison (T. D.) a lunatic, committed in 1854, who is now a confirmed idiot, and has, I am informed, become so within the last two years. This is not an isolated case. The mortality among the insane committed to this prison is another evidence, if required, of the necessity for an immediate change. Already, up to the period of my second visit, in October of this year, five lunatics had died in the prison, and no sane prisoner. During 1860, two prisoners died—one a lunatic, and the other a female, committed when in a dying state, who lived only ten days after her committal; and in 1859, out of nine deaths, seven were of lunatics and only two of sane persons (cases of consumption and of typhus fever). I do not mention these cases to cast blame on the authorities of the prison, who I believe are kind to, and bestow every attention on, the insane committed to their care; but I wish to point out how utterly unsuited a prison is for the cure of these people.

#### Juveniles.

Thirty-two juveniles were committed to this prison during 1860, of whom 22 were either orphans or had lost one parent: 30 belonged to the Riding, and two were strangers; of these, two were sent to a reformatory after undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, one of three months, and the other of fourteen days; one boy received a whipping, and the remaining 29 were sentenced to imprisonment only, for periods varying from six months to seven days. I found no juveniles in custody; 24, however, were committed during the present year.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	8	4	Worksheds, . . . . .	3	—
Yards, . . . . .	10	6	Kitchen, . . . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	11	4	Bakery, . . . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	4	4	Store Rooms, . . . . .	8	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	—	—	Laundries, . . . . .	—	2
Single Cells of smaller size, . . . . .	122	18	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	37	14	Lavatories, . . . . .	1	—
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	14	5	Baths, . . . . .	7	6
Number of Beds in such rooms, . . . . .	14	5	Privies, . . . . .	17	10
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	6	3	Water-closets, . . . . .	1	—
Chapels, . . . . .	1	1	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	—
Workshops, . . . . .	8	2	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	1	—
			Crank Mill, . . . . .	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour, . . . . .	1	—

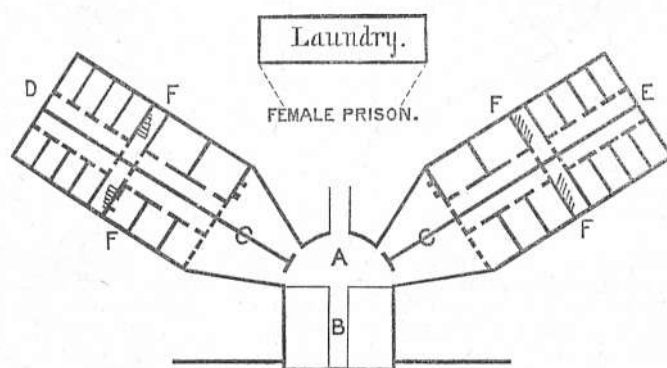
Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.
Pairs Blankets, . . . .	350	Shirts, . . . .	83	Caps, . . . .	28	
Pairs Sheets, . . . .	187	Jackets, . . . .	85	Shifts, . . . .	34	
Rugs, . . . .	223	Trowsers, . . . .	86	Gowns, . . . .	54	
Hammocks or Cots, . .	28	Caps, . . . .	76	Petticoats, . . . .	54	
Bed-ticks, . . . .	239	Pairs Shoes, . . . .	51	Stockings, . . . .	20	
				Shoes, . . . .	29	

I found the buildings generally in good repair, except some marks of damp from the roof of the female prison. The prison was clean and well kept, secure and orderly, but the custom of removing the sashes of the cell windows during the summer months is objectionable, especially since the partial adoption of the separate system, and will be discontinued in future, as sufficient ventilation can otherwise be accomplished. There is an abundant supply of water, which is distributed to all parts of the prison, and to the lavatories and baths attached to each division, and is then used for flushing the sewerage, which is effective. I found the stock of bedding, sheets, and blankets good and sufficient, but the prison clothing rather scanty. There are excellent stores attached to the prison, and the reception wards for each sex are well situated and suitable.

Nenagh gaol has some advantages which would facilitate the adoption of an improved system of prison discipline, provided the requisite alterations were made in the arrangements of the buildings. The male and female prisons are distinct and separate, and the construction of both would when altered be suitable for the maintenance of proper discipline.

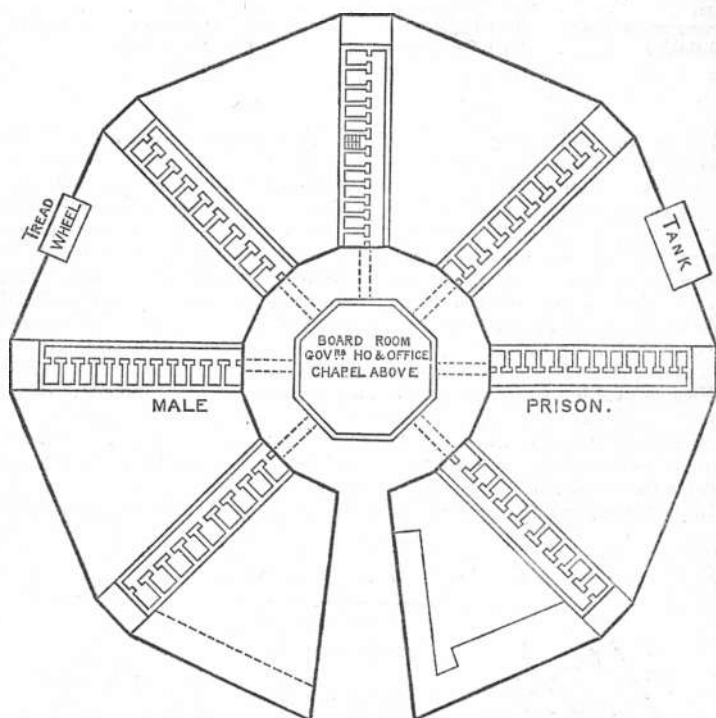
In the accompanying ground plan of the female prison, the inspection hall (A)



merely requires a staircase and gallery to give access to the four upper divisions from this central point, so that a constant supervision can be kept up by one officer over the entire building; and the Matron's house (B) adjoining enables her to keep a constant check over the officer on duty. The short connections (CC) between the wings (D and E) and the central building (A) might be raised so as to give a passage to the upper corridors of the wings (D and E) from the inspection hall. The four staircases (F F F F) in the wings, being then no longer required, could be formed into eight additional cells; and as the cells are now heated, and lavatories and water-closets erected, little else remains to be done to make this a good and convenient prison, which could be well managed with a very small staff of officers.

**SOUTH DISTRICT.** The male prison would require greater and more extensive alterations, as will be seen by the accompanying ground plan of the prison.

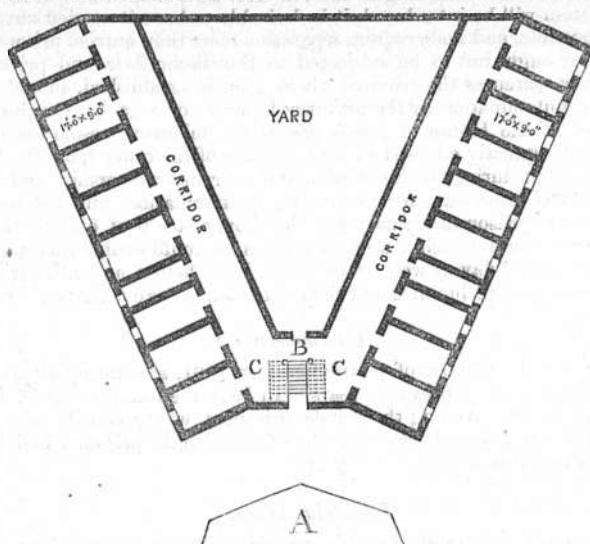
*County of  
Tipperary  
(North  
Riding)  
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The wings being detached from the central block of the buildings now form a number of distinct prisons, an arrangement most injurious to discipline. To remedy this defect as many of the wings as would be necessary for the accommodation of prisoners should be joined together, and an inspection hall formed, from which proper supervision could be exercised; this might either be done by joining the wings to the central building, and making part of it an inspection hall, which being attached to the Governor's house, he would have the same check over the night-watch and turnkey on duty as the Matron has over her officers in the female prison. As the wings would be altogether devoted to prisoners, and no turnkeys' rooms required in them, the accommodation for prisoners would be much increased; and two, or at most three, wings would meet all the probable requirements of the prison.

Another, and perhaps a better, plan would be to join two wings together by building an inspection hall between them. There are three corridors in one wing, each containing twelve cells, besides the spaces now occupied by the stairs, which would be then converted into cells; by adding the present corridors to the cells they would become very roomy, and well suited for the purposes of separation. The two wings would contain altogether upwards of seventy cells, which would be sufficient for the accommodation of all male criminal prisoners likely to be committed to this gaol.

The altered plan would stand thus :—



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The Governor's house (A) ; the central inspection hall (B) ; stairs leading to the different corridors of the prison (C) ; (D D) corridors to be built, containing galleries leading to the cells from the central hall. The prison so altered would then contain six separate wards, all accessible from one point, and under the supervision of one officer, who would himself be under the eye of the Governor, instead of, as at present, each wing requiring a separate officer in charge. I throw out these suggestions in the hope that the subject may be considered ; and that as there is an anxiety on the part of the Board of Superintendence to carry out proper discipline and the separate system in its integrity, such means will be adopted as can enable it to be maintained with efficiency and economy.

One wing of the prison is now fitted up for the separate system, and only requires the cells to be "lighted," by the introduction of gas, and the rules to be adopted, as directed by the 4th section of the Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44, to have it fully certified for the purpose.\* The work in this wing has been well and carefully done by one of the turnkeys, who deserves much credit for the way in which he has accomplished it, and saved the ratepayers a large sum which the alterations would have cost had a regular tradesman not belonging to the prison been employed.

The accommodation for debtors is sufficient ; I found none in custody. Nine male debtors were lodged in this prison in 1860, and three in the present year, but no females since 1859.

#### Adults.

During 1860, one prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude ; no escape was attempted either during the present year or in 1860.†

I questioned each prisoner in custody on the day of my inspection, and found no cause of complaint. The food is good, and the Chaplains regular in their inspections of the provisions, and the quality of the meal is insured by its being ground in a mill worked by prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The bread is baked in the prison, and is excellent. The oven is heated by hot water, according to Brown's patent, and is worked at a small cost for fuel. It is always clean, and the batch can never be burned. This oven is well suited for a small institution, but requires attention ; and, with an intelligent careful officer, it can be used with economy and success. The Governor informs me that it has been in use in the prison for thirteen years ; and although there was at first trouble to prevent leakage, it has latterly worked well and satisfactorily. Up to this,

\* On my visit in December, I found gas had been introduced.

† Since the above was printed, one prisoner escaped.—See observations, pp. 330, 331.



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classification has been according to the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74; but as now the separate system will be introduced, it is desirable to have it carried out as completely as possible, and none require separation more than untried prisoners, who, although they ought not to be subjected to the discomforts and privations to which the law sentences the criminal whose guilt is established, should be protected from contamination by the ordinary habitués of a gaol. On this subject a Committee of the House of Lords passed the following resolution in 1835, which was subsequently adopted by a Committee of the other House:—"Entire separation, except during the hours of labour, of religious worship, and instruction, is absolutely necessary for preventing contamination, and for securing a proper system of prison discipline; and this Committee is of opinion that every prisoner ought to contain such a number of cells as would enable each prisoner to be kept separate by day as well as by night, both before and after trial."

All prisoners, except lunatics and their attendants, take their meals and sleep in separation.

*Punishments.*

I observe that the number of punishments in 1861, amounting already to 43, has been greater than in previous years. In 1858 the number was 36, in 1859, 44, and in 1860, 28. Among the female prisoners, where classification can be better carried out from the construction of the female prison, I find but two punishments this year and nine last year.

*Industrial Work.*

The prison staff, as is most desirable, are principally handicraftsmen:—one, a locksmith by trade, has done much and useful work in altering one of the wings for the separate system. I found the prisoners, male and female, on both inspections, occupied in useful works; but as many were engaged during the year in the prison alterations for the introduction of the separate system, the amount earned and disposed of outside the prison was small, being, in 1860, only £13 14s. 4d. In 1859 it was £25 3s. 8d. The female prisoners have a good laundry, and wash for the public outside. Prisoners are very properly paid for work, as directed under the 107 sect. Geo. IV., c. 74.

*Schools.*

Secular instruction is given for two hours daily to the male prisoners by a turnkey, and to the females by the matron and her assistant, who is a qualified teacher under the Education Board. Number on roll, 167 males, 64 females. Average daily attendance, males 1, females 5. Religious instruction is given to the Roman Catholics by the Sisters of Mercy.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of oatmeal with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread with 1 quart of buttermilk. Females—12 oz. of bread with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of buttermilk.

Oatmeal gruel two days each week, and to prisoners whose imprisonment does not exceed one month, daily for dinner only.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in gaol at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 5d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4d.; coals, per ton, 24s. 6d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

10th July, 1858,	. 3 $\frac{12}{100}$ d.	10th July, 1860,	. 4 $\frac{12}{100}$ d.
„ 1859,	. 3 $\frac{58}{1273}$ d.	„ 1861,	. 4 $\frac{11}{1107}$ d.

*Books and Accounts.*

All the books recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use in the prison, and are kept with neatness and care. The accounts appear clear, and the Board of Superintendence exercises a supervision over them, and tests their accuracy at their monthly meetings. The pass-books are regularly kept with all contractors.



Total cost of prison during 1858, £1,917 1s. 5d.; in 1859, £2,193 0s. 11d.; in 1860, £2,170 11s. 6d. Sum repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners during 1859, £221 8s. 9d., in 1860, £193 19s. 8d.; and during the first half year of 1861, £131 3s. 3d.

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*Officers and Salaries.*

T. T. Abbott, Local Inspector, . . .	£100	Wm. Roberts, Painter, . . .	£36
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50	Geo. Robinson, Tailor, . . .	36
Rev. M. Cleary, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	50	Edw. Greene, Miller, . . .	36
George Frith, Surgeon, . . .	60	Thomas Pyke, Shoemaker, . . .	36
Thomas Spain, Apothecary, . . .	25	Henry Alcock, in charge of Bake- house, . . .	36
James Rock, Governor, . . .	200	James Pierse, Watchman, . . .	36
James Going, Head Turnkey and Clerk, . . .	90	Eliza Betty, Matron, . . .	48
John Ryan, Gate Turnkey, . . .	40	Mary Purtill, Laundress, . . .	24
Philip Heney, Carpenter, . . .	40	Honoria Purtill, Assistant, . . .	24
Robert Hawksley, Smith and Schoolmaster, . . .	40	Mary Galbraith, Hospital Nurse, . . .	24
		Ellen Alcock, do., . . .	24

The male officers wear a suitable uniform, and all, except the Governor, receive as rations 2 lbs. of white bread and a quart of milk daily.

The late Governor, Mr. Thomas Rock, died in March last, and has been succeeded by his son, Mr. James Rock. One turnkey had resigned, but his place was not filled up when I inspected the prison.

*Officers' Visits.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	295	173
Surgeon, . . . . .	275	150
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	192	104
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	226	116

*Hospital.*

The accommodation for the sick is ample, and I found no serious case of illness in the prison. There has been no epidemic either during the present or past year. The hospital was, when I visited it, occupied principally by lunatics, of whom five have died since the beginning of the present year. It was clean and well kept, but water-closets are required for the wards.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years; each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	55	69	49
Number of days in hospital, . . . . .	3,329	4,581	3,148
Number of deaths, . . . . .	1	9	2
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£14 8s. 0d.	£8 4s. 3d.	£8 8s. 9d.

*Board of Superintendence.*

J. R. Minnitt, esq.	Captain Bayly.	Thomas Sadleir, esq.
Sir W. Osborne, bart.	Captain Holmes.	Richard Gason, esq.
John Going, esq.	Major Dundas.	Henry O. Saunders, esq.
Caleb Going, esq.	R. E. Phillips, esq.	John Bennett, esq.

The Board meets regularly, and all accounts and vouchers are submitted and discharged by cheques payable to each contractor by name.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

There are five bridewells in this Riding. One, Templemore, cost for maintenance during 1860, £105 3s. 4d., of which but £8 10s. 5d. was expended on food for prisoners. This bridewell is but  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles distant by rail from Thurles. No Quarter Sessions are held at Templemore, and I would suggest to the Grand Jury, at next Spring Assizes, to memorial the Lord Lieutenant to put in action the 90th section of the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and close this bridewell.

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Two other bridewells, those of Newport and Borrisokane, are quite unfit for the purposes of a prison. The accommodation for both keepers and prisoners is very inadequate. In Borrisokane there is but one room for the keeper and his family, to answer for bed-room, sitting-room, and kitchen. In Newport the prison consists of two damp cells, under the court-house, with two beds in each. There is but one privy and one exercising yard, for the use of both sexes. Lunatics and sane prisoners are kept in these damp cells, which are under the level of the street, often on remand for a lengthened period. I would urgently recommend to the Grand Jury to include them, especially Newport, in the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, and have them closed. On my visit to Newport bridewell I felt it my duty to enter a minute in the Visitors' Book on this subject.

When this report was passing through press a prisoner escaped from the hospital of Nenagh gaol, and the Board of Superintendence having expressed a wish that I should be present at an inquiry into the circumstances of the case, the necessary authority was obtained from the Lord Lieutenant, as directed by the 22nd

## Bridewells.

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Borrisokane.		Newport.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	39	12	55	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	13	1	32	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	9	8	33	6
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	1	12	—
Petty Sessions, . . . . .	Weekly.		Weekly, but irregular.	
Transmittals, . . . . .	Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, . . . . .	Good.		Bad.	
Security, . . . . .	Not sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . . . . .	Quite inadequate; but one room for Keeper and his family; one day room and cell for males; same for females.		Utterly unfit; the only accommodation for prisoners, two damp cells under Court-house: one exercising yard, and one privy for both sexes.	
Bedding, . . . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . . . .	Pump in yard, but useless, water has to be carried to this prison.		A pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Bad.		Sufficient.	
Dryness and Ventilation, . .	Clean and well kept.		The cells are very damp, but clean.	
Cost of dietary, per head, per day,	Males, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; Females, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$		Males, $4d.$ ; Females, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£30		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Remarks, . . . . .	Inspected 10th July, 1861.		Inspected 10th July, 1861; found one lunatic (male) in custody.	

section of 19 & 20 Vict., c. 68. During the investigation a lax system of prison management, not only inconsistent with discipline, but even with the safe custody of the prisoners, was brought to light. As a natural consequence of the total disregard of proper precautions with regard to the custody of prisoners, a grave offender, under sentence of hard labour, and against whom a detainer had been lodged for a second offence, having been appointed, under the name of "a liberty man," to take charge of lunatics in the hospital, was enabled to take measures by means of which he effected his escape.

After a lengthened investigation the Board of Superintendence forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, with the evidence taken by a member of the Board, an able and well-considered report which quite coincided with the views of the Inspectors-General, and the opinion we felt it our duty to express. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on reading over the report and evidence, thought fit to direct the removal from the service of the head turnkey, and that other prison officers should be fined and severely reprimanded.

The result of this investigation confirms the opinion already expressed in this report, that the construction of the gaol is defective for the purposes of supervision, and the maintenance of a proper discipline.

SOUTH  
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—  
*County of  
Tipperary  
(North  
Riding)  
Gaol.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

*Bridewells.*

Roscrea.		Templemore.		Thurles.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
123	54	181	50	247	61
60	28	93	29	162	31
58	28	83	27	129	34
19	12	39	3	72	13
Weekly. Regular. Correct. Correct. Some of the woodwork rotten. Not sufficient. Keeper's only bed-room should be partitioned; males—6 cells; females—3 cells; 3 cells for drunkards.		Weekly. Regular. Generally correct. Correct. Fair. Sufficient. Males—3 cells and day-room; females—2 cells and day-room.		Weekly. Regular. Some illegal committals. Correct. Good, except slight damp from roof. Sufficient. Two very good day-rooms, 20 sleeping cells, and 2 for drunkards.	
Sufficient.		Blankets and bedding sufficient; sheets required.		Sufficient.	
No water on premises.		A pump on premises.		Good pump and forcing pump; water in both yards.	
A cesspool open and offensive in yard.		Effective.		Sufficient.	
Clean and well kept, except damp from roof.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept, but ventilation in cells not sufficient.	
Males, 3½d.; Females, 3½d.		4d.		4d.	
£30		£30		£50	
None.		None.		None.	
Inspected 8th July, 1861; no prisoners in custody.		Inspected 11th July, 1861.		Inspected 8th October, 1861.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—VISITED THE  
30TH NOVEMBER, 1861.County of  
Tipperary  
(South  
Riding)  
Gaol.

State, &amp;c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,*	4	—	4	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,*	4	—	4	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	2	3	—	1	1
„ Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Deserters,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	19	12	31	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	16	—	16	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	3	6	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	11	13	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	5	13	—	1	1
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	21	4	25	1	—	1
Gross Totals,	94	38	132	4	3	7

\* Two Master and one Pauper Debtor from Waterford, included in above.

*Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.*

Summary Convictions—Sixteen Years and above Ten, . . . 1 F.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1861, Nov. 30,	94	38	1859,	65	30
1860,	72	36	1858,	56	34

## CLONMEL GAOL.

*Return of Committals during 1859, 1860, and from 1st of January to day of Inspection, November 30, 1861.*

	1859.		1860.		1861.		No. of all Classes on day of In- spection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Murder,	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	1
Manslaughter,	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Soliciting to Murder,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rape,	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—

Return of Committals, &c.—continued.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Tipperary  
(South  
Riding)  
Gaol.

	1859.		1860.		1861.		No. of all Classes on day of In- spection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Arson, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Abduction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Larceny with violence, Highway								
Robbery, . . . . .	5	3	12	6	14	6	2	5
Larceny, and obtaining Money								
under false pretences, . . . . .	67	98	81	107	67	136	9	12
Base Coin, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing Birth, and Deserting								
Children, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1
Stabbing, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	15	—	16	—	17	1	8	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	109	56	125	48	86	30	12	—
Post Office Robbery, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Horse and Cattle Stealing, . . . . .	6	1	2	—	8	—	4	—
Affray and Riot, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly Conduct, using								
Threats, . . . . .	178	235	174	178	171	162	18	13
Poor Law Offences, Breaking								
Windows, &c., &c., . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of Ticket of Leave, . . . . .	12	1	2	1	2	—	1	—
Fishery and Game Laws, . . . . .	10	8	8	20	12	24	1	1
Vagrants, . . . . .	361	107	239	65	224	53	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	8	—	10	—	4	—	2	—
Deserters, . . . . .	11	7	19	6	13	3	21	4
Lunatics, . . . . .	10	1	11	2	21	1	8	—
Debtors, . . . . .	12	3	10	2	9	3	1	—
Leaving Service, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt, &c., . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	803	521	718	436	662	429	94	38

Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	39	23	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	28	16
Twice, . . . . .	9	11	Twice, . . . . .	11	17
Thrice, . . . . .	14	3	Thrice, . . . . .	17	5
Four times and more, 7	13	—	Four times and more, . . . . .	8	11
Total, . . . . .	69	50	Total, . . . . .	64	49
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, 61 $\frac{11}{366}$		40 $\frac{12}{366}$	Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	80 $\frac{61}{331}$	41 $\frac{31}{331}$
Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	31 $\frac{14}{366}$	11 $\frac{8}{366}$	Average daily number in hospital, . . . . .	21 $\frac{21}{331}$	0 $\frac{11}{331}$
Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	139	—	Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	151	—
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	76	—	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	87	—
Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	81	—	Highest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	103	—
Do. of Females, . . . . .	70	—	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	61	—
Lowest number of Males at any one time, . . . . .	45	—	Highest number of Females at any one time, . . . . .	58	—
Do. of Females, . . . . .	23	—	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	25	—

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last eight years:—

1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
466	340	211	211	167	142	139	151

SOUTH  
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(South  
Riding)  
Gaol.

The preceding tables contain a list of grave crimes, for which prisoners have been committed to Clonmel gaol during the present year, which happily are not to be found on the calendar of many other prisons in Ireland. They include murder, manslaughter, rape, infanticide, highway robbery, and arson, and also "stabbing" has appeared this year in the criminal statistics of the county, showing that a foreign vice has been added to those which have hitherto existed. I must also observe, that although this Riding partakes, to a certain degree, in the general quietness which is so evident in other parts of Ireland, the amount of committals having for a long period yearly been reduced in number, nevertheless it is plain that the regular habitués of the prison are undiminished. Beginning at an early age they are constantly re-committed, still swelling its population; hence while the number of criminal committals have reduced from 929 in 1858 to 823 in 1859, and 797 in 1860; re-committals have increased from 98 in 1859 to 119 in 1860, and for eleven months in 1861 to 113; and the average daily numbers in gaol from 98 in 1859 to 101 in 1860, and 121 in 1861. I was particularly struck, on this my first inspection of Clonmel gaol, with the number of young prisoners of 17 and 18 years of age in custody; and on inquiry, I understand that many have grown up from boyhood in the prison, constantly re-committed year after year to perhaps the worst school for youth, an associated prison, such as that of Clonmel. Amongst others I found one mentioned by my colleague in his report for 1860, as "a ruffian of the utmost depravity, hardened and incorrigible, who had been several times convicted and had been rejected by the managers of a Reformatory." He was then classed as a juvenile (although he had passed the age at which he was eligible for a Reformatory), and in association with a youth who had left his master's service; he is now under a fresh sentence of two years' imprisonment with hard labour, as an adult for robbery. Others will follow in this boy's track until proper separation is established in the prison; and I found on my visit a child of eleven years of age among the "*petty larceny cases*," in association with an old and hardened offender, a returned convict, twice sentenced to penal servitude and transportation, but now imprisoned for a trifling offence. This boy's mother is dead, and his father in Australia; and although a native of Clonmel he has nobody to care him. It is more than likely that he will follow in the career of the rest who have been educated in this gaol.

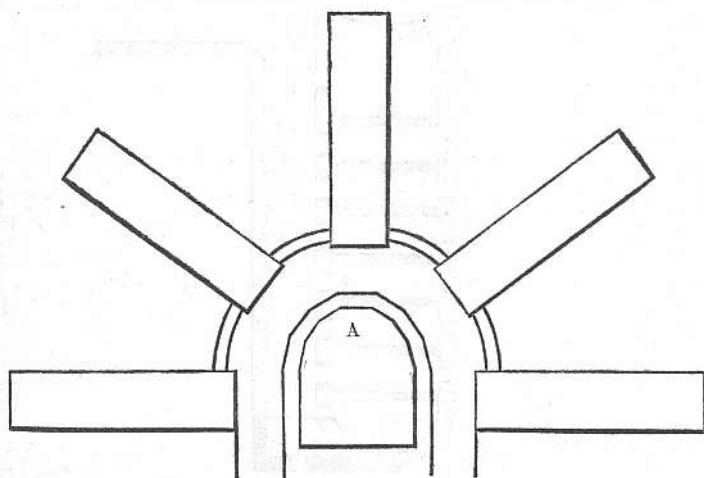
In the female prison there are but two classes, and two female officers, the matron and her assistant, besides the hospital and lunatic nurses, whose duties are necessarily elsewhere. In one class the known prostitutes are placed, the remaining prisoners in the other. Amongst the female, as amongst the male prisoners, many are very young, just beyond the age of juveniles. At the time of my visit the prisoners were at school, seated at a long table—the prostitutes at one side, and women, supposed to be chaste, on the other; but a female must lose all self-respect, and can scarcely take her place among the uncontaminated classes when she leaves the prison, after daily association with persons of abandoned character, and liable to be at any time recognised by them as a fellow-prisoner. It is easy to calculate the amount of the evil when it is remembered that this Riding contains a number of garrison towns, such as Clonmel, Cahir, and Tipperary, and women are committed to gaol "for being prostitutes;" and again I find numbers of committals in the Registry of the Carrick-on-Suir Bridewell, "for going from Union to Union and demanding relief from the Relieving Officer of the District." I have stated those facts, not for the purpose of casting blame on the officers of the prison, who I believe are anxious to do their duty, but to point out that classification under the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, is radically vicious, and must always be injurious to the prisoners themselves, and most expensive to the rate-payers, from the number of committals and re-committals, and the cost attending the prosecution and maintenance of so large a number of prisoners. The only remedy for the evil is the abandonment of classification under the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, and the necessary alteration of the prison buildings, so as to admit of the adoption of the separate system. I am aware that confining a prisoner within the four walls of a cell may not reform him, but the mischief of the present system, in which young persons of both sexes are exposed to the danger of mixing with the abandoned characters and camp followers, always to be found where troops are congregated, will be prevented.



There were in custody, at the time of my inspection, 132 prisoners, including 25 lunatics and 8 debtors (3 of whom belong to Waterford), but the crimes were generally not of a grave character, and the Riding is free from secret combination and agrarian outrages, although, in one district bordering on Limerick, faction fights, which have ceased in most parts of Ireland, still continue, and some young farmers are suffering long imprisonment as a punishment for their participation in those disgraceful family feuds.

As the advantages to be derived from the introducing of the separate system into this gaol have been fully discussed in the former reports of Inspectors-General, more especially in that of 1858, the preceding facts are mentioned to confirm the views already expressed on the subject, and to explain the responsibility incurred by delay. I shall, therefore, confine myself to simply pointing out how I think it can be adopted with the smallest expense. One of the Board of Superintendence kindly went with me over the different prisons (of which there are three), and we were of opinion that the old gaol could, with some interior alterations, be made a good prison for females on the separate system. It was formerly proposed to pull down the present female prison, and build on the site, with the materials, a new one, but the idea was abandoned in consequence of the expense. By transferring the female prisoners to the old gaol much of this expense would be saved, and the present female prison might still be pulled down as useless. It is unsafe, badly built, and besides, it can never be again required. The prison grounds would, by clearing away this and some minor useless buildings, be enlarged, ventilation improved, and the value of the materials would assist in defraying the cost of the alterations required.

The following ground plan of the present male prison, will show that its greatest defect consists in the wings being separate, and without the possibility of a general supervision:—



If as many wings as are required were joined to the central block, an inspection-hall might be formed at A, from which simultaneous supervision might be exercised by the Governor; and as the inspection-hall would then adjoin his apartments, he could at any moment, of day or night, ascertain whether the turnkey in charge was attentive to his duty; at the same time, these old blocks of cells and narrow corridors can never make a good prison quite equal to modern requirements.

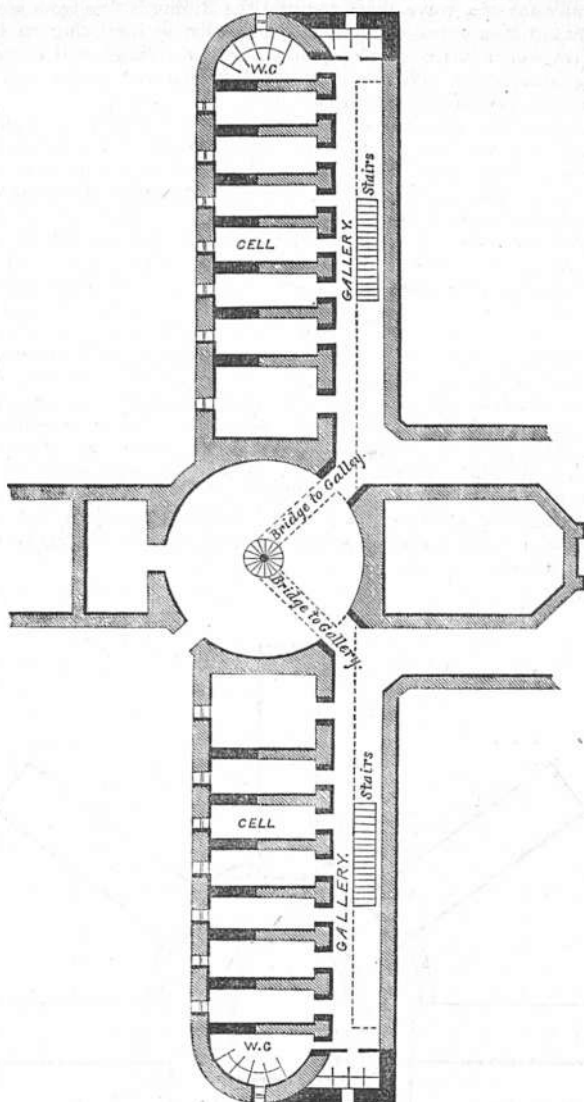
The annexed plan of the old gaol (p. 336), altered by Mr. M'Curdy, C.E., will explain what I propose should be done to make it answer for a separate prison for females; but I think the central staircase might be better arranged.

SOUTH  
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SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

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Gaol.

Proposed Plan for converting a portion of Clonmel Gaol into a Separate  
System Prison.



#### Juveniles.

Except the City of Dublin gaol, and that of Belfast, and of Cork, there is no prison in Ireland to which so many criminal children have been committed during 1860, as to the gaol of Clonmel, although it contains the criminals of only one Riding of the County Tipperary; the numbers have however decreased from 172 in 1858 to 81 in 1859, and 70 in 1860. Out of these 70 juveniles 64 were natives, showing that they had not wandered from other districts; 50 were either orphans, or had lost one parent, and but 28 could read and write. The sentences inflicted varied from six months' imprisonment to twenty-four hours; seven were sentenced to a Reformatory, but two were already adults, having passed the age of 16, at which they are eligible, and were consequently rejected. The facts heretofore stated will corroborate the opinion expressed in every former Report of

the Inspectors-General, "of the utter insufficiency of the classification in this prison, which permits an innocent girl to be associated with abandoned prostitutes, and boys with adult felons." On this subject the Select Committee of the House of Commons passed the following resolution in 1853, and subsequently passed the Reformatory Schools Act for England, which was extended to Ireland by the 21 and 22 Vic. c. 103:—

"Resolved, that a large proportion of the present aggregate of crime might be prevented, and thousands of miserable beings who have before them, under our present system, nothing but a hopeless career of wickedness and vice, might be converted into virtuous, honest, and industrious citizens, if due care were taken to rescue destitute, neglected, and criminal children, from the dangers and temptations incident to their position.—That the common gaols and houses of correction do not generally provide suitable means for the educational and corrective treatment of young children, who ought, when guilty of crime, to be treated in a manner different from the ordinary punishments of adult criminals."

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Riding)  
Gaol.

### Lunatics.

I found 25 insane prisoners, committed as dangerous, in Clonmel gaol; they were epileptics, and in every stage of lunacy, some having been, I understand, confined in the gaol for upwards of eight years. Although these prisoners have the advantage of being treated by the Medical Officer of the Lunatic Asylum, and a qualified lunatic nurse is appointed for their care, they are destitute of all appliances suited for their state, except that a small shed has been put up to shelter them in the prison yard. The place where they are is quite unsuited for the purpose; their diet is very different from that in the District Lunatic Asylum in the town (where those similarly circumstanced receive meat four days in the week); and wanting in proper employment of mind and body, and in every thing likely to rouse their dormant vital energies, it is not wonderful that out of 7 deaths in this prison during 1860, 6 were caused by lunacy, epilepsy, or disease of the brain; that during 1861 2 lunatics have died in this prison, and that Coroner's juries should pass verdicts condemnatory of the system as at present.

### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	34	4	Workshops, . . . . .	10	4
Yards, . . . . .	18	4	Worksheds, . . . . .	27	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	10	4	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	8	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	5	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Laundries, . . . . .	1	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Drying Rooms, . . . . .	1	2
high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	100	40	Lavatories, . . . . .	8	2
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	39	—	Baths, . . . . .	8	4
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	57	—	Privies, . . . . .	18	3
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	6	4	Water-closets, . . . . .	2	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	25	20	Reception Room, . . . . .	1	—
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	10	4	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	10	1
Chapels, . . . . .	2	1	Tread-wheels, . . . . .	2	—
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1			

### Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
Pairs Blankets,	291	Shirts,	189	Caps,	63
Pairs Sheets,	290	Jackets,	104	Shifts,	98
Rugs,	220	Trowsers,	129	Gowns,	68
Hammocks or Cots,	428	Caps,	105	Petticoats,	68
Bed-ticks,	295	Socks or Stockings,	34	Stockings,	10
		Pairs Shoes,	114	Shoes,	53

I found the buildings, on my inspection, in excellent repair; they were clean, well kept, and very secure. The sewerage is effective, and there is an ample supply of good water distributed through all parts of the prison by a pump connected with the tread-wheel, which is worked by the prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing, is sufficient, and generally good, but some of the blankets are very thin, and unsuited for winter use. In some prisons those worn-out blankets are, when condemned by a Committee of the Board, dyed and converted into clothing for female prisoners.

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I consider this plan might be adopted with advantage here. Since last inspection the laundry has been fitted up and divided into separate stalls; and although there is not a regular drying-closet, a small room heated by a stove, with lines across, is used as a substitute, and found to answer during damp weather. In summer, and when the weather is dry, the clothes are dried on lines in a large room set apart for the purpose. There are ample baths and lavatories in some of the prison buildings; and the stores, workshops, and sheds for stone-breaking, are good and suitable. The Marshalsea is commodious, and better than in many county prisons; I found in it 4 master and 4 pauper debtors, but 3 of the latter belong to Waterford, transferred here during the construction of the new and excellent gaol for that county.

#### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells,	25	10		Punishment Cells,	33	14	

During 1860, 4 prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude, and 12 in 1861. No escape was attempted during either years. The prison is in a satisfactory state of order and discipline, but the number of punishments in refractory cells is great, being 35 in 1860, and 47 in 1861; all are regularly inflicted by the Governor, and initiated by the Chairman of the Board of Superintendence. The Governor or Deputy-Governor, attends the lock-up, and the vigilance of the night patrol is tested by three tell-tale clocks, situated in different parts of the prison. The prisoners sleep, and as far as possible, take their meals in separation.

#### *Employment on day of Inspection.*

##### *Punitive Labour.*

21 Males at Tread-wheel.

##### *Industrial Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Weavers,	.	.	6	Washing,	.	.	6
Scouring,	.	.	6	Needlework,	.	.	6
Stonebreaking,	.	.	10	Knitting,	.	.	3
Shoemakers,	.	.	3				—
Cutting firewood,	.	.	6				15
Turners,	.	.	2	Lunatics,	.	.	4
			—	Women with children,	.	.	3
			33	Untried,	.	.	2
Lunatics,	.	.	21	Prison duties,	.	.	4
Sick,	.	.	4	Attending Lunatics,	.	.	2
Untried,	.	.	7	Not employed,	.	.	8
Not employed,	.	.	8				—
			—	Total,	.	.	38
Total,	.	.	73				

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at the tread-wheel; twenty-one were so engaged on the day of my inspection; others were engaged breaking stones in sheds, where they are kept separate. Industrial employment appears to be carefully carried out in the prison; and I found the prisoners busily occupied shoemaking, weaving, and turning, six were usefully employed cutting small oak timber into fire-wood; this is a remunerative employment, well suited for prisoners, and is a great boon to the inhabitants of Clonmel during the present scarcity of firing in the country. Some women were engaged mending the prison clothing, and some were washing for the prison, and others for the barracks and the public. They seem to wash well, and it is a description of skilled labour well suited for such as on discharge may wish to earn their bread honestly. There is evidently an anxious wish on the part of the prison authorities to employ the prisoners as usefully as possible, and the large amount of net profit for industrial works disposed of outside the prison, shows that their endeavours have been successful, and is highly creditable to the Governor.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years:—

1860, . £92 10s. 4½d. | 1859, . £115 12s. 2½d. | 1858, . £154 12s. 4½d.

*Schools.*

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during year 1860,	150	190
Average number attending daily, 1860,	7	15

SOUTH  
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The great majority of the prisoners do not attend school; indeed, out of the total number of criminal committals, amounting to 452 males, and 345 females in 1860, only 150 males and 190 females are on the school roll, and the average daily attendance was but 7 males and 15 females, although the daily average of the prison was 61 males and 40 females. The males are instructed by a turn-key, and the females by the assistant matron, who devote two hours each day for the purpose, and the Chaplains enter their observations on the progress of the pupils, in the School Register.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. meal and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. of bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of new milk.

Gruel in lieu of milk twice a week.

Supper.—Third Class—4 oz. of bread.

Extras to Lunatics.—Males—7 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk. Females—6 oz. of bread and a pint of milk. Meat twice a week to females.

Contracts.—Bread,  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$  per 4lbs.; oatmeal, 15s. 9d. per cwt.; meat,  $5\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb.; new milk,  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$  per gallon; salt,  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  per stone; coals, 18s. per ton; candles,  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.; soap, 26s. per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861, November 30, . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{2}d.$	1859, . . . . .	$3\frac{3}{8}d.$
1860, . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{2}d.$	1858, . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{8}d.$

I questioned every prisoner in custody, and the only complaint made was by one of the women, and three males, who stated that the stirabout supplied to them was thin, and the food not sufficient. There certainly was no just cause of complaint of the quality of the food, on the day of my visit; the bread is of a superior description to that generally supplied to prisoners, and I carefully examined the Chaplains' Reports of the provisions, and I invariably found the inspections are regular, and the quality reported good. I have, therefore, no reason to believe that the complaint was well founded.

*Books and Accounts.*

All the books recommended by the Queen's Bench and the Inspectors-General, appear to be kept with much care and accuracy. I find that they are regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman. The accounts are clearly and regularly posted, and proper vouchers are kept.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . . . . .	£2,680 6s. $8\frac{1}{2}d.$	1859, . . . . .	£2,572 6s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	1858, . . . . .	£3,160 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}d.$
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Cost of each prisoner per head:—

1860, £25 18s. 4d. ; 1859, £25 19s. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; 1858, £28 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$
---

The amount repaid by Government for the maintenance of prisoners was:—

	£	s.	d.
In 1859, . . . . .	253	3	9
" 1860, . . . . .	301	19	5
And in the first half year of 1861, . . . . .	189	12	6
	Z 2		

SOUTH  
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## Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. James Morton, Local				Richard Walsh, Turnkey, .	40	0	0
Inspector, .	150	0	0	Henry Bushell, do., .	40	0	0
Rev. Francis Brady, Chap-				Nathaniel Russell, do., .	40	0	0
lain, .	50	0	0	Humphrey Jessop, do., .	40	0	0
Rev. Michael Bourk, Roman				John Whitston, do., .	40	0	0
Catholic Chaplain, .	50	0	0	Joseph Kingsley, do., .	40	0	0
Wm. James Sheill, Surgeon, .	74	0	0	Matthew Meehan, do., .	40	0	0
Isaac Strahan, Governor, .	250	0	0	Thomas Summers, do., .	40	0	0
Richard Legge, Clerk to Board, .	40	0	0				
Robert Grubb, Clerk, .	100	0	0				
Joseph M. Caffrey, Turnkey, .	40	0	0				
James Quinn, do., .	40	0	0				
Philip Shea, do., .	40	0	0				
Edmond Power, do., .	40	0	0				

## FEMALE PRISON.

Susan Woods, Matron, .	35	0	0
Anne Donnelly, Turnkey, .	25	0	0
Catherine Bergin, Nurse, .	22	0	0
Ellen Casey, Lunatic Nurse, .	26	0	0

## Vacancies.

Amelia Nash, Female Turnkey, resigned; not filled up.

## Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, .	311	270
Surgeon, &c., .	314	273
Protestant Chaplain, .	206	135
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	255	221

The male turnkeys are supplied with uniform, but none of the officers receive rations. The salaries of the extern officers and the Governor, are paid at each Assizes, and the inferior officers monthly.

## Hospitals.

The hospitals are good, and quite sufficient for the prison; they are furnished with baths, but not with water-closets, a defect now rapidly disappearing from most hospitals of public institutions. The Medical Officer, who devotes much attention to the prisoners, brought me over the wards, which I found clean, and in a very satisfactory state. They were occupied by 4 males, 1 a lunatic and 3 females, but there was no serious disease; and were it not for the presence of lunatics in it, the mortality in the prison would be very trifling, 6 out of the 7 deaths during 1860, having occurred from insanity, lunacy, and disease of the brain.

Number in hospital, total number of days, cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years, each year separately:—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in Hospital, .	153	138	158
No. of days in do., .	1,701	1,801	1,674
No. of Deaths, .	7	2	2
Cost of Medicine, .	£10 8s. 0d.	£19 7s. 8d.	£13 3s. 1d.

## Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Donoughmore.	Samuel Riall, esq.	Stephen Moore, esq.
John Bagwell, M.P.	S. H. G. Adams, esq.	Edward Phelan, esq.
William Quin, esq.	Joseph Grubb, esq.	Richd. U. Baily, esq.
William H. Riall, esq.	Percy Gough, esq.	Joseph Kenny, esq.

The Board meets regularly every month, when all liabilities, except salaries of superior officers, are discharged by cheques. The accounts are audited at each Assizes by a committee of the Grand Jury.

[STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.]



STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Caher.		Clogheen.		Carrick-on-Suir.		SOUTH DISTRICT. County of Tipperary (South Riding). Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . . . .	291	148	80	2	349	85	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	155	31	41	—	254	40	
No. of Committals in the three quarters preceding Inspection, . . . . .	192	65	40	20	119	44	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	—	—	14	1	58	14	
Petty Sessions, . . . . .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		
Transmittals, . . . . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.		
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Some illegal.		
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		
Repairs and Order, . . . . .	Good.		Good.		In good repair.		
Security, . . . . .	Satisfactory.		Imperfect.		Secure.		
Accommodation, . . . . .	Seven cells, with two beds in each, and two small cells; two dayrooms, with stove between them.		Two day rooms, four cells.		Two drunkards' cells, day-room, and two cells, for males, and day-room, with two cells and a small one for females.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . . . .	Sufficient.		Adequate.		Sufficient.		
Water, . . . . .	Supplied by contract.		Supplied by contract.		A good pump in each yard.		
Sewerage, . . . . .	Fair.		—		Good.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . . . .	Well kept and very clean, but damp.		Clean and well kept; damp in moist weather.		Clean and well kept.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . . . .	4½d. for both sexes.		4½d.		Males, 4d. Females, 3½d.		
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£35 0 0		£35 0 0		£35 0 0		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . . . .	None. Visited 30th November, 1861.		None. Visited 30th November, 1861.		None. Visited 30th November, 1861.		
Remarks, . . . . .	Local Board very attentive. Two females in custody.		Local Board formed. One male prisoner in custody.		—		

SOUTH DISTRICT.		Newbirmingham.		Tipperary.		Cashel.	
County of Tipperary (South Riding.)		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year, . . . . .	87	21	592	126	308	47
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	42	2	370	49	197	8
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . . . .	61	21	298	94	196	59
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	22	-	136	50	104	8
	Petty Sessions, . . . . .	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Weekly.	
	Transmittals, . . . . .	Regular.		Immediate.		Immediate.	
	Committals, . . . . .	Generally correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
	Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
	Repairs and Order, . . . . .	Good, but no fire-place in day-room.		Good.		Good.	
	Security, . . . . .	Sufficient.		Very satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
	Accommodation, . . . . .	Day-room without fire-place, and four cells for males; day-room and two cells for females.		Males, day-room and four cells above, and same below; females, same accommodation; making 16 cells in all.		Females, day-room and two cells, each with two beds; males, two day-rooms, one without a grate, the other without fire-place, six sleeping cells, with two beds in each; exercising yards very large.	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Adequate.	
	Water, . . . . .	No water.		Pump on premises.		Pump out of order and water bad; water supplied by contract.	
	Sewerage, . . . . .	Good.		Effective.		Prison cleaned from a cesspool.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . . . .	Very satisfactory.		Very satisfactory.		Excellent.	
	Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . . . .	6d. for all. Coffee supplied instead of milk to prisoners.		4½d. for both sexes.		5d. for both.	
	Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£35 0 0		£40 0 0		£40 0 0	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . . . . .	None. Visited 2nd December, 1861.		Court-keeper, salary £8. Visited 29th November, 1861.		Court-keeper, salary £8. Visited 2nd December, 1861.	
	Remarks, . . . . .	One prisoner in custody, arrested on suspicion.		One female and two males in custody.		One male prisoner in custody for drunkenness	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—VISITED THE  
29TH OF NOVEMBER, 1861.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

County and  
City of  
Waterford  
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	15	2	17	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	6	—	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	3	14	17	—	1	1
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	36	19	55	—	1	1

Offences of Juveniles under 16 years and above 10.

Summary conviction, . . . . . 1 male.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the two preceding years:—

	M.	F.	
1861, . . . . .	36	19	This includes county and city prisoners.
1860, . . . . .	7	3	Not amalgamated at this time.
1859, . . . . .	15	2	

Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January to day of Inspection.

	1859. County alone.		1860. County alone.		1861. County and City.		No. of all Classes in Gaol on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	18	1	16	1	10	—	5	—
Larceny, . . . . .	13	9	21	20	63	42	22	2
" with violence, Highway								
Robbery, &c., . . . . .	5	—	15	2	17	4	—	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	33	14	39	14	50	10	2	—
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	3	—	1	—	17	5	2	—
Disorderly Conduct, using Threats,								
Poor Law Offences, Breaking								
Windows, &c., . . . . .	18	1	26	6	46	90	2	15
Drunkards, . . . . .	11	7	6	5	77	134	1	1
Vagrants, . . . . .	8	8	4	3	8	3	—	—
Lunatics, . . . . .	5	1	—	1	6	3	—	—
Offences against Fishery and Re-								
venue Laws, . . . . .	3	1	3	—	1	1	—	—
Leaving Service, Trespass, . . . . .	3	4	18	4	14	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	21	—	16	—	19	—	1	—
Other Offences, . . . . .	6	8	4	1	4	1	—	—
Unnatural Crime, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arson, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Total, . . . . .	147	54	169	57	334	295	36	19

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## Re-committals and Averages.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
County and City of Waterford Gaol.				
Re-committals—Once,	4	2	6	6
Twice,	—	—	7	7
Thrice,	—	—	1	10
Four times and more,	—	—	4	9
Total,	4	2	18	32
Average daily number, exclusive of debtors,	23 $\frac{36}{365}$	6 $\frac{26}{365}$	38	15
Average daily number in hospital,	1 $\frac{43}{365}$	1 $\frac{97}{365}$	2 $\frac{47}{365}$	1 $\frac{33}{365}$
Highest number at any one time,	34		72	
Lowest ditto,	14		35	
Highest number of males at any one time,	25		41	
Ditto of females,	9		6	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12		27	
Ditto of females,	2		4	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last eight years:—

## COUNTY.

	M.	F.
28th February, 1853,	154	61

During the erection of the new joint gaol for the county and city of Waterford, the jurisdictions of which are now united, all prisoners belonging to both are confined in a building formerly used as a house of correction for the city, excepting three master debtors, who have been temporarily transferred to Clonmel gaol. I found in custody 55 prisoners, including 2 old offenders, whom I recognised as returned convicts, and 2 juveniles under 16 years, sentenced, one to nine, the other to one month's imprisonment. As, from the limited space, a proper separation of prisoners is impossible, the juveniles and adults, good and bad, are here necessarily mixed together in association; the only attempt at separation being the placing of prostitutes in a different yard from women supposed to be of chaste character. Under these circumstances mutual contamination cannot be prevented, or a strict discipline enforced, beyond keeping the prisoners orderly and occupied as well as circumstances will permit; and I consider that the Governor deserves great credit for his excellent management and vigilance in preventing escapes from the sheds, whose walls are but a single brick in thickness, and also for the order and regularity which I found on my visit in every branch of the establishment. I regretted, however, to find some hardened offenders under long sentences; because until the new prison is occupied, they must necessarily remain congregated in association with other prisoners, and at unproductive labour. Prisoners, under such circumstances, are not only likely to leave the prison themselves worse from their prison associations, but they must, besides, exercise an injurious effect on the less corrupted inmates, especially juveniles, two of whom I found in custody here; and as the new prison will not be finished for many months, the evil is likely to continue.

The preceding tables show a small amount of crime for so large a population as is contained in the city and county of Waterford, amounting, according to the census just taken, to 134,336 inhabitants. The addition of the city to the county prisoners has increased the total amount of committals to this gaol, which is now common for both; but still the number is small. Of the 19 female prisoners in custody on my inspection, but two were for larceny; the rest were drunkards, prostitutes, or Poor Law offenders. When the new prison is occupied, this class will still further diminish, as although cellular confinement does not, by itself, reform, it, at least, will prevent contamination, and so reduce the number of habitués of the prison who are being constantly re-committed. This class, which, since the union of the two jurisdictions, has become more numerous in

this gaol than previously, when it was limited to county prisoners, is still confined to a few, the same individual being re-committed to gaol four and five times within the year. It is for this reason that the daily average number in custody remains small; the highest number of prisoners at any one time in gaol, within the last two years, being 41 males; the lowest, 6; the highest number of females, 27; the lowest, 2; and since the two gaols were united in May last, 4.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County and  
City of  
Waterford  
Gaol.

*Juveniles.*

Three juveniles only were committed from the county in 1860, all of whom were natives. They were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each. One was sent to a reformatory. Seventeen juveniles were committed from the city, all belonged to it, and seven of whom only had both parents living. One of these was included amongst the four boys under sixteen sentenced to penal servitude in this kingdom during the year; two boys and two girls were sent to reformatories. Eight males were committed in 1861.

*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	3	2	Store Rooms, . . .	2	—
Day Rooms, . . .	2	2	Laundries, . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . .	1	1	Lavatories, . . .	2	1
Hospital Rooms, . . .	1	1	Baths, . . .	2	1
Chapel, . . .	1	—	Privies, . . .	4	2
School Room, . . .	1	—	Pumps and Wells, . . .	2	1
Kitchen, . . .	1	—	Tread-wheel, . . .	1	—

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>	<i>Female Clothing.</i>
Pairs Blankets, . . .	327	Shirts, . . . 71	Caps, . . . 50
Pairs Sheets, . . .	302	Jackets, . . . 117	Shifts, . . . 30
Rugs, . . .	158	Trowsers, . . . 71	Gowns, . . . 50
Hammocks or Cots, . . .	136	Caps, . . . 60	Petticoats, . . . 50
Bed-ticks, . . .	129	Pairs Shoes, . . . 53	Pairs Shoes, . . . 30

It is useless to dwell on the arrangements of this gaol, which are merely temporary, and which, under the circumstances, cannot be improved. The prison, when I inspected it, was clean and orderly, and the prisoners kindly treated by the Governor and officers. I questioned each, and found no cause of complaint. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing, was ample, and the articles of good quality. As the new gaol is nearly completed, and will be occupied before the close of next year, I have appended to this report a ground plan of the principal buildings, which, when the contractor has handed the gaol over to the commissioners, and the question of interior fitting is under consideration, will be likely to be found useful.

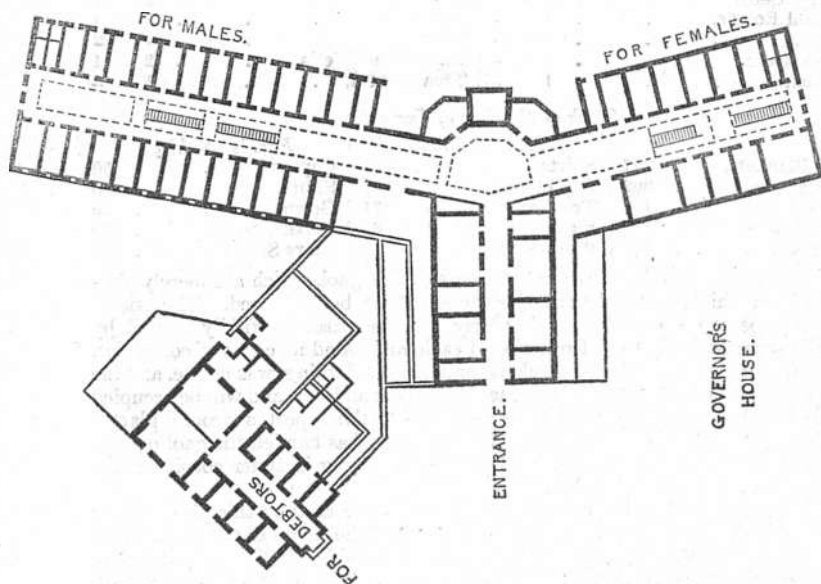
The hospital and some minor buildings are not marked on this plan. They were too distant, and could not be included within the limits of the map. This hospital is situated in an angle, surrounded on three sides by the high boundary wall, far from the Governor's house, at the extreme end of the prison grounds. The interior arrangements are well planned, and in every respect suitable for a large public institution; but it is too close to high walls, and I regret that so much money has been expended on a building so distant from the prison that a separate staff of officers must be required for it. Other defects are, the male and female exercising grounds are only separated by a wall, and besides there is no passage for a watchman round the outside boundary. It is now the opinion of most enlightened medical men, that with ordinary precautions, proper drainage, &c., there is no danger of contagion from having the hospital joined at least by a passage with the prison. We are informed by Doctor Clarke that the most malignant fever does not render the atmosphere infectious, further than a few feet from the patient, or from the contagion preserved in clothes, furniture, &c.\* Miss Nightingale observes: "In certain hospitals it has been the custom to set apart wards for what are called infectious diseases; but, in reality, there ought to be no diseases so considered. With proper sanitary precautions diseases reputed to be the most infectious may be treated in wards, among other sick, without any danger. Without proper sanitary arrangements a number of healthy

\* "Cyclopædia of Medicine," page 457.



SOUTH  
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people may be congregated together, so as to become subject to the worst horrors of infection.\* For this reason the newest cellular prisons are so built that the hospital is connected with the main building, so that when it is unoccupied no expense is incurred, and when occupied the prisoners in it cannot escape, and are under such discipline as is compatible with their medical treatment. During the night proper supervision is secured by having one tell-tale clock within the hospital, so placed that the intern night-guard must include it when going his rounds. Where such an arrangement of hospital buildings has been established, not only proper discipline and the safe custody of the prisoners are insured, but also economy in supervision, fuel, and light. I hope the time is not far distant when the hospitals of every cellular prison will be itself cellular, as is now the case in some of those lately constructed. A cellular hospital will not answer for lunatics; but it is to be hoped that Parliament will now deprive magistrates of the power of committing lunatics to gaols, as in proportion as penal discipline is established in a gaol, it becomes more unsuited for their proper treatment. It is for the above reason that, formerly, when prisons were mere places for the safe keeping of their inmates, lunatics confined there did not suffer as now.



In the new prison the female wing will have to be kept as distinct as possible from the rest of the building. Abuses have crept into other prisons from the possibility of male officers having access, even by a false key at night, to the female wing of the prison, and it is desirable to avoid the chance, even though unlikely, of such an occurrence.

As the subject of cellular confinement for all prisoners, tried and untried, has been mooted in Parliament with reference to this prison, I feel it my duty to explain that there are two distinct systems of cellular separation, the results of which are opposite:—one, the solitary system, formerly in use in some of the American prisons, in which the prisoner was confined in his cell without employment for mind or body, and without association with his fellow man. In the other, which is as beneficial in its effects as the first is injurious, is the only legal form of cellular confinement in this country, or, I believe, in any part of Europe. The prisoner confined under it must, as required by the Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44, sec. 4, have a cell of sufficient size, "lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up with due regard to health, and means to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, and also have means of taking air and exercise, and be fur-

\* "Notes on Hospitals," page 7.



nished with means of moral and religious instruction, and with suitable books, and also with labour and employment." On this subject the Select Committee of the House of Commons directs that "entire separation, except during the hours of labour and of religious worship and instruction, is absolutely necessary for preventing contamination, and for securing a proper system of prison discipline;" and "every prison ought to contain such a number of cells as would enable each prisoner to be kept separate by day as well as by night, both before and after trial."

It is, however, illegal not to supply prisoners confined under this system with instruction and employment; and the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council have alone the power to make regulations "for withholding such labour and employment for a period or periods not exceeding one calendar month at one time."

As defined at the International Congress of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, "the occupation of the prisoners under the cellular system should be some useful employment, in which they will take an interest; and besides participating in the advantages of religious, moral, and secular instruction, and the full exercise of their religion, they should be constantly visited by the chaplain and the other officers of the prison, and other persons not criminal, who take an interest in their future welfare." I find that those visits are strictly enforced by the rules in some of the continental prisons. At Bruchsal each prisoner receives at least six visits in the day from officials, who must remain a certain time in his cell. This is likewise the case in other cellular prisons of the continent where patronage societies and discharged prisoners' aid societies are in operation, and consequently the visits to the prisoner are so frequent, that he is never left long to his own morbid thoughts.

These facts will show that the cellular system, as proposed to be established in Waterford prison, is not only legal for untried prisoners, but also cannot be injurious, and is most likely to be beneficial to them. At the same time, it will be necessary, in order to obtain the full benefits of the system, that the supervision over the officers should be perfect; that the prisoners be engaged in useful and profitable employments; that their minds should be cultivated by religious, moral, and secular instructions; and that the prisoner should be only separated from his fellow prisoner, and as much as possible in association with those likely to lead him to good; and finally by the establishment of patronage or discharged prisoners' aid societies, which work so well in most parts of the continents of Europe and America, and in England.

#### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . . .	5	3	Punishment Cells, . . . . .	9	5

The punishments are few, as is generally the case in a well-managed prison, with a vigilant and attentive Governor. The book in which the punishments are recorded is regularly laid before the Board at each meeting. The Governor attends lock-up regularly. No escape was attempted since the county prisoners have been removed here, but previously, in October, 1860, when in charge of city officers, a prisoner made his way into the prison grounds by pulling out some bricks from the wall of the shed in which he was confined; he was, however, immediately secured by the night-watch—in fact the only security of the prison consists in the vigilance of the officers. On the evening of the 14th November last, four prisoners escaped from the bridewell at Dungarvan.

#### *Employment.*

##### *Punitive Labour.*

MALES.	FEMALES.
23 Shot-drill, from 8 to 9 a.m.	2 Cleaning.
23 Tread-mill, from 10 to 12.	1 Hospital.
4 Cleaning.	
2 Debtors.	
2 Cooking.	
2 Untried.	

##### *Industrial Labour.*

MALES.	FEMALES.
3 Tailoring.	6 Washing.
1 Shoemaking.	6 Knitting.
	1 Nursing.
	3 Sewing.

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The female prisoners and four males were engaged at the time of my inspection at industrial employments, the remaining males at the tread-wheel, pumping water, and at shot-drill. In this temporary prison it is necessary to find some occupation for the prisoners, otherwise I do not think shot-drill a good form of labour for them. It has been very properly abolished in most civil prisons, and when the new gaol is occupied, more useful employments should be substituted. Formerly much industrial work was carried on in this prison, when there was an opportunity of doing so, as will be seen by the large sum realized by the sale of articles manufactured by the prisoners in 1859; but there are no means of carrying on works, pending the erection of new gaol.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . . . £104 9s. 0d. | 1860, . . . £4 13s. 9d.

#### Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861,	92	28
Average number attending daily,	18 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 $\frac{2}{3}$

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2, p.m. Females, 4 to 5, p.m.

The female prisoners are instructed by the assistant matron, the males by the schoolmaster turnkey, who is zealous and attentive. The school was inspected by the District Inspector of the National Board, a few days previous to my visit, and the following is his opinion of it taken from the Observation Book:—"I was much pleased with the system of instruction, more especially the writing department, to which I directed myself chiefly; the proficiency in which reflects great credit on the teacher and his pupils." The Protestant Chaplain, The Dean of Waterford, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain, also certify to the zeal of the master and the efficiency of the pupils. Religious instruction is given under the superintendence of their respective Chaplains, to the Protestants, by a lady visitor of their own creed, and to the Roman Catholics by the Sisters of Charity, and with good results.

#### Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Females—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Third class—4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. rice, in stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Monthly prisoners get 1 pint of gruel for dinner. Third class—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of gruel.

Supper—4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; rice, per cwt., 16s.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 17s. 9d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. 6d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1859, . 3d. | 1860, . 3d. | 1861, . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The quality of the food supplied to the prisoners on the day of my inspection was good, and no complaints on the subject were made to me by them. The Chaplains regularly inspect it and report favourably.

#### Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are written up with very great care and attention, various registries of criminal statistics, consumption and expenditure, are kept with clearness and accuracy.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

#### COUNTY.

1858, . £1,204 1s. 7d. | 1859, . £1,139 0s. 5d. | 1860, . £1,237 15s. 7d.

#### CITY.

1858, . £872 6s. 5d. | 1859, . £893 8s. 0d. | 1860, . £849 3s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner:—

COUNTY.			
1858, .	£29 7s. 4d.	1859, .	£42 3s. 8d.
1860, .	£40 13s. 7d.	CITY.	
1858, .	£20 15s. 4d.	1859, .	£26 5s. 6d.
1860, .	£30 6s. 6d.	COUNTY.	
1859, .	£70 12s. 0d.	1860, .	£96 1s. 1d.
1861, .	£51 5s. 0d.	CITY.	
1859, .	£58 9s. 10d.	1860, .	£61 13s. 4d.
1861, .	£50 6s. 7d.		

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
County and City of Waterford Gaol.

The sum repaid by government for maintenance of prisoners:—

#### Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Pro- testant Chaplain, . . . .	45	0	0	John Parslow, Turnkey, Shoe- maker, . . . . .	30	0	0
Rev. M.Flynn, R.C. Chaplain, .	55	0	0	Michael Murphy, do. Tailor, .	30	0	0
William Carroll, esq., M.D., .	80	0	0	Walter Foley, do. Weaver, .	30	0	0
Colonel Roberts, Local In- spector, . . . . .	100	0	0	Patrick Walsh, Gate Turn- key, . . . . .	30	0	0
W. C. Triphook, esq., R.N., Governor, . . . . .	250	0	0	Robert Howard, Turnkey, . .	27	10	0
Margaret O'Neil, Matron, .	40	0	0	Thomas Sinnott, Clerk, . .	40	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, Turnkey, .	30	0	0	Ellen Grant, . . . . .	20	0	0
John Troy, do., Schoolmaster, .	30	0	0	John Connors, Watchman, .	18	5	0

All the Intern Officers are on gaol allowance.

A vacancy occurred since last inspection by the resignation of Margaret O'Neill, Assistant Matron and Laundress, in room of whom Ellen Jackson was appointed probationary; she having since resigned, Bridget O'Neill has been appointed temporarily by the Board.

#### Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	162	153
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	180	147
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	162	93
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	209	171

#### Hospital.

The sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory. I found one female and no male prisoner in hospital at the time of my visit.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, for the last three years; each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	58	30	27
Number of days in hospital, . . . . .	708	493	435
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£15 8s. 7d.	£11 3s. 11d.	£9 16s. 4d.

The only death in this prison since 1856 was of a male, in October of the present year.

#### Board of Superintendence.

Sir R. Paul, bart., J.P.	Fitzmaurice Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	James Keating, esq., J.P.
Wm. Christmas, esq., J.P.	M. D. Hassard, esq., M.P., J.P.	Henry Davis, esq., J.P.
James Anderson, esq., J.P.	R. T. Carew, esq. J.P.	Josh. S. Richardson, esq.
Edward Roberts, esq.		Mathew Slaney, esq.
Edmond Power, esq., J.P.		

The Board meets monthly, when all liabilities, except such as are paid at Assizes, are discharged by cheque, and vouchers are produced at next meeting.

#### Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are two bridewells in this county. In one (Dungarvan) the accommodation is sufficient, and the keeper and matron are paid competent salaries for the discharge of their duties. In the other (Lismore) the accommodation is miserably deficient, and I would suggest to the Grand Jury the propriety of memorializing the Lord Lieutenant to use the powers vested in him under the 90th section of the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74, and close this bridewell.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County and  
City of  
Waterford.  
Bridewells.

On the evening of the 4th November, 1861, four prisoners confined in Dungarvan Bridewell effected their escape, and the Local Inspector having, with the members of the Auxiliary Board and the Resident Magistrate, investigated the facts of the case, reported to the Board of Superintendence of Waterford Gaol, who came to the following resolution on the subject:—

Resolved—

The Board having taken into consideration the whole of the proceedings connected with the escape of the four male prisoners from Dungarvan bridewell on the evening of the 16th instant, is of opinion that Mr. Shawe's conduct has been most culpable in not seeing that all the prisoners were in the day-room, and in not locking the door of the same, which neglect of duty would likely involve his dismissal, were it not for the very high character and attention to his duties, as testified by the magistrates who conducted the investigation, and also of the Local Inspector. The Board direct that Mr. Shawe be now severely reprimanded for neglect of duty, and cautioned to be more particular in future.

#### STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Dungarvan.		Lismore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	178	53	54	12
Of whom were Drunkards, .	52	1	16	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	23	8	5	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	2	4	—
Petty Sessions, . . . . .	Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . . . .	Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Committals, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . . . .	Good.		Good.	
Security, . . . . .	Sufficient, with ordinary care.		Good.	
Accommodation, . . . . .	Males, 17 cells, 2 day-rooms; females, 7 cells, 1 day-room.		1 large dormitory for males; 1 for females; 2 day-rooms and cell for drunkards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . . . .	Supplied by water-cart by contract.		Supplied by water-cart by contract.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, 4d.; females, 3½d.		Males, 3¾d.; females, 3½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . . . . .	£40; matron, £15, with rations.		£20; matron, £5, with rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-house keeper; salary, £8.		Master Extraordinary, Petty Sessions Clerk, Town Clerk, Weigh-master, Court-house Keeper.	
	Visited June 26, 1861.		Visited June 27, 1861.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—VISITED THE 28TH OF  
NOVEMBER, 1861.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Wexford  
Gaol.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny, . . . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude, . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment, . . . . .	11	7	18	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . .	5	1	6	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	1	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	5	1	6	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	27	1	28	1	—	1
Gross Totals, . . . . .	66	16	82	2	1	3

*Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.*

—	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse offenders, . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1858, . . . . .	45	36	1860, . . . . .	67	33
1859, . . . . .	56	32	1861, . . . . .	66	16

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.Committals during 1859 and 1860, and from 1st January to day of Inspection,  
28th November, 1861.County of  
Wexford  
Gaol.

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors, . . . . .	11	2	12	1	17	1
Larceny, . . . . .	45	70	71	51	53	56
Do. with violence (Highway Robbery), . . . . .	6	—	2	3	1	—
Infanticide, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	1
Concerned in Murder, . . . . .	6	1	5	—	—	2
Bigamy, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2
Uttering Base Coin, . . . . .	1	—	2	—	2	—
Common Assaults, . . . . .	43	14	57	34	40	7
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	8	4	7	4	10	7
Arson, . . . . .	4	3	1	—	1	—
Disorderly Conduct, using Threats, Poor Law offences, breaking Windows, &c., . . . . .	14	20	20	15	19	21
Drunkards, . . . . .	80	32	100	30	69	15
Vagrants, . . . . .	9	3	7	7	13	9
Lunatics, . . . . .	13	4	21	6	15	3
Offences against Fishery and Revenue Laws, . . . . .	5	2	1	1	3	3
Leaving Service, Trespass, and other Offences, . . . . .	41	7	45	7	41	9
Total, . . . . .	289	164	351	159	284	136

## Re-committals and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	24	15
Twice, . . . . .	4	6
Thrice, . . . . .	—	3
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	1
Total, . . . . .	28	25

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	68 $\frac{2}{3}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{2}{3}$

Highest No. at any one time, . . . . .	106
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	76
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	78
ditto of females, . . . . .	33
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	49
ditto of females, . . . . .	15

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	10	17
Twice, . . . . .	2	3
Thrice, . . . . .	—	1
Four times and more, . . . . .	—	1
Total, . . . . .	12	22

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, . . . . .	62 $\frac{5}{6}$	22 $\frac{1}{3}$
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	0 $\frac{2}{3}$

Highest No. at any one time, . . . . .	112
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	72
Highest number of males at any one time, . . . . .	79
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	55
Highest number of females at any one time, . . . . .	35
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	16

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

	M.	F.
1854, July 3rd, . . . . .	121	76
1855, April 10th, . . . . .	102	102
1856, November 6th, . . . . .	88	62
1857, May 5th, . . . . .	90	53

	M.	F.
1858, October, 18th, . . . . .	52	48
1859, January 12th, . . . . .	60	40
1860, November 6th, . . . . .	74	32

The preceding tables of the criminal statistics of Wexford do not show that immunity from serious crime which is observable in many other districts of Ireland. Committals, exclusive of those of drunkards, debtors, lunatics, and vagrants, were more numerous in 1860 than in any year since 1857, and the daily average number of inmates of the gaol has been also greater than in any pre-



vious year during that period. I find seven prisoners committed in 1859 for "being concerned in murder," five in 1860, and two in 1861. Highway robbery has diminished from six in 1859 to five in 1860, and one in 1861. There were two cases of infanticide in 1859, and one in the present year. The crime of arson is now less frequent; but aggravated assaults, although not nearly so numerous as in some of the adjoining counties, have rather increased. Since the commencement of the present year, however, crime has again diminished, and we may reasonably hope that here, as in other parts of Ireland, a permanent improvement is in progress—indeed ten years ago, in 1851, the number of committals to this gaol reached within the year to 1,290.

It is very satisfactory, on the other hand, to observe, that female crime has steadily, for a series of years, reduced in this county; the daily average number of female prisoners in custody, exclusive of debtors, having been reduced from 47 in 1856 to 39 in 1857, and in the succeeding years to 32, 27, 24, and in 1861 to 22.

As all classes of prisoners, the untried as well as the tried, are kept in separation in this prison, no mutual contamination can ensue; and I may illustrate the advantages of this separation by the fact, that out of three returned convicts under sentence at the time of my visit, one was for a misdemeanour only. This man in an associated prison would, although a very old offender, be classed with the least criminal of the population of the gaol. He is now in separation, and can do no harm.

Re-committals to this prison in 1859 were fifty-three, and fifty-three in 1860, proving that the number had not diminished; but the returns for 1861 show a considerable reduction, being thirty-four from the 1st January to 28th November in the present year, and we may calculate that the effects of the separate system will in future operate here as elsewhere, by causing a steady reduction in the number of habitual minor offenders who constantly re-committed swell the population of an associated prison. During 1860 ten prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude, four for ten years, and others for shorter periods; four were so sentenced since the commencement of the present year.

#### *Lunatics.*

I found in custody, on the day of my inspection, twenty-eight lunatics and epileptics committed as dangerous, but now at least for the most part perfectly harmless. One old man has been in the gaol as a dangerous lunatic since 1841. He was once removed to the lunatic asylum, and afterwards discharged from it as cured, but within the same year he was re-committed here, where he is likely to remain. Many of the lunatics are epileptic, and one of the latter who had fallen in a fit on the pavement of the prison yard on the day previous to my visit was much cut in the face, and his eye was inflamed and swollen, having been badly bruised by the stones in his fall. The number of committals of lunatics alleged to be dangerous was twenty-seven in 1860, and eighteen during the present year. They are kindly treated by the authorities of the gaol, and cared as well as the circumstances of the prison will permit; but although not criminal they are still prisoners with the discomforts of prisoners. If in their proper place they would be in the District Asylum, where they would be constantly in the open air in a pleasure ground or garden, and with the various enjoyments which their state would permit, consisting, as appears from the lately published Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics, of various amusements, music, with competent teachers, singing, &c.; in fact, they would be surrounded by every appliance which can, to use the words of the Report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, "prove beneficial by giving a fixity to their thoughts, and divert them from the subject of their delusions." On the other hand, here their only employment is picking oakum; and in the cold flagged cells, and day-room, and the dreary yards of the old prison in which they are located, every appliance which is suited for their treatment is wanting, and the disease becomes fixed, or at least its continuance is so long protracted that the rates of the district which support both gaols and asylums are heavily burdened for their maintenance, unless, indeed, they fall victims to the diseases incident to the position in which they are placed. During 1860 the only two deaths in this prison were of lunatics, and of the two deaths this year, one was of a prisoner committed as a lunatic, whose disease was consumption,

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
—  
County of  
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and the other of a convicted prisoner who died of disease of the brain. I believe that legislation is required on this subject, and that magistrates should be deprived of the power to commit lunatics to gaols. In England they have no such power; but under the 68th and subsequent sections of the 16th and 17th Vict., chap. 97, two Justices may send lunatics to an hospital registered, or house licensed, under the Act, so that the patients are cared in a suitable place until they can be received into an asylum.

#### Juveniles.

The state of juvenile crime in this county is not satisfactory. I find by the returns made to this office that thirty-seven juveniles were committed to Wexford gaol for criminal offences during 1860, that but nine out of the forty-one gaols in Ireland have had an equal or greater number of criminal children committed to it during the year, and out of four boys sentenced to penal servitude in 1860 in all Ireland, one was from Wexford. The returns also show that only one of the thirty-seven juveniles was not a native of the county, that twenty had lost one or both parents, and but eleven could both read and write. The sentences varied: one was penal servitude, and one boy was sent to a Reformatory, two received a whipping, and the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment only, one for nine months, three for six months, the others for shorter periods; eight were discharged. As all prisoners in this gaol are kept in separation, children confined here are removed from vicious association, and do not leave the prison worse than they entered it, unless contaminated by their own evil thoughts in solitude and idleness when shut up unemployed in their cells, but as expressed in a resolution of the House of Commons, "*children when guilty of crime ought to be treated in a manner different from the ordinary punishments of adult criminals*;" and I believe that long confinements are not generally suited for boys, although a short and strict cellular imprisonment is a most useful deterrent, and the best preparation for association in a Reformatory.

#### Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . . . .	11	7	Worksheds, . . . . .	2	1
Day Rooms, . . . . .	7	4	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	6	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	—	—	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	91	59	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	2	4	Lavatories, . . . . .	6	3
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	7	3	Baths, . . . . .	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	8	—	Privies, . . . . .	17	8
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	3	2	Water-closets, . . . . .	7	3
Chapels, . . . . .	1	—	Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	1	—
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	1	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	1	1
Workshops, . . . . .	2	—	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	10	5
			Crank-mill, . . . . .	1	—

#### Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	339	Shirts, . . . . .	264	Caps, . . . . .	26
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	199	Jackets, . . . . .	132	Shifts, . . . . .	170
Rugs, . . . . .	20	Trowsers, . . . . .	126	Gowns, . . . . .	96
Hammocks or Cots, . . . . .	43	Caps, . . . . .	224	Petticoats, . . . . .	116
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	240	Socks or Stockings, . . . . .	137	Stockings, . . . . .	63
		Pairs Clogs, . . . . .	161	Clogs, . . . . .	92

I found this prison on my inspection in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The buildings are in good repair, secure, and well ventilated. The bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing good. Water, raised by hand-pumps, is plentifully supplied to all parts of the building, and then used for flushing the sewers, which are effective. The heating apparatus works well, but the flooring of the cells in the male prison is of granite, and very cold. I suggested to some members of the Board of Superintendence who met me at the gaol at the time of my visit, that a wooden floor should be substituted in its place. This would not be attended with much expense, as the sale of the flags would, I am informed, go far towards paying for the cost of the boards. Prisoners on gaol diet, and under the depressing influence of cellular confinement, do not generate sufficient animal

heat for health, and unless kept at a proper temperature, the seeds of permanent disease may be the result, besides much of the heat of the apparatus for warming the prison in winter is wasted by the use of flags. In the Protestant church of the prison, boards or matting, and some fittings, are also required.

In the female prison the tiles with which the cells are floored are not near so cold as flags, and they need not be removed. Baths and water-closets are required for the hospital, but the laundry and drying-room are excellent, and might be turned to profitable use. The two reception wards in the old prison answer the purpose intended; and there are good baths supplied with hot water for both male and female prisoners, who are all washed on reception, and their clothes properly fumigated before being placed in store. The lunatics are placed in the old prison, as it is the only place where they can be kept. Gas should be introduced into the ordinary separate cells, as directed by a resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons:—"That no prisoner should be left in darkness for more than a maximum time required for rest, viz., eight hours." There has been no alteration in the prison buildings since last inspection.

*Discipline.*

Discipline appears to be well maintained in the prison, and with few punishments by the Governor. On one occasion early in the year, a slight spirit of insubordination manifested itself among the females, but it was promptly and judiciously put down; and I was much pleased with the order and discipline in which I found the prison on my visit.

No escape was attempted either during 1860 or 1861.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Punishment Cells, . . . .	14	-		Punishment Cells, . . . .	6	-	
Other Punishments, . . . .	23	-		Other Punishments, . . . .	12	18	

All the punishments which are inflicted by the Governor are submitted to the Chairman of the Board, at its monthly meetings, and regularly initialed by him. The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey, by rotation, patrols at night, without, however, his vigilance being tested by a detector clock.

*Employment on day of Inspection.—Punitive Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Stonebreaking, . . . .	6			Wardswomen, . . . .	3		
Picking oakum, . . . .	6			Washing, . . . .	2		
Cooks, . . . .	3			Sick, . . . .	1		
Wardsmen, . . . .	5			Lunatic, . . . .	1		
Pumping water, . . . .	3						
Lunatics picking oakum, . . . .	26						
Sick, . . . .	2						

*Industrial Labour.*

Matmaking, . . . .	4			Sewing, . . . .	3		
Tailoring, . . . .	3			Knitting, . . . .	6		
Carpenter, . . . .	1						
Brushmaking, . . . .	1						
Shoemaking, . . . .	1						

*Employment and Industry.*

Many of the prisoners were usefully employed on the day of my visit, and I am glad to find that shot-drill is no longer in use in this prison. It is not correct to class washing by females as a "punitive labour." It is, above all others, the work best suited for them, being a healthful and active employment; and a good laundress can always earn her bread in a large town, such as Wexford. I was much pleased to find a small forge in one of the cells. It was not in use at the time of my visit. I regretted to see lunatics occupied in picking oakum. It is not suited for their state; but the employments at which they ought to be engaged cannot well be procured in this prison. Three of the turnkeys are shoemakers, and one is a painter; but the late appointments have not been tradesmen. This, I believe, to be a mistake, as, according to the 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 44, under which this prison is, it is obligatory to find employment for prisoners in separation; and picking oakum, at which many of the prisoners were engaged, is not adapted for prisoners sentenced to long terms. It answers well for vagrants,

SOUTH  
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and short sentences, but is not suited to form industrial habits, or give a taste for labour to the vicious and idle, but rather incapacitates them from useful employment on liberation.

The total net profits produced by articles sold outside the gaol, were £19 3s. 1d. in 1859; and £7 19s. 5½d. in 1860.

#### *Schools.*

Secular instruction is given during three hours each day to the prisoners, male and female, by a qualified person trained under the National Board, and belonging to the second class of teachers.

Each sex receives instruction for one hour and a-half in the day; but only twenty-four males and twenty-one females are on the school roll, and the average attendance daily is for males but eight, and females seven.

The cells not being lighted, the prisoners are left during the long winter's nights in darkness, and without means of employment, contrary to the resolution above referred to, and the express terms of the Act of Parliament, which requires that each cell shall be lighted, warmed, &c., and "that the prisoners shall be furnished with means of moral and religious instruction, and suitable books, as likewise with labour and employment."

#### *Dietary and Contracts.*

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

#### *Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.*

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

On Tuesdays and Fridays gruel and barley and rye bread are given to full diet prisoners in place of brown bread and milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per lb., 2d.; barley and rye, per lb., 1½d.; brown, per lb., 1¼d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per ton, £10 10s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gal., 7d.; buttermilk, per gal., 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 17s. 9d.; straw, per ton, £2; candles, per lb., 7½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 4½½d. | 1859, . 2¼½d. | 1860, . 2¼½d. | 1861, . 3¼½d.

The different articles of food which I examined on my inspection were good, except the gruel, which was very thin. It was stated, however, not to have been sufficiently prepared. The Chaplains report that the articles supplied are good, except that occasional objections to the gruel are entered in their journal. I questioned the prisoners on the day of my inspection, and found no cause of complaint.

#### *Books and Accounts.*

The books and accounts are kept with much care and attention, except a General Visitor's Book, which ought to be provided; all those required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, besides others which the Governor has adopted, are in use. The different registries and journals, Punishment Book, &c., are regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and duly initialed by the Chairman, and all vouchers of accounts are carefully kept.

Total nett cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately :—

1858, £2,158 14s. 6½d. | 1859, £1,768 6s. 10d. | 1860, £1,952 12s. 3½d.

Repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners, in 1859 (three quarters), £138 2s. 6d.; in 1860, £263 15s. 7d.; in 1861 (two quarters), £100 2s. 8d.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Wexford  
Gaol.

### Officers and Salaries.

Rev. R. W. Elgee, Local Inspector, £100	Edward Cox, Turnkey, Tailor, . £30
Same, Protestant Chaplain, . 50	Henry Sheffield, do., Painter, . 30
Rev. James Roche, R. C. Chaplain, . 50	William Waters, do., (on Probation,) . 25
H. H. Boxwell, esq., M.D., . —	William Byron, Clerk and Turnkey, . 30
Mr. John Hadden, Apothecary, . 30	Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster, . 30
Mr. Joseph Gladwin, Governor, . 200	Mrs. Mary Needham, Matron, . 45
Mr. Wm. Craig, Deputy-Governor, . 80	Lydia Roberts, Assistant do. . 15
Luke Walsh, Turnkey, Shoemaker, . 35	Mary Maloney, 2nd do. do. . 15
N. Crampton, Turnkey, . 30	Mary Anne Whitty, Hospital Nurse, . 12
James Turner, do., . 30	

George Potter appointed Turnkey, *vice* William Foley, resigned. William Byron appointed Clerk, *vice* John Scallan, dismissed. Mary Maloney appointed second Assistant Matron, *vice* Mary Lane, resigned. Henry Sheffield and William Waters appointed Turnkeys, *vice* George Potter and Nicholas Furlong, resigned. Turnkey Redmond resigned—no appointment yet made in his stead.

The Governor and officers residing in the prison receive rations and allowances. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. Salaries are paid to the superior officers half-yearly, at the Assizes, and to the subordinates monthly. The Board of Superintendence has very properly raised the salary of the Governor to £200 a-year. This was an act of justice to a deserving officer.

### Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . .	180	143
Surgeon, &c., . . .	139	133
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	156	141
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	178	156

The Medical Officer being surgeon to the county infirmary, he receives no remuneration for his attendance in the gaol.

### Hospital.

The health of the sane population of this prison is very satisfactory; both sexes are, however, in the same hospital, but in separate wards, and the exercising yards are separate. The hospital was clean and well kept when I visited it, and was occupied by but one male and two female prisoners; one of the latter was a lunatic. The wards have neither baths nor water-closets, defects which could be remedied at a small cost. The deaths are principally confined to the lunatic class.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in Hospital, . . .	29	31	43
Number of days in Hospital, . . .	854	1,243	1,601
Number of Deaths, . . .	1	2	1
Cost of Medicine, . . .	£8 12s. 7d.	£10 14s. 9d.	£11 1s. 4d.

### Board of Superintendence.

C. A. Walker, esq., J.P., D.L.	Rt. Hon. Sir T. Esmond, bt.	Fras. J. Connell, esq., J.P.
George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	Major John Harvey, J.P.	J. W. C. Redmond, esq., J.P.
W. A. Armstrong, esq., J.P.	Isaac Cornock, esq., J.P.	Charles Huson, esq.
Major J. Doran.	J. G. Hatton, esq.	Lt.-Col. V. L. Hatton, J.P.

The Board meets very regularly once a month for the transaction of business, and oftener, if necessary. The drafts are drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays the bills, and produces the receipts at the next meeting. It would be more regular to have each large draft payable to the contractor only, so that when paid it would be a legal receipt for the amount.



SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County of  
Wexford.

Bridewells.	No. of Committals in past year, . . .	Gorey.		Enniscorthy.		New Ross.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		51	11	83	64	66	15
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	19	—	4	—	14	—
	No. of Committals in the three quarters preceding Inspec- tion, . . . . .	19	7	54	58	58	21
	Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	5	—	3	3	2	—
Petty Sessions, . . .	Weekly.	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . .	Regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Committals, . . .	Regular.	Correct.		Correct.		Regular.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.	Correct.		Correct.		Regular.	
Repairs, . . . . .	New eave-gutters required.	Good.		New eave-gutters required.		New eave-gutters required.	
Security, . . . . .	Not sufficient.	Very insecure.		Yards very in- secure; too small.		Yards very in- secure; too small.	
Accommodation, . . .	Males, day-room and six cells; fe- males, yard, day- room, four cells, very small.	Males, day-room, six cells; females, day-room, large and small cell.		Males, day-room and three large cells; females, day-room and two large cells.		Males, day-room and three large cells; females, day-room and two large cells.	
Bedding, furniture, and utensils, . . .	Some blankets worn and sheets required.	Sufficient, except sheets required.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, . . . . .	Good pump, and rain-water pre- served.	Good pump on premises; rain- water preserved for washing.		Good pump on premises.		Good pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Good.	None.		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, dryness, and ventilation, . . .	Very clean and well kept.	Very clean and well kept, but damp in female prison.		Very clean and well kept.		Very clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	5d. for both sexes.	Males, 5½d.; fe- males, 5d.		5d. for both sexes.		5d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£30 0 0	£30 0 0		£30 0 0		£30 0 0	
„ Matron, . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0		5 0 0		5 0 0	
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment, . . . . .	None.	Court-housekeeper, salary, £8.		None.		None.	
Remarks, . . . . .	Visited 27th Nov., 1861; one prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	Visited 28th Nov., 1861.		Visited 26th Nov., 1861. Not suffi- cient separation between male and female quarters; door should be altered.		Visited 26th Nov., 1861. Not suffi- cient separation between male and female quarters; door should be altered.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*



COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—VISITED THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1861.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment, . . . . .	7	4	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	6	8	14	—	—	—
Gross Totals, . . . . .	31	19	50	—	—	—

Juvenile Offenders 16 years and above 10—Summary Convictions, 1 male, 1 female.

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
1861, . . . . .	31	19	50	1859, . . . . .	19	9	28
1860, . . . . .	17	19	36	1858, . . . . .	18	9	27

Committals during 1859, 1860, and from the 1st January, 1861, to day of Inspection.

Denomination of Offences.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	2	—	—	2	—
Rape, . . . . .	1	—	2	—	1	—
Sheep-stealing, . . . . .	2	—	—	1	3	—
Highway Robbery and Burglary, . . . . .	2	—	1	2	5	1
Larceny, Uttering Base Coin, . . . . .	25	11	29	29	19	17
Aggravated Assaults, . . . . .	16	1	18	4	13	1
Disorderly Conduct, Breaking Glass, Threats, Poor Law Offences, &c., . . . . .	26	17	40	18	26	23
Misdemeanors, . . . . .	17	4	19	7	20	7
Revenue, Game, and Fishery Laws, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	2	—
Leaving Service, Trespass, . . . . .	8	5	1	8	10	3
Vagrants, . . . . .	4	—	3	1	6	3
Common Assaults, . . . . .	15	6	30	6	31	9
Deserters, . . . . .	2	—	5	—	3	—
Criminal Lunatics, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	10	8	10	9	7	7
Drunkards, . . . . .	91	3	91	8	61	—
Debtors, . . . . .	4	—	10	2	6	1
Total, . . . . .	226	57	259	96	215	72
Gross Total, . . . . .	283		355		287	

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## Re-committals and Averages.

County of Wicklow Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	11	4	2	2
Twice,	—	3	—	1
Total,	11	7	2	3
Drunkards not included.				
Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors,	17 <sup>224</sup> <sub>333</sub>	18 <sup>302</sup> <sub>306</sub>	17	14
Average daily number in Hospital,	—	111 Days.	—	—
Highest number at any one time,	50		50	
Lowest ditto,	27		20	
Highest number of Males at any one time,	28		30	
Do. of Females,	24		10	
Lowest number of Males at any one time,	10		21	
Do. of Females,	12		8	

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

	M.	F.	Total.
26th February, 1854,	63	45	108

The preceding statistical tables show that committals to the county gaol at Wicklow have increased in 1860; but although the grave crimes of murder and manslaughter which appear in the criminal calendar of 1859 are not in that of 1860, two cases of manslaughter have again occurred in 1861, and burglary, robbery, and sheep-stealing are now more frequent than within the last five years. Cases of rape also appear in the tables for each of the three years before us. Up to 1859 there was yearly a steady diminution in the numbers of criminal committals to this gaol. In that year the increase was slight, but in 1860 it became much greater, so that the committals exceeded in amount those of 1857; and this year there is reason to fear that it will still continue. In 1857 the numbers were 213; in 1858, 157; in 1859, 163; in 1860, 221; and up to 26th October, 1861, 196.

The number of committals of females is also on the increase in this county; and looking over the returns for the last seven years, I find that the average number of female prisoners in 1860 was greater than in any other year during that period. This is a subject for serious inquiry, more especially as the separate system is now in force for convicted prisoners, both in the male and female prisons, and the ordinary causes of contamination by association in gaol are to a certain degree prevented. Untried prisoners are, however, still kept in association, except at labour, at meal times, and at night. The Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament have strongly expressed an opinion on this subject, "that untried prisoners should likewise be kept in separation," a recommendation which is supported by the experience of publicists in every part of Europe and America.

It will be seen by reference to the above tables for 1860, that committals to Wicklow gaol exceed in number those in eleven other counties in Ireland, the population in each of which far surpasses that of Wicklow in amount; and in one (Sligo), with a population of 125,079 inhabitants, the number of committals of both sexes during the year was 288, while in Wicklow, with a population of 86,093 inhabitants, the number of committals during the year has been 343.

*Lunatics.*

I found six male and eight female lunatics in custody in the different day-rooms of the prison, where they are in association with sane prisoners, and are managed with great care and judgment. The Governor is kind and attentive to

them, and the Medical Officer very successful in their treatment. They were in every stage of the disease; one, a person belonging to a better position in life, labouring under acute mania, although during his paroxysms, very violent and dangerous, was not under physical restraint, and by a strong effort was able to exercise a certain amount of self-government, and keep in check the impulses to violence to which he was impelled by the disease. He has since been removed to the District Asylum, where he is now perfectly calm and improving; but under the treatment which I have seen elsewhere, this man would have become hopelessly insane. The Governor keeps a detailed registry of every case of lunacy committed to this prison since the passing of the Act 1st Vict., chap. 27, in June, 1838, when power was first given to magistrates to commit dangerous lunatics to gaols. From this registry it appears that 352 lunatics have, since that period, been so committed; out of whom, 141 were discharged, stated to have been cured; 2 were given up to their friends; 172 were removed to the District Asylum; 26 died, and 11 still remain in prison. This large number of recoveries appears due to the fact, that persons labouring under delirium, the effects of drink, and other temporary causes of irritation, are frequently committed to gaol, for their own protection or that of their families; and under kind and soothing treatment the delirium passes away with the causes which produced it. At the same time, a gaol where delinquents under sentence for grave offences are under punishment, is not the proper place for the treatment of this or any other disease, and it is totally subversive of discipline, to convert a prison into an hospital for the insane. While on this subject I wish to add, that formerly when prisons were merely places for the safe custody of prisoners, and the treatment of the insane was little understood even in asylums, an equal objection did not exist to committing lunatics to gaols; but now in proportion, as a strict penal discipline is introduced into the gaol, and the treatment of the insane is better understood, in asylums, the necessity for a change in the law becomes more apparent.

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County of  
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*Juveniles.*

Thirteen juveniles, all natives of the county, were committed to this prison in 1860; but only one under ten years of age; four could read and write; and six had lost one or both parents. Except in two cases, where boys were respectively sentenced to one and nine months' imprisonment, the sentences were for short terms, varying from seven to fourteen days. None were sentenced to a reformatory. Twenty-two juveniles were committed in 1861, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, in no case exceeding three months. One was sent to a reformatory for one year, after the expiration of his punishment of one month's imprisonment.

*Accommodation.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	5	2	Workshops, . . . . .	1	-
Yards, . . . . .	5	3	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	-
Day Rooms, . . . . .	5	2	Store Rooms, . . . . .	2	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	1	-	Laundries, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	2	1	Lavatories, . . . . .	2	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	2	1	Baths, . . . . .	2	1
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	2	1	Privies, . . . . .	8	2
Chapels, . . . . .	1	1	Water-closets, . . . . .	2	3
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	2	Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	1	-
			Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	2
			Tread-wheel, . . . . .	1	-

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Pairs Blankets,	84	1	Shirts, . . .	54	41	Caps, . . .	38	16
Pairs Sheets, .	84	3	Jackets, . . .	27	55	Shifts, . . .	38	16
Rugs, . . . . .	84	5	Trowsers, . . .	27	47	Gowns, . . .	19	7
Bed-ticks, . . .	84	6	Caps, . . . . .	27	23	Petticoats, .	38	14
			Pairs Shoes, . .	27	30	Shoes, . . .	19	10

The prison buildings were, at the time of my visit, in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, in good repair, secure and well ventilated. The

SOUTH  
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Gaol.

sewerage is good, and there is an ample supply of water, raised by hand pumps, and distributed by pipes throughout the prison, where it is applied to flushing the sewers, through which also a constant stream of water runs. In both male and female prisons there are good baths, lavatories, and waterclosets; the latter, in the female prison, are on an improved principle, and self-acting. The laundry, which is partitioned, is very good, as is also the drying-room. The quality of the bedding, sheets, and prison clothing is excellent; but the supply is only sufficient for present use, and some new blankets are required. The seats in the chapel of the prison are divided by stalls, an arrangement which has, in most prisons, been found to produce an opposite effect from that intended; and the stalls have been removed from the chapel of the Government prison at Mountjoy and elsewhere. On this subject an experienced Prison Chaplain observes—"Religious feeling is found to be more effective on the minds of prisoners in the absence of those restraints, which keep before the mind the idea of punishment even in the worship of the Almighty."

I found one convict, an old offender, who had been re-convicted, in custody. He was waiting for removal to the Government depot. Five prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude during 1860, and two in 1861. No prisoner attempted to escape in either year. The Governor attends lock-up regularly; and a watchman patrols at night, whose vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock.

#### *Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . . . 8	3	Punishment Cells, . . . . . 7	-

All punishments are inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, who appears to maintain discipline with kindness and firmness, and with few punishments.

#### *Employment on day of Inspection.*

##### *Punitive Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shot-drill and tread-wheel, . . . . . 9		Prison duties, . . . . . 2	
Incapable of work, not having the proper use of one side, . . . . . 1		Sick, . . . . . 1	
Total, . . . . . 10		Total, . . . . . 3	

##### *Industrial Labour.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Prison duties, . . . . . 4		Sewing, . . . . . 4	
Cooking, . . . . . 1		Attending Lunatics, . . . . . 2	
Caring Lunatics, . . . . . 2		Unemployed—Sick, . . . . . 1	
Tailoring, . . . . . 1		Nursing, . . . . . 1	
Shoemaking and shot drill, . . . . . 2		Lunatics, . . . . . 8	
Untried—Pumping water, . . . . . 2		Total, . . . . . 16	
Unemployed—Lunatics, . . . . . 6			3
Deserter—sick, . . . . . 1			
Epileptic—idiot, . . . . . 1			
Convict, . . . . . 1		Gross Total, . . . . . 19	
Total, . . . . . 21			
	10		
	—		
Gross Total, . . . . . 31			

The power of the tread-wheel is not made available, and shot drill, another waste of human labour, and otherwise objectionable, is in use, both for prisoners sentenced to hard labour and others. I consider a more useful employment might be given them; and certainly shot drill is not well calculated to train the vicious and the idle to industrious habits.

A few prisoners are engaged at trades, and the care of lunatics occupies the time of the majority; but I do not consider that sufficient attention is given in this prison to supply the male prisoners with useful employment, which, on discharge, would enable them, if well disposed, to earn their livelihood by honest rather than criminal courses. The 4th section of the Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap.

44, directs, that "*every prisoner so separately confined shall be furnished with the means of moral and religious instruction, and with suitable books, and also with labour and employment.*" Female prisoners are more usefully occupied; and I found, on both my visits, all who were not engaged in the care of lunatics at work in the laundry, or sewing in their cells.

Under the circumstances mentioned above, no articles manufactured by prison labour have been disposed of outside the prison for many years.

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—  
County of  
Wicklow  
Gaol.

### Schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860,	109	80
Average number attending daily, 1860, . . . . .	11	7

*School Hours.*—Males, from 1 to 2 o'clock daily; Females, from 12 to 2 o'clock daily.

The male prisoners are instructed in the chapel by two turnkeys, and the females by the Matron in one of the day-rooms. The stalls in the chapel answer better for a school than for a place of worship.

### Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal, in stirabout,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, or 4 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal, in stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of potatoes, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of new milk.

Class 3—Males and females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal, in stirabout,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper, 4 oz. of bread, or 1 lb. of potatoes.

One pint of oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner only, on two days, with intervals, in each week.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month are supplied with a pint of oatmeal gruel each day for dinner.

*Contracts.*—Bread, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 4 lbs. under Dublin price; oatmeal, 16s. per cwt.; Indian meal, 10s. per cwt.; new milk, 7d. per gallon; coals, 15s. 6d. per ton.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1861, . . . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1860, . . . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. | 1859, . . . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1858, . . . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

I questioned the prisoners in custody on both my inspections, and found no cause of complaint. The Chaplains report very favourably of the food. I tasted it and found it good; the milk particularly so.

### Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appear to be kept with peculiar clearness and accuracy. The different registries and records of finance and discipline recommended by the Inspectors-General have been adopted; and I consider that the Governor deserves much credit for the great care and attention which he appears to have always bestowed on this important branch of his duties.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1860, . . £1,392 19s. 11d. | 1859, . . £1,262 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1858, . . £1,306 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Average cost of each prisoner, 1858, £43 10s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 1859, £45 12s. 6d. 1860, £36 13s. 1d. Amount repaid by Government for maintenance of prisoners during 1859, £55 7s. 4d.; 1860, £111 3s. 4d.; 1861 (9 months), £40 15s. 11d.

### Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Nolan, esq., Local Inspector, . . . . .	96	18	0	2nd Turnkey, John Carolin, capable of school teaching, . . . . .	35	0	0
Andw. Nolan, esq., Surgeon, . . . . .	65	0	0	3rd do., Edward Storey, Shoemaker, Acting Clerk, and Storekeeper, . . . . .	35	0	0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	46	3	1	4th do., Robert Graham, Shoemaker and School Teacher, . . . . .	30	0	0
Rev. John Grant, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	46	3	1				
Robert Barry, Governor, . . . . .	150	0	0				
1st Turnkey, William Quinn, capable of tailoring . . . . .	40	0	0				

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.

## Officers and Salaries—continued.

County of Wicklow Gaol.	5th Turnkey, John Manly,	£	s.	d.	Mrs. Margaret Smith, Hospital Nurse, at 10s. per week, when employed. Wm. Quinn, jun., Assistant Turnkey, at the rate of £23 a year, when employed; capable of teaching School.
	painter and whitewasher,	30	0	0	
	Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,	40	0	0	
	Miss Elizabeth M'Phail, Deputy Matron,	25	0	0	

No vacancies occurred in the prison staff during 1860. The Governor and Matrons are allowed fuel and light throughout the year; the turnkeys, for the winter six months only. Male officers are supplied with uniforms, but no food rations.

## Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., in the year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	120	103
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	194	146
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	135	154
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	270	208

## Hospitals.

The accommodation for the sick of both sexes in Wicklow Gaol, is very limited in extent, and defective in many respects. It consists merely of two wards, flagged, and without waterclosets, a wooden trough, which answers for a bath, and one small paved yard for exercise in front of the hospital, and surrounded by high walls. This yard was formerly fifteen feet in breadth, but having been encroached on by buildings, is now only nine feet broad in part. In the original building waterclosets were placed off the wards, but they have been long disused. A garden belonging to the Governor's house, at the rear of the hospital, would make a good exercising ground for convalescents; but as it is overlooked by, and connected with the County Courthouse, no prisoner could be allowed into it unless accompanied by a vigilant officer, who could scarcely be spared from other duties during the many hours a convalescent or consumptive patient should be permitted to remain in the open air when the weather suited. If a barrier or fence were placed across this garden in one place, where it is only twenty-five feet wide, a good exercising ground might, at a trifling cost, be formed. The fence could be either a wall or railing, provided it were such as would not facilitate the escape of a prisoner. Waterclosets should also be put up off the wards, and a proper bath provided for hospital use.

On both my visits the hospital was unoccupied, and the prison has been very healthy since 1859. The hospital building was, when I inspected it, very clean, and in good repair.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	2	—	3
Number of days in hospital, . . . . .	111	—	42
Number of deaths, . . . . .	—	—	1
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£13 14s. 2d.	—	£3 9s. 8d.

There has been no death in this gaol since 1858.

## Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., J.P.	Hugh Eccles, esq., J.P. Jas. W. Debutts, esq. J.P.	Robert D. Barry, esq. Major Robert A. Gun
Charles Tottenham, esq., M.P., J.P.	Rev. Thomas Green. Thomas S. Dennis, esq., J.P.	Cunninghame, J.P. Rev. John Drought.
Francis Synge, esq., J.P.	Henry Carroll, esq., J.P.	Francis Wright, esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when all small accounts are paid. All large contracts and salaries of superior officers are discharged at assizes, when the accounts have been duly audited.



*Bridewells.*

The bridewells in this county are very deficient in many particulars; but the subject having been already fully discussed by the Inspectors-General in their Reports for former years, I shall merely observe that although legal, it is objectionable to keep hardened offenders for a long period in Baltinglass District Bridewell in association, when they could be removed to the separate prison at Wicklow. I found that, J. G., a returned convict, who was afterwards sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, was, during the present year, kept in this bridewell from the 30th July to the 16th October, waiting for trial at Quarter Sessions, during which period a large number of prisoners, of the agricultural class, committed for petty offences, were necessarily in association with him.

SOUTH  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Wicklow.  
Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Tinahely.		Baltinglass.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . . . .	17	17	69	27
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	3	—	15	2
No. of Committals in the three quarters preceding inspection, . . . .	13	13	37	15
Of whom were Drunkards, . . . . .	2	—	5	—
Petty Sessions, . . . .	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals, . . . .	Direct.		Direct.	
Committals, . . . . .	Some illegal.		Correct.	
Registry, . . . . .	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . .	Fair. Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Security, . . . . .	Yard walls too low; very insecure.		Very secure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two day-rooms; four cells; only one room for Keeper.		Four day-rooms, but some useless, looking on street; nine cells; two rooms not used.	
Bedding, Utensils, and Furniture, . . . . .	Blankets thin.		Sufficient.	
Water, . . . . .	None on premises.		Pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . . . .	Effective.		Imperfect.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . . .	Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept; ventilation very bad; no glass in windows of cells, which are mere holes and slits.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, . . . . .	Males, 5½d.; females, 4½d.		3½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25.		£50 and rations. Turnkey, £25 and rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, £8.		None.	
	Visited 25th Nov., 1861.		Visited 25th Nov., 1861.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN  
DISTRICT.County of  
Dublin  
Gaol.

## DUBLIN DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED THE 28TH OF  
NOVEMBER, 1861.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors, . . . . .	8	—	8	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	16	1	17	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	7	1	8	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military offenders, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	7	8	15	1	1	2
In default of Bail, . . . . .	7	2	9	1	1	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	9	2	11	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	8	6	14	8	6	14
Totals, . . . . .	76	31	107	10	8	18

## Offences, &amp;c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summary Convictions—Vagrants, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
,, Other offences, . . . . .	—	—	2	2	—	—
Twice imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18	38	27	34	43	32	76	31

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, .	48	5
Criminals, .	361	290
Vagrants, .	25	46
Drunkards, .	59	135
Lunatics, .	9	14
Total, .	502	490

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, .	48	3
Criminals, .	397	204
Vagrants, .	59	50
Drunkards, .	49	74
Lunatics, .	14	8
Total, .	567	429

Re-committals—Once, .	16	30
Twice, .	3	7
Thrice, .	—	5
Four times and more, .	—	17
Total, .	19	59

Re-committals—Once, .	24	14
Twice, .	3	11
Thrice, .	2	9
Four times and more, .	1	8
Total, .	30	42

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, .	40 $\frac{221}{366}$	33 $\frac{221}{366}$
Ditto in custody in city gaols during alterations of prison, .	61 $\frac{42}{366}$	41 $\frac{46}{366}$
Average daily number in Hospital, .	41 $\frac{42}{366}$	63 $\frac{24}{366}$

Average daily number, exclusive of Debtors, .	55 $\frac{178}{332}$	33 $\frac{92}{332}$
Average daily number in Hospital, .	73 $\frac{82}{332}$	53 $\frac{6}{332}$

Highest No. at any one time, .	89
Lowest ditto, .	57
Highest number of males at any one time, .	54
Ditto of females, .	46
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	25
Ditto of females, .	22

Highest number at any one time, .	110
Lowest ditto, .	70
Highest number of males at any one time, .	75
Lowest ditto, .	38
Highest number of females at any one time, .	50
Lowest ditto, .	21

It is necessary to remark that a comparison of the return of those actually in custody on the day, which I have selected for the record of my inspection, with similar tables for the corresponding days of the previous years, would lead to an erroneous conclusion, as, pending the alterations, which have been now completed, a portion of the prisoners committed to Kilmainham were transferred to the City Male Prison. When, however, we examine the daily averages of the past year, and that of the expired portion of the current year, we find a small increase in the males, which is nearly counterbalanced by the diminution observable among the females. In the committals of "criminals" I have to note a considerable advance in the males, which also applies to their re-committals; but in the committals of the females under this category, the proportionate increase is not so great, while in their re-committals some improvement is discernible. Vagrancy, I regret to add, exhibits a larger return; but drunkenness, as well as juvenile offences, appears to be less rife.

During the latter months preceding the inspection, the higher numbers, which stand on the registry, are derived chiefly from persons committed by the city magistrates from the large towns, which have grown up within their county jurisdiction.

There were in charge on the above day two returned convicts, one of each sex, and no less than fourteen lunatics, viz., eight males and six females, some of them evidently irresponsible beings, whose detention in a mere prison, unfurnished as it is with proper repressive and curative means, presented a melancholy spectacle, involving the infraction of all discipline, and the destruction of the possibility of recovery, which might be reasonably entertained, if they had been placed in institutions adapted to dealing with their special disease.

Having visited this gaol on several occasions during the present year, I found it in as creditable condition of order and cleanliness, as was consistent with the works in operation. Those works, which were fully described in former Reports, are now completed, or are on the eve of completion, and the Commissioners having taken over the whole building (after a long delay, caused chiefly by the

DUBLIN  
DISTRICT.County of  
Dublin  
Gaol.

difficulties in which the original contractor was involved), I am now in a position, as soon as the bye-laws for enforcing the separate system among the males shall have been prepared by the Board, approved by the Grand Jury, and sanctioned by the Executive, to certify the cells as fit to be occupied by inmates subjected to that form of discipline.

In the earlier part of the year I submitted several matters of minor detail, as requiring correction, and I am happy to state that almost all of them have already been rectified, such as freeing the cell windows, tightening the bell-wires in connexion with the alarm gongs and tell-tale plates, increasing the ventilation of the solitary cells, and casing the heating-pipes, so as to guard against attempts at suicide, supplying hot water to the male baths, draining the surface water, which lodged in the yards, improving the lavatories, and extending the shafts of the crank-pump, and fitting it with partitions, so as to prevent undue intercourse and communication. There still remain a few objects which demand attention:—

Firstly.—The temperature of some of the cells is variable, rising above or falling below the requisite amount of caloric, but this variation is under the consideration of the architect, and will doubtless be corrected.

Secondly.—The wall dividing the debtors' yard affords facilities for escape, and ought, therefore, to be furnished with rotatory *chevaux-de-frise* for additional security.

Thirdly.—There are no cells specially designated for the reception of males on their admission, and before their examination by the Medical Officer.

Fourthly.—There are no store-rooms, but there is a very large apartment on the basement-story, capable of easy adaptation to this purpose.

## Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	5	5	Workshops, . . . . .	2	—
Yards, . . . . .	5	4	Kitchens, . . . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . . . .	1	3	Store Rooms, . . . . .	4	1
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	4	3	Laundries, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, . . . . .	96	61	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	—	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	—	—	Lavatories, . . . . .	3	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . . . .	6	2	Baths, . . . . .	3	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . . . .	5	—	Privies, . . . . .	—	2
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	8	3	Water-closets, . . . . .	16	7
Chapels, . . . . .	1	—	Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	1	—
School-rooms, . . . . .	—	1	Reception Room, . . . . .	1	—
			Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	2	—
			Other Machines for Labour, . . . . .	1	—

The prison is in sound repair (except that the flagging in the Master Debtors' quarter is uneven and much worn), free from damp, and airy.

The supply of water is abundant, the sewerage is effective, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing is generally adequate. With regard to the latter, raw material for making up waistcoats for the males had lately been ordered.

The whole of the male criminals, with the exception of the lunatics, and the wardsmen in attendance on them, who, at the period of my inspection, occupied the hospital, which was happily untenanted by other patients, are subjected to the nearest approximation to "separation" in its integrity which the law permits, pending the preparation of the bye-laws referred to above. The females, on the other hand, have not the advantage even of the meagre and imperfect scale of classification prescribed by the old Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, but are merely divided into two sections, one containing those of more refractory and turbulent character, and the other containing the entire remainder of all shades of guilt, who are thus constantly associated, except at night and at meal-times, when they are placed in single cells.

Having on former occasions entered fully into the question of the system of individual separation, it is unnecessary that I should repeat my former observations, and I, therefore, content myself with an appeal to the enlightened and experienced Board, to take measures for extending the benefit which they have providently conferred upon the males, to the females, whose sex renders them

especially susceptible of the deterrent and reformatory influences of this form of discipline; a benefit, too, which is easily and cheaply attainable, as a very trifling expenditure would render the existing cellular accommodation available for this purpose, and as the cost of a suitable laundry, fitted with proper requirements, would be inconsiderable. To their hands, therefore, I commit the matter, in the full conviction that they will continue to exhibit the same spirit, which has hitherto actuated them in the progressive improvement of the institution intrusted to their administration.

DUBLIN  
DISTRICT.  
County of  
Dublin  
Gaol.

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
Pairs Blankets,	. 237½	Shirts,	. 177	Caps,	. 81
Pairs Sheets,	. 283	Jackets,	. 106	Shifts,	. 104
Rugs,	. 200	Trowsers,	. 140	Gowns,	. 113
Hammocks or Cots,	96	Caps,	. 132	Petticoats,	. 102
Bed-ticks,	. 177	Socks or Stockings,	18	Pairs Shoes,	. 71
		Pairs Shoes,	. 123		

The lock-up is attended by the Head Turnkey, and the night patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation, their vigilance and regularity being measured by a tell-tale clock, which is stated to be an effective check. The punishments, which from the 1st of January down to the day selected for the basis of the inspection sheet amounted to thirty-seven, and were all inflicted under the authority of the Governor, are recorded in a book, which is duly submitted to the Board and signed by the Chairman.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.	M.	F.	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.	M.	F.
Punishment Cells, . . . . .	24	21	Punishment Cells, . . . . .	31	6
Total, . . . . .	24	21	Total, . . . . .	31	6

*Employment.—Punitive Labour.*

Male Prisoners—19 two hours at shot drill; 6 two hours pumping water.

*Industrial Labour.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Carpenters, . . . . .	.	.	1	Washing, . . . . .	.	.	6
Matmakers, . . . . .	.	.	3	Knitting, . . . . .	.	.	6
Picking Oakum, . . . . .	.	.	39	Needlework, . . . . .	.	.	6
Cooking and Prison Duties, . . . . .	.	.	5	Prison Duties, . . . . .	.	.	3
Hospital Orderlies, . . . . .	.	.	3	Lunatics and Sick, . . . . .	.	.	8
Lunatics and Sick, . . . . .	.	.	10	Hospital Orderlies, . . . . .	.	.	2
Debtors not employed, . . . . .	.	.	10				
			—				—
Total, . . . . .	.	.	71	Total, . . . . .	.	.	31

The above schedule renders an account of all the prisoners in custody on the above day, and may be accepted as a fair representation of the proportionate numbers ordinarily employed, and unemployed. The presence of so many lunatics, and the interruption caused in the earlier part of the year by the unfinished state of the building, have affected industrial operations unfavourably.

Punitive labour is at present limited to shot-drill, but will shortly be carried out also by working the stalled crank-pump. It will be advisable to erect some separate stalls for stone-breaking, in order to meet the cases of those, who are physically unfit to undergo the severer exertion, and of those, who possess no aptitude for skilled labours, and are sentenced to terms of imprisonment too brief to warrant the probability of their learning any trade, so as to secure a profitable return.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last three years, separately:—

1859, . £16 2s. 1d. | 1860, . £19 5s. 6d. | 1861 (9 months), . £11 1s. 4d.  
2 B

DUBLIN  
DISTRICT.

County of  
Dublin  
Gaol.

### Schools.

*School-hours.*—Males—From 3 to 5 o'clock. Females—From 12 to 2 o'clock.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1861, . . . . .	32	79
Average number attending daily, . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Instruction is given daily at the hours specified to the males by one of the turnkeys, who has not been regularly trained to the duties of schoolmaster, and to the females by the Assistant-Matron, who has been partially trained. The causes referred to under the foregoing heading have produced similar results in this department of discipline. The approved form of the Registry of Progress is in use here, but there is no record of visits or comments on the part of the Chaplains.

### Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—2 oz. rice and 6 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—1 $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. rice and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under—1 pint gruel in lieu of milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast, 1 oz. rice and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

*Contracts.*—White bread, per lb., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brown bread, per lb., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 11s. 6d.; rice, per cwt., 14s.; new milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 17s. 3d.; candles, per dozen lbs., 6s. 3d.; soap, per cwt., 22s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

1858, . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1859, . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. | 1860, . 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. | 1861, . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There were no complaints of the diet preferred by any of the prisoners, except by one male, as to its insufficiency, a statement which was contradicted by his remarkably healthy aspect after a very long confinement. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains in the tabular form recommended by my colleague and myself, and I found but very few exceptions taken to any items of daily consumption.

The hour appointed for dinner here, viz., two o'clock p.m., is much earlier than in other gaols, for which there appears to exist no adequate reason. The interval between this meal and breakfast on the following morning, in all but the exceptional cases, in which supper is issued, is quite disproportionate, and the unnecessarily long fast might lead to injurious consequences. I would, therefore, urge the Board to obviate this objection by fixing a later hour.

### Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are all furnished with journals, which are examined and signed by the Board. The books and accounts are kept with general regularity. An objectionable practice had crept in here some years ago, of allowing prisoners to expend in additional diet the portion of their earnings which was awarded to them; but this has been properly discontinued, and henceforth the sum due to them will be handed to them on their discharge.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years, separately:—

1859, £2,174 12s. 1d. | 1860, . £2,421 4s. 8d. | 1861 (9 months), . £2,001 3s. 2d.



Officers and Salaries.			DUBLIN DISTRICT. County of Dublin Gaol.		
Captain Langrishe, Local Inspector, . . .	£100	0 0	James Reynolds, 2nd Class Turnkey, Tailor, and Schoolmaster, . .	£30	0 0
Rev. Robert Fleming, Protestant Chaplain, . .	55	7 8	William Bigger, 2nd Class Turnkey and Weaver, .	30	0 0
Rev. Samuel Simpson, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	55	7 8	Daniel R. Mathews, 2nd Class Turnkey, . .	30	0 0
Rev. Edward Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	55	7 8	John Brien, 2nd Class Turnkey, . .	30	0 0
William Thornhill, Esq., Surgeon, . . .	80	0 0	Christopher Dunne, Kitchen Turnkey, . . .	30	0 0
Henry Price, Esq., Governor, .	250	0 0	John McLoughlin, Hospital Turnkey, . . .	30	0 0
Thos. Flewett, Head Turnkey, Clerk, & Storekeeper, .	80	0 0	Mary Jane Dyer, Matron, .	32	10 0
Michl. Doyle, 1st Class Turnkey and Carpenter, . .	52	0 0	Jane Burland, Assistant Matron, . . .	25	0 0
Richard O'Neill, 1st Class Turnkey, . . .	52	0 0	Mary Moorecroft, Hospital Matron, . . .	20	0 0
James Gordon, 1st Class Turnkey and Shoemaker, .	52	0 0			

Since the last inspection, Mr. Allison, the Governor, who had held the office for many years, having died, was succeeded by Councillor Price, J.P. Mrs. Boone, the Matron, resigned; and the Assistant-Matron, Mrs. Dyer, having been promoted, Miss Jane Burland was appointed to the post thus vacated; and Mrs. Mary Moorecroft was nominated Hospital Matron in the place of Mrs. Wood, deceased. The turnkeys, three of whom were on the sick list, in lieu of whom but one temporary substitute was acting, are scarcely sufficient in number to maintain, in its integrity, the separate system, for which a full and effective staff is indispensable.

I am bound to state in behalf of Mr. Flewett, the Head Turnkey, that the onerous duties which have devolved upon him would be rightly recognised and recompensed by an increase of salary.

*Officers' Visits.*

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1860. From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.

Local Inspector, . . .	107	94
Surgeon, . . .	165	155
Protestant Chaplain, . .	164	152
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, .	151	130
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	160	141

There are adequate quarters for the reception of the sick of both sexes, but the chimney of the day-room in the building allocated to the males is smoky. Both hospitals are furnished with water-closets. There is a slipper bath for the use of the females, and a fixed bath for the males, which latter is about to be supplied with hot water.

*Hospitals.*

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number in Hospital, . . .	85	97	90
Number of days in Hospital, .	2,075	3,631	4,310
Deaths, . . .	3	4	2
Cost of Medicine, . . .	£9 4s. 3d.	£17 2s. 0d.	£15 14s. 4d.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Lieut.-Colonel Luke White.	Charles C. Vesey, esq.	Thomas Drury, esq.
James H. Hamilton, esq. M.P.	Robert Chambers, esq.	Charles Cobbe, esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	Hon. Jenico W. J. Preston.
Henry J. McFarlane, esq.	Ralph S. Cusack, esq.	C. O'Connell Fitzsimons, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when the salaries of the turnkeys are paid, but all other liabilities are discharged quarterly, by means of cheques, payable to the several creditors, except that an aggregate cheque for dealing with small contingencies is placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who duly accounts for the amounts paid thereunder.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN  
DISTRICT.Richmond  
Bridewell.RICHMOND BRIDEWELL, AT DUBLIN.—VISITED THE 10TH OF  
DECEMBER, 1861.

## State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
<b>UNTRIED.</b>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
„ Misdemeanors, . . . . .	15	—	15	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	8	—	8	2	—	2
	1	—	1	—	—	—
<b>TRIED.</b>						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment, . . . . .	50	—	50	9	—	9
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . . .	43	—	43	2	—	2
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders, . . . . .	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . . .	40	—	40	3	—	3
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . . .	10	—	10	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . . . .	8	—	8	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act, . . . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . . .	3	—	3	2	—	2
Drunkards, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . .	35	—	35	35	—	35
Gross Total, . . . . .	234	—	234	55	—	55

## Offences, &amp;c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons, . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Other offences, . . . . .	1	—	8	—	—	—
Workhouse offenders, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—
Three times imprisoned, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years :—

1858, . . . 218 | 1859, . . . 168 | 1860, . . . 199 | 1861, . . . 234

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1860.

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	M.
For Further Examination, Discharged, for Trial, Not Convicted, and Deserters,	523
Debtors, . . . . .	1
Criminals, . . . . .	1,515
Vagrants, . . . . .	128
Drunkards, . . . . .	615
Lunatics, . . . . .	48
Total, . . . . .	2,830

Re-committals of Criminals—Once,	106
Twice, . . . . .	19
Thrice, . . . . .	4
Four times and more, . . . . .	2
Total, . . . . .	128

Average daily number, . . . . .	198
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	246
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	165
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	41

	M.
For Further Examination, Discharged, for Trial, Not Convicted, and Deserters,	407
Criminals, . . . . .	1,471
Vagrants, . . . . .	112
Drunkards, . . . . .	480
Lunatics, . . . . .	40
Total, . . . . .	2,510

Re-committals of Criminals—Once,	107
Twice, . . . . .	20
Thrice, . . . . .	4
Four times and more, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	132

Average daily number, . . . . .	222
Highest at any one time, . . . . .	286
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	173
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	42

If we examine the more important items of some of the above schedules (for the records of vagrancy and drunkenness are not to be taken as evidences of the actual amount of these delinquencies, the first depending on the greater or lesser activity of the police, and the latter on this cause also, as well as on the immediate payment of fines by the parties arrested), we do not find any remarkable difference existing between the past year and the first eleven months of the current year. When, however, we turn to the tables showing the daily averages, we observe a very notable increase during the latter period; an increase, which is ascribed to the prevalence of remands by the magistrates, for the purpose of carefully ascertaining the antecedents of those charged with offences (a practice which has led to a greater proportion of convictions); to the large aggregate of returned convicts—no less than forty-six, ascertained to belong to this category, besides others who were suspected, having been committed here—and to the presence, for long periods, of naval and military prisoners sentenced for breaches of discipline, viz., nine of the latter and thirty-six of the former. The number of juveniles in custody on the day, which I have selected for the returns of my inspection sheet, was below former averages; but the withdrawal of a portion of this class of offenders from prisons, by the action of reformatories, accounts for this diminution, fifty-six, of whom three were rejected, having been, in the course of the year, transmitted to these institutions. The plague-spot, however, of this prison, as well as the female one of Grangegorman, is the fearful preponderance of lunatics, a subject upon which the Inspectors-General have hitherto in vain furnished their oral and written testimony. I subjoin a very able statement, addressed to my colleague and myself, by Dr. Banon, at present the sole acting Medical Officer of the City Prisons.

"December 19, 1861.

"GENTLEMEN,—As Medical Officer of the City of Dublin Prisons, I think it my duty to bring under your especial notice the great increase of the number of lunatics committed to the prisons during the past year, as compared with former years.

"At all times the committal of lunatics to gaols must be considered an evil of great magnitude; but, when they are allowed to accumulate, as they have latterly done in our prisons, the matter becomes one of a really serious character, and of such difficulty and embarrassment to the Medical Officer in attempting any thing like proper treatment of these poor sufferers, that I feel I should not be doing my duty if I did not strongly represent to you, and through you to the Government, the absolute necessity there is, either that some change be made in the law enabling magistrates to commit lunatics to prisons, or that a proper staff of lunatic warders and adequate wards be established for their reception.

"We have at present in the female prison as many as forty-five lunatics, confined in thirty-six cells and an hospital ward, placed under the care of three matrons; and

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in the male prison, thirty-five, in four wards, placed under one officer, with the occasional attendance of a second. From this restricted accommodation it is manifest that scarcely any classification can be carried out, and the raging madman just committed is perhaps placed in the bed next to a convalescent patient. I need not say that the consequence may be that the convalescent patient relapses into a state of acute mania, to end, maybe, in death or in incurable madness.

"I have on frequent occasions, by representations to the Boards of Superintendence, endeavoured to remedy, as far as possible, the evils to which I have referred, and have been met by them with a most anxious desire to carry out my views; but from the nature of the prison buildings, and the disturbance of prison discipline created by the presence of the lunatics, but little real improvement could be made. In the male prison the whole, and in the female prison a portion, of the lunatics are placed in the hospitals, as affording better means for their accommodation and treatment than in any other part of the buildings; but, from their presence, I need hardly say that prisoners labouring under sickness, sometimes fever, suffer much from the noise and disturbance they create. I could specify several instances in which serious injury has resulted to the lunatics themselves as well as to the hospital patients, from thus crowding them together in the same building, though not in the same wards; but I think it sufficient to state the fact.

"I should also allude to the depressing effect on a lunatic's mind when he comes to understand that he is confined in a prison amongst malefactors, as calculated to retard or prevent his recovery.

"The subject is one which I know has long engaged your serious attention, as well as that of the Board of Superintendence; and from its great importance I trust that something will be done to remedy the evils complained of.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"AWLEY BANON.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons,  
" &c., &c., &c."

There is but one point in this letter to which exception can be taken, viz., the alternative proposition that "a proper staff of warders and adequate wards be established for the reception of lunatics." This concession would involve an acknowledgment of the permanent *status* of lunatics in prisons, which all, who have considered the subject, are justly opposed to; and indeed the letter itself furnishes unanswerable objections to any attempt at uniting an institution set apart for penal discipline with one intended for the cure of mental malady. Setting aside for a moment the question, which has been so often discussed, of the infraction of gaol regulations necessarily involved in the custody of lunatics, and looking at it solely from a medical point of view, on the one hand, the injury done to sane patients labouring under nervous and inflammatory diseases, by the distracting noise and turbulence inseparable from the presence of the insane; and on the other hand, the contact of the convalescent, almost restored to the enjoyment of reason, with the raving madman; and, above all, the cruelty of inflicting a stigma on those possessed of sufficient sensibility to shrink from the degradation of being incarcerated in a *criminal* prison;—collectively supply arguments for putting an end to these violations of justice and humanity. We trust, therefore, that at no distant period we shall obtain *legislative* relief, the only substantial and final relief, from these crying evils, and that the lunatics will cease to be the intrusive inmates of our prisons.

#### Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards, . . . . .	15	Kitchens, . . . . .	2
Yards, . . . . .	20	Bakery (not worked), . . . . .	1
Day rooms (corridors), . . . . .	34	Store Rooms, . . . . .	14
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	13	Laundries, . . . . .	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . . . . .	147	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	115	Lavatories, . . . . .	12
No. of Beds in Hospital Wards, . . . . .	65	Baths, . . . . .	3
Hospital Rooms and Wards, . . . . .	8	Privies, . . . . .	2
Chapels, . . . . .	2	Water-closets, . . . . .	39
School Rooms, . . . . .	1	Fumigating Room, . . . . .	1
Workshops, . . . . .	3	Reception Room, . . . . .	1
Workshops, . . . . .	5	Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	3
		Tread-wheels, . . . . .	2
		Other Machines for Labour, . . . . .	3

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.	DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Pairs Blankets,	362	8	Shirts,	723	192	—
Pairs Sheets,	604	90½	Jackets,	368	33	Richmond
Rugs,	350	198	Trowsers,	530	80	Bridewell.
Hammocks or Cots,	265	15	Caps,	402	20	—
Bed-ticks,	137	11	Socks or Stockings,	47	—	—
			Pairs Shoes,	379	33	—

Since the last inspection three sections of the lower prison have been furnished with gongs, tell-tale plates, and gas-fittings; and in two of them six water-closets have been placed, with the view of supplying further accommodation for the enforcement of the separate system; and eight cells adjoining the hospital have been set apart for cases requiring medical treatment, thus rendering a better classification of the lunatics at night practicable. The building containing the mill, which was injured by fire, has been roofed over and partially restored; but the capstan has been discontinued as a means of labour. Several minor improvements have been effected, and it is in contemplation to erect a bath and a kitchen in the hospital.

I found the prison at my several visits in the course of the year clean and orderly, and in sound repair. The supply of water also is abundant, the sewerage is effective, and the stock of clothing and bedding is sufficient. The use of gas is allowed to the prisoners in their cells from sunset to eight o'clock P.M., when they are disposed to avail themselves of it; but, if the officer on patrol ascertains that the inmate has retired to bed, the gas is turned off.

Some doubts having been suggested, whether the ventilation of the cells, which hitherto had been satisfactory, would be injuriously affected by the introduction of gas, the Medical Officer, after some experiments, came to the conclusion, that by observing certain precautions a salutary atmosphere could be secured.

The separate system is now fully carried out with all classes, except in the sections, which have not been yet certified, and except in the cases of lunatics, the sane prisoners in charge of them, the wardsmen, and those, who are employed in the cookhouse and laundry. With regard to the selection of wardsmen from among the prisoners, it is right to observe that none are appointed to this duty, until they have undergone three months in working the treadmill, when sentenced to hard labour, and until, in all cases, they have been subjected to separate confinement for the same period; but as, when once nominated, they continue to enjoy this advantage, unless disrated for misconduct, the Governor, to whom *solely* this power is assigned, has opportunities at least of exercising partiality towards favoured individuals. It will, therefore, be advisable that a list of the wardsmen, together with the date of the original nomination of each, shall be laid before the Board at every meeting, in order that, in the cases of prisoners under long sentences, this indulgence should be withdrawn, and not extended over the whole unexpired term of their confinement. In former reports the stalling of the laundry has been urged, and I would submit that some of the wards of the hospital should be similarly partitioned, so as to secure the integrity of the separate system, which, as soon as the cells referred to above shall have been certified, and the general by-laws, which have been proposed by the Board, shall have received the approval of the Council and of the Executive, will be applicable to all the inmates of the *criminal* portion of the building.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor and the Chief Warder; and when the subordinate warders are finally withdrawn at 10 30 P.M., the night patrol is maintained by a relief of two watchmen, whose vigilance and regularity are measured by three tell-tale clocks placed in different parts of the building, and alleged to be effective. The punishments, which, with the exception of twelve requiring magisterial intervention, were awarded by the authority of the Governor, are recorded in a book, and duly submitted to, and signed on the part of the Board at each meeting. A list of the violations of good discipline, to which penalties are attached, is read to each prisoner on his admission, and is also hung up in every cell.

Highest number in gaol at any time for the last seven years:—

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
8th Jan.	27th Feb.	19th May.	4th Jan.	8th Jan.	5th March.	25th June.
473	310	311	284	239	246	286



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## Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.	From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1861.
Richmond	On Bread and Water in Punishment	On Bread and Water in Punishment
Bridewell.	Cells, . . . . . 478	Cells, . . . . . 410
		Committed for Trial, . . . . . 6
		Total, . . . . . 416

## Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR. Species of Employment.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR. Species of Employment.	
MALES.		MALES.	
Tread-mill, . . . . .	29	Brushmaking, . . . . .	1
Washing in Laundry, . . . . .	4	Carpentering, . . . . .	1
Wardsmen cleaning, . . . . .	19	Painting and Plastering, . . . . .	2
Whitewashing, &c., . . . . .	11	Shoemaking, . . . . .	4
In Hospital, . . . . .	55	Smith's work, . . . . .	1
In Reception Ward, and unemployed, . . . . .	21	Tailoring, . . . . .	3
In Solitary Confinement, . . . . .	2	Mat-making, Weaving, Matting, Mats, Linsey, &c., . . . . .	30
	141	Picking Cocoa fibre, sorting Coir, Yarn, &c., . . . . .	47
At Industrial Labour, . . . . .	93	Labouring, . . . . .	4
Total, . . . . .	234	Total, . . . . .	93

The foregoing schedule accounts for the allocation of every prisoner in custody on the day, which I have appointed for taking my statistical returns, and evinces an activity the more laudable, as no attention has been paid in the selection of warders to their knowledge of handicrafts, a neglect which necessarily curtails the limits of industrial operations. It will be perceived that, if we except the Master of Works, who has a general aptitude for assigning and directing employment, but *one* of the subordinate staff, viz., a master-weaver, has been trained to skilled labour. The treadwheel, which supplies the only form of hard-labour defined by statute, is partitioned; and those who are sentenced thereto are divided into different classes, according to the measure of their offences, and work on opposite sides, both being under the strict supervision of officers, so that every precaution is observed to guard against undue communication.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of same for the last two years, separately:—

1859, . . £332 11s. 9d. | 1860, . . £311 10s. 4d.

## Schools.

School hours—Males—9 to 11 a.m. daily.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1860, . . . . .	43
to 10th Dec., 1861, . . . . .	48
Average number attending daily in 1860, . . . . .	10
„ „ 1861, . . . . .	7

School instruction here is limited, without any adequate reason assigned, to juveniles; and even of this latter body some are excluded, but on more justifiable grounds, such as those, who are of notoriously profligate and turbulent character, and those, who are undergoing the short preliminary term of imprisonment which constitutes the condition precedent to their being sent to Reformatories. I will repeat here what I have suggested in former reports, that all adults of a suitable age, and anxious to avail themselves of the advantages of good tuition, should be admitted; and that the school-room should be partitioned, in order to maintain the separate system in its integrity and to prevent all association, the hope of enjoying which might otherwise induce some individuals to offer themselves, under pretence of a desire for learning. The approved form of registry of progress is in use here, and the school is under the superintendence of the National Board of Education, whose Inspector reports favourably of its administration. The Roman Catholic Chaplain is frequent in his visits, and by his initials attests the correctness of the entries of advancement.



*Dietary and Contracts.*

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First-class Prisoners—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of new milk daily for breakfast; 14 oz. wholemeal bread, with a pint of new milk for dinner for five days in each week; the remaining two days, 1 pint gruel made from 1 oz. of oatmeal, in lieu of milk. First-class prisoners whose periods of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month, receive the same breakfast as above, and for dinner 14 oz. wholemeal bread, with a pint of gruel.

Juveniles, 15 years of age and under, receive 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk for breakfast daily, and 8 oz. of wholemeal bread, with a pint of vegetable soup for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

*Contracts.*—White and brown bread, per 4lbs., 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; meat, per lb. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 14s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

1858, 3·1d.; 1859, 2·9d.; 1860, 3d.; 1861, 3·5d.

No complaints were preferred to me by the prisoners with regard to the quantity or quality of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the Chaplains, their comments on each item of consumption being entered in a book of the prescribed form. Upon examining this book, however, I found that many just and strong exceptions had been taken to the stirabout, bread, and milk, as being far below the proper standard, but especially the latter, the lactometer indicating frequently the introduction of water. The penalty attached to any failure in the contract is that the Local Inspector is empowered to return the article of consumption objected to, and to provide in lieu of it a fit supply at the expense of the contractor, a penalty which ought to be invariably and instantly enforced. Lately the exceptions have become much rarer, and the contracts for the bread and the milk are entered into at a higher rate for the ensuing year, an arrangement which I trust will prove satisfactory.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Medical Officer, all keep journals (which are regularly laid before and signed by the Board), as do also the chief and assistant chief warders, and the subordinate warders are provided with report books, each for his own class.

All the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors, are observed and filled with praiseworthy accuracy.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries for the three preceding years, separately :—

1858, £6,204 4s. 3d. | 1859, £5,393 7s. 11d. | 1860, £6,394 1s. 2d.

*Officers and Salaries.*

Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, £150	John Lennon, 1st Class Warder, . £56
Awly Banon, Physician, . . . 100	John Connor, ditto, . . . 56
Alexander Read, Surgeon, . . . 150	Thomas Foster, ditto, . . . 56
Rev. James Quinton, Protestant	Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter, . 54
Chaplain, . . . . . 50	William Bell, 2nd Class Warder, . 44
Rev. John Murphy, R.C. Chaplain, 100	George Graham, ditto, . . . 44
Rev. J. W. Hunter, Presbyterian	William Sleith, ditto, . . . 44
Chaplain, . . . . . £33 6s. 8d.	Edward J. Gildea, ditto, . . . 44
Dominick Marques, Governor, £400	James Maloney, ditto, . . . 44
Henry J. Philpotts, Chief Warder, 90	William Gregory, ditto, . . . 44
John Whitaker, Chief Clerk, . . 90	Richard Carroll, ditto, . . . 44
Edward Rothe, Storekeeper, . . 84	Daniel Byrne, ditto, . . . 44
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster, &c. 84	Thomas O'Neill, ditto, . . . 44
Lorenzo Lyons, Asst. Chief Warder, 64	John Breslin, ditto, . . . 44
William Hogan, Master of Works, 64	Peter Coleman, ditto, . . . 44
James Corcoran, 1st Class Warder, 56	Henry Wolfe, ditto, . . . 44
Francis Armstead, Weaving Master, 56	Patrick M'Carthy, Watchman, . 40
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper, . 56	Denis Kelly, ditto, . . . 40
Patrick Duffy, 1st Class Warder, . 56	Michael Murphy, Carter and Mes-
Richd. Donnelly, ditto, . . . 56	senger, . . . . . £31 4s.

During the past year the Deputy Governor, having resigned, was succeeded by Mr. Philpotts, promoted; and this vacancy, together with two others created

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by the resignation and superannuation of warders, were filled by the Board; and two additional warders were appointed in consequence of the increase of prisoners in custody and of improvements in the enforcement of discipline attendant on the extension of "separation."

All the officers except the Chaplains and the Medical Officers, receive their salaries monthly. The interns are provided with food-rations, and allowances of soap, candles, and fuel, and the warders are supplied with uniforms and fire-arms, as is customary in the great majority of prisons; but here the late Board made a grant, which is utterly without precedent elsewhere, of *food-rations* to the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, both *extern, non-resident* officers, besides an allowance of £15 per annum to the former, and £30 to the latter, in lieu of house-rent. Neither of these boons have as yet been extended to the Presbyterian Chaplain.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	232	357
Physician, . . . . .	209	175
Surgeon, &c., . . . . .	165	148
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	150	146
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	154	142
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	355	366

It is proper that I should here allude to the case of Dr. Read, who was removed from the office of Surgeon, on the report of the Board of Superintendence of his physical infirmity, by the Town Council, the latter conceiving that this power *inter alia* had been transferred to them from the Grand Jury. The case having been brought under the consideration of the Law Officers, they were unanimous in their opinion—an opinion subsequently confirmed by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, when presiding as Fiaing Judge—that the Grand Jury had not been divested of this power; and that, the office in question being presumed to be vacant, the appointment was in the latter body, who accordingly elected Dr. Minchin to succeed Dr. Read. The Board, however, having raised a doubt as to the completion of the vacancy, took upon themselves, by a verbal order issued to the Governors of the two gaols under their control, to direct that Dr. Minchin should not be admitted to discharge his duty towards the inmates; and thus the matter remained in abeyance for a considerable period. The whole subject, however, having been subsequently discussed in the Town Council, and Dr. Banon having declined to continue in the performance of the duty of Surgeon, as well as of Physician in both prisons, the Board nominated for 1862 rescinded the order of their predecessors by the annexed resolution:—

"That Dr. Banon having declined to act as Surgeon to the City Prisons, and the Council having declared that office vacant, and *that*, the Grand Jury having elected a duly qualified surgeon to fill such office, namely, Dr. Minchin, we do now sanction such appointment, and permit Dr. Minchin to perform such duties."

*Hospital.*

The hospital accommodation is now sufficient for all requirements. The hospital proper comprises six wards, no less than four of which are allocated to lunatics; but several cells situated in an adjoining corridor have been annexed, and prepared for the reception of patients. The general health of the prison was and had been satisfactory, and no epidemic had prevailed.

Number in hospital, total number of days and cost of medicine, and number of deaths, for the last three years, each year separately:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number in hospital, . . . . .	549	568	490
Total number of days, . . . . .	12,775	13,140	15,006
Cost of Medicine, . . . . .	£100	£100	£100
Number of Deaths, . . . . .	8	3	3

*Board of Superintendence.*

Alderman Jas. Martin, J.P.,	Councillor J. Dunne, J.P.	Councillor Michael Egan.
Alderman James Lambert, J.P.	Councillor John Gray, J.P.	Councillor John Kelch.
Councillor Sir T. O'Brien, Bart., J.P.	Alderman Redmond Carroll.	Councillor Wm. Acheson.
Councillor Henry Price, J.P.		Councillor Wm. Graham.
		Councillor John Scally.

The Board, which is also charged with the administration of Grangegorman Penitentiary, assembles fortnightly, and oftener if specially summoned. At the ordinary meetings all liabilities are discharged by means of cheques, payable to each creditor, and signed by three members of the Board and their Secretary.

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*General Observations.*

It is with great pain and regret that I discharge the imperative duty of recording some of the proceedings of the Board of Superintendence during the last thirteen months—proceedings, which involve an excess, a violation, and an evasion of the laws affecting prisons.

The first case is that of Miss Aylward, sentenced by the Court of Queen's Bench, the highest law court of the kingdom, to six months' imprisonment in Grangegorman Penitentiary, for a grave contempt. The Board is empowered only to *frame* rules which, when approved by the Town Council and sanctioned by the Executive, possess the force of statutable regulations, but which without this twofold process have *no validity at all*. The Board, however, took upon themselves, without any legal warrant, but of their own mere assumptive authority, to pass and *enforce* a series of resolutions subversive of all prison discipline, some of which, moreover, were in distinct contravention of clauses in the Prisons Acts. In fact, Miss Aylward was almost wholly exempted from restriction, except that she was not allowed to pass the outer gate, one of the indulgences granted to her being as follows:—"That she be permitted to walk in the garden up to *half-past eight o'clock, p.m., without a matron in attendance.*" It is to be observed that the garden in question is attached to the prison, but is not within its precincts, and is surrounded merely by an ordinary wall, accessible from the public thoroughfare without; and that this rule was promulgated on the 1st of March, on which day the sun set *three hours before* the extreme limit assigned for her walking *alone and free from the supervision of an officer.* When these acts of illegality were made known to me, I sought an interview with the Board; and at my instance the regulations were rescinded, and certain arrangements in consonance with the statutes were adopted. I then called upon the Board to frame by-laws for dealing *inter alios* with prisoners "*in contempt,*" which they complied with, and transmitted a copy to my office, before submitting them to the Town Council. Upon reading them I found that they were based partly upon English statutes, which do not extend to Ireland, and that some of them were utterly in conflict with the prescriptions of the Irish Prisons Act. These insuperable objections I communicated forthwith to the Local Inspector and to the Governor, and they in turn to the Board. Several months elapsed without further notice being taken; but to my surprise I received, in the month of December, these identical by-laws which had been passed *without observation*—I may say rather *through* than *by* the Town Council, a body which, I feel convinced, would have withheld their approbation had they been apprized of these facts. Having referred the rules to the Law Officers of the Crown, I subjoin their opinion, *confirming* the foregoing statement as to the illegality:—

"We do not think that these rules can be approved by His Excellency, because they introduce a distinction between classes of prisoners established by law in England and Wales, but not established or recognized by law in Ireland; because such a distinction cannot be established by rules or by-laws in the absence of an Act of Parliament; and further, because these rules seem to us inconsistent in some material particulars with the provisions of the Prisons (Ireland) Act, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68.

"(Signed)

"THOMAS O'HAGAN.  
"JAMES A. LAWSON.  
"EDWARD SULLIVAN."

Further, out of this case of Miss Aylward's another proceeding arose, on which it is necessary that I should animadvert. The extraordinary resolutions noticed above having found their way into one of the Dublin journals, a committee of the Board was selected, to which was delegated the duty of investigating the circumstance. I shall not dwell upon the attempt made by *one* of this committee singly to hold the inquiry, *three* members being indispensable to form a quorum for any *legal* action, but I confine myself to the statement that the Deputy Governor, Mr. Arthur Rawlins, voluntarily admitted, that having been applied to for a copy of these rules by a member of the Town Council, who had been a

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member of the Board of Superintendence in the previous year, he hastily concluded that the proceedings of the Board were accessible to the Town Council, and that the applicant was entitled thereto, and thus complied with his request, being wholly ignorant of any intention of publication. He afterwards became sensible of the grave and highly reprehensible error, into which he had fallen, and not only expressed his contrition, but gave his assurance that no act of the kind should occur again. Although, however, there was the colourable excuse stated above for this act—although the only evidence against him was his own frank and spontaneous acknowledgment—although it was admitted that he was a thoroughly upright, zealous, and efficient officer—and although a considerable minority moved counter-resolutions to the effect that he should be reprimanded or suspended (penalties which would have been amply sufficient), and recorded their protest against the form of procedure, the majority persisted in inflicting dismissal upon him.

Mr. Rawlins thereupon took exception to his dismissal by the Board, and forthwith applied to the Executive. Here it is essential to remark, that for some years past successive Lords Lieutenant, in whom alone the appointment and removal of the intern officers of the city gaols is vested by statute, have delegated temporarily, and each only during his own tenure of the Viceroyalty, the exercise of these privileges to the Board, subject however to certain conditions having reference only to appointment, but not to dismissal, and, happily for the interest of justice and for the proper administration of the prisons, subject also to revocation or suspension. This privilege had hitherto been largely and liberally construed; for, although, as just stated, the power of *dismissal* was never granted, yet when the Board assumed it and acted on it in some cases of glaring misconduct on the part of their officers, the Executive did not intervene, thus tacitly acquiescing in the decision; but in this particular instance such intervention could be no longer withheld, as otherwise the authority of the Crown would have been perverted to the infliction of indefensible severity.

The case having accordingly been submitted to the Law Officers, the latter gave their conclusive opinion—"That the dismissal of Mr. Rawlins was illegal, and of none effect." The Board were further informed, that if they wished to prefer charges against Mr. Rawlins, the Lord Lieutenant would cause inquiry to be made, and would take such steps as to him should seem necessary. No charges however were advanced. Mr. Rawlins consequently resumed his duties, from which indeed he had never been *legally* displaced, for some time; but subsequently resigned of his own accord, and has since been elected Governor of the County of Longford Gaol.

I next proceed to report on the cases of B., O'N., and W., who were respectively selected by the Board to fill the offices of warders; and I shall make use of the prison records, of the case submitted by the Inspectors-General, and of the opinion of the Law Officers thereon, as the fittest documents to elucidate the action of the Board.

I have mentioned above that certain conditions were attached to the privilege of selection accorded to the Board, and these conditions embody the principles laid down in the 19th section of the 19th and 20th Vict., viz., that all appointments should be probationary for the period of three months, at the expiration of which they should be confirmed by a majority of the members present, amounting to two-thirds of the *whole* body, but subject to certificates, in the case of a subordinate officer, from the Local Inspector and Governor, under their hands, that "the conduct of such officer since his probationary appointment *has been in all respects* correct and proper, and that such officer is, in the opinion of the Local Inspector and Governor, *a fit, proper, and efficient* person to be appointed to the office, the duties of which he shall have been discharging in pursuance of his probationary appointment."

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COPY of the REPORTS of the GOVERNOR and LOCAL INSPECTOR of RICHMOND BRIDEWELL on the Probationary Appointments of Warders Byrne, O'Neill, and Wolfe.

12th June, 1861.—Governor's Report.—"Warder D. B., appointed on the 6th of February, 1861, in the place of the late hospital warder, William Tighe, having passed the term of his probation, I have with regret to report that I cannot be



justified to certify his being 'a fit, proper, and efficient person to be appointed to the office of a general warder.' I have found him a quiet and willing person, correct in his moral conduct, but wanting smartness, and of accounts he knows nothing.

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"D. MARQUES."

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Local Inspector's Report.—"The Act the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, sec. 19, requires that the officer should be fit in every respect to fill the duties for which he was elected. I am reluctantly obliged to state that, in my opinion, he does not possess the necessary qualifications, nor indeed almost any qualification at all.

"C. P. GAVIN."

Board's Order.—"That a further trial of two months be given to D. B."

16th October, 1861.—Governor's Report.—"I beg to certify that the conduct of H. W., appointed on the 10th of July last to the office of warder, has been, since his probationary appointment, in all respects correct and satisfactory, and that he is, in my opinion, a fit and efficient person; but I am compelled to add, that my attention having been called by the Local Inspector to the question put to him by one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as to whether a man dismissed as he was by the Poor Law Commissioners, can be considered a 'proper' person to be appointed to the office of warder, I feel I should better discharge my duty by referring the question to the sense of the Board, who had before them the circumstances of the case.

"D. MARQUES."

Local Inspector's Report on the foregoing.—"Mr. Lentaigne, Inspector-General of Prisons, having placed in my hands for perusal the evidence relating to the dismissal of H. W., as reported to the House of Commons by the Commission of Inquiry on the subject of Poor Relief in Ireland, I respectfully submit that the Board take into consideration the charges therein stated and proven against Mr. Wolfe.

"C. P. GAVIN."

Order of Board of Superintendence.—"Postponed to next meeting before Christmas."

16th October, 1861.—Governor's Report in the cases of D. B. and T. O'N.—"It is with much regret, indeed, that I again feel compelled by a sense of duty to report that neither 'D. B.' nor 'T. O'N.' are persons I can certify to be in all respects 'fit, proper, and efficient' for the duties of the office to which they were appointed. Their conduct has been proper since their probationary appointments, save in one instance, 'T. O'N.' having returned to the prison twelve minutes late, and been found by the chief warder slightly under the influence of drink. Warder B. was appointed to succeed the late Warder, Tighe, who was necessarily attached to the hospital, as being a single man. Finding Warder B. incompetent for that department, I replaced him by Warder O'N. when he was appointed, but him I have also found incompetent for the important duties he had to perform.

"Dr. Banon called my attention at different times to the necessity of putting a more competent officer in the hospital, but I could not spare one until lately, when I found Warder Breslin a fit person to replace Warder O'N. Both he and B. want energy and intelligence, and are deficient in the necessary qualifications to keep accounts. I cannot say that they may not be fit for the duties of the classes to which I have assigned them; but as every officer is liable to be placed in any other class, and as the 19th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, requires that I should certify that an officer is, in all respects, qualified for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office, I feel I cannot, in justice to the Board as well as to myself, certify the fitness of either officer for the duties of a general warder.

"The Board will, I trust, kindly permit me respectfully to add, that without the support of good officers all my efforts to carry out an efficient system of discipline are made in vain.

"D. MARQUES."

Local Inspector's Report on the foregoing.—"I am of opinion that D. B. will not ever be fit to be a warder in this prison.

"C. P. GAVIN."

"With respect to O'N. I regret that even a slight appearance of liquor has taken place. He is not very smart, but I think he might answer, if not disqualified by his conduct during probation. His denial of the circumstance charged by the chief warder is matter for the Board's consideration.

"C. P. GAVIN."

Board's order.—"Postponed to next meeting before Christmas."

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At this stage of the proceedings my colleague and myself felt bound to seek the guidance of the Executive and the Law Officers with regard to the absolute determination of such probationary appointments, "inasmuch as otherwise it would be competent for a Board to evade the law, and prolong for an indefinite time the probationary period by a constant *renewal* of the term of *three months*," an evasion which, we submitted, had been attempted in the cases transmitted. Upon this communication the queries which appear below were prepared by the Crown Solicitor, and laid before the advisers of the Crown. It is to be noted that we did not include the case of O'N., which stood upon the same legal grounds as that of B., and would be governed by whatever decision was arrived at in reference to the latter.

#### QUERIES and REPLIES thereto by the LAW OFFICERS.

1st. Whether, in your opinion, the probationary appointments of D. B. and H. W., or either of them, made by the Board of Superintendence of the City of Dublin Prisons on the 6th February, 1861, and 10th July, 1861, have or has lapsed by non-confirmation.

2nd. Whether, in your opinion, the Inspectors-General of Prisons should give any notice to the Board of Superintendence aforesaid, requiring the Board to appoint two warders for the said Richmond Bridewell; and whether such notice should, in your opinion, refer to the said D. B. and H. W. in any and what manner, or whether the said last-named persons should now (following the opinion given by Mr. Robinson), be treated as if they ceased to be officers of the bridewell.

3rd. Whether, in your opinion, the said Board of Superintendence can now, under the circumstances stated, properly confirm the appointments of the said D. B. and H. W., or either of them.

1st. We think that the probationary appointments of D. B. and H. W. have lapsed by non-confirmation, and that they cannot be now considered officers of the prison.

2nd. We think the Inspectors-General ought to give notice to the Board, requiring them to appoint two warders to fill the places which D. B. and H. W. filled as probationers, their probationary appointments not having been duly confirmed.

3rd. We think not.

(Signed), THOMAS O'HAGAN.  
JAMES A. LAWSON.  
EDWARD SULLIVAN.

27th December, 1861.

Some delay having intervened on the delivery of the opinion of the Law Officers, the meeting of the Board "next before Christmas" took place before the receipt of it, when the annexed business was transacted.

Board of Superintendence, City Hall, 23rd December, 1861.

Report of the Governor of Richmond Bridewell.—"Referring to my former reports upon the probation of Warders D. B. and T. O'N., I regret I cannot, consistent with my sense of duty, express any other opinion upon the fitness of each of these officers for the duties of the office to which they were appointed—

"Warder H. W., I am bound to state, has given entire satisfaction.

"The want of energy, intelligence, and discretion, as well as competency to keep accounts, render D. B. and T. O'N. unqualified for the efficient discharge of their duties. Independent of this, I have to add, that a second report was made by the Assistant Chief Warder against O'N., on the night of the 10th November last, of having come in with the sign of drink. This, however, he denied; but both the Chief Warder and the officer at the gate corroborated the report of Mr. Lyons; but they added that he was capable of attending to his duty. The numerous queries which I have had to furnish to B. and O'N. will better enable the Board to judge of the qualifications of these men.

"D. MARQUES, Governor."

Local Inspector's Report.—"Chief warder Philpotts reported that O'N. was very slightly under the influence of drink.

"C. P. GAVIN."



Ordered unanimously.—“That D. B., second class warder, be appointed watchman on probation, and that Denis Kelly, one of the present watchmen, be appointed second class warder on probation in place of B.”

2ndly.—“That T. O’N. be continued on probation for three months more, and *that he be severely reprimanded.*”

This resolution was carried by a majority of one against an amendment—“That T. O’N. be dismissed on the reports of the Local Inspector and the Governor.”

3rdly.—“That the appointment of H. W. be not confirmed, and that he be permitted to resign.”

This amendment was also affirmed by a majority of one against the original resolution—“That H. W. having been represented as a proper person by the Local Inspector and the Governor to fill the position he now occupies, and no report against his character before the Board.”

We have seen above the inflexible rigidity which induced the Board to summarily dismiss Mr. Rawlins, and yet we find the same body, with an unlimited power of choice, deliberately singling out for a place of trust and retaining after the expiration of the statutable period, H. W., who had been dismissed under *sealed orders* of the Commissioners of the Poor Law Board for derelictions of the gravest character, the particulars of which are to be found published in full in the appendix annexed to the Report made to the House of Commons by the Committee of Inquiry into the subject of Poor Relief in Ireland. It will be observed that although the Local Inspector and Governor reported favourably of his conduct during the probationary period, and though the statutable number of members was present, yet the Board *evaded action*, and postponed without any pretence whatever the required confirmation. Finally it appears that when the question again pressed the Board, it was decided on division by a majority of one only that Wolfe’s resignation should be accepted, the counter-resolutionists confining themselves solely to the report of his fitness in the probationary period, and utterly ignoring his *public* antecedent disqualifications.

The cases of B., and especially of O’N., exhibit a still more remarkable disregard of the first principles which ought to actuate those to whom the selection of discipline officers is confided. Here we find two individuals, of both of whom the Local Inspector and the Governor, bound as they are by a stringent provision of the Prisons Act to execute impartially and fearlessly the invidious duty of pronouncing truly on the merits of probationers, retained in spite of unfavourable reports as to their capacity and fitness, while in the case of O’N. there exists a charge, twice repeated, that he was slightly affected by liquor, a charge impliedly admitted by the Board in their order, “*that he be severely reprimanded.*” How, might I ask, is it possible that the discipline of a prison can be maintained, or that any respect for the governing body, or any sense of security can be entertained by the staff, when a measure of such severity and injustice was dealt to Mr. Rawlins, the Deputy-Governor, confessedly an excellent officer, as to render the interposition of the Executive indispensable—while at the same time subordinates, who obviously were originally unfit, have been, in defiance of the accumulated proofs of such unfitness, and in contempt of the earnest appeal of the Governor for the support of good officers, *illegally* favored and cherished?

It cannot be alleged that in some at least of the instances of irregularity which I have recorded, the Board, comprising as it did several members who had frequently served, acted in ignorance of their powers and the first principles of their own constitution, as in the case of Miss Aylward, or in that of the rules for prisoners in contempt, where a distinct communication had been made to them of the illegality of such rules. But even putting the matter on the plea of ignorance, why should a Board ever *act* in ignorance? If the more experienced members entertain any doubt as to their authority, jurisdiction, powers, and rights, or as to the proper course of practice, they have two very competent officers, their Local Inspector and their Governor, Mr. Marques, to consult as to the opinions of successive Law Officers which are in their possession among the records of the prison; if the latter fail to satisfy their doubts, the case can be referred to this department; and should the Inspectors-General be unable to produce precedents exactly fitting the point raised, the matter would be instantly submitted to the Law Adviser or the Law Officers of the Crown, according to its importance. I trust, therefore, that the new Board, which has been elected, while this

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report was passing through type, will avoid the lamentable errors of their predecessors, and not commit themselves to action without due information; and that they will consider the selection and retention of officers, not as a matter for external canvass, favor, and partizanship, whether political, religious, or personal, but as a sacred trust, delegated to them by the Lord Lieutenant, for ensuring the maintenance of due discipline and the effective administration of the prisons under their supervision.

Before dismissing this subject, I think it my duty to re-produce the observations with which I closed my Report for 1859:—

It is not for me to discuss the policy of the mode of electing the Board of Superintendence, viz., by lot; but I cannot withhold my conviction that it necessarily tends to impair the weight and authority of that body, wanting as it is in the stability and continuity, which all other Boards throughout the kingdom possess. In our county and borough gaols the Grand Juries and Councils elect, and uninterruptedly re-elect, persons who are capable of giving their constant attendance, and who take a special interest in prison discipline and management; and thus a government is formed, which always contains a certain number of members familiar with the whole subject, and, above all, with the character and conduct of the officers, and which consequently exercises a paramount and unbroken control. But here it frequently happens that a large proportion of the members is derived from those, whose avocations render it impossible to expect that they shall devote their time and attention to a duty, which is new to them, and which, thus fortuitously cast upon them, may not recur again.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond  
Female Penitentiary,  
Grangegorman.

RICHMOND FEMALE PENITENTIARY, AT GRANGEGORNAN.—VISITED THE  
11TH DECEMBER, 1861.

*State.*

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
<b>UNTRIED.</b>						
For Felony, . . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
<b>TRIED.</b>						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, . . . .	—	29	29	—	5	5
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . .	—	11	11	—	2	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny, . . . .	—	21	21	—	2	2
Offences under Larceny Act, . . . .	—	7	7	—	—	—
In default of Bail, . . . .	—	12	12	—	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . . . .	—	19	19	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors, . . . .	—	10	10	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act, . . . .	—	7	7	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws, . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vagrants, . . . .	—	7	7	—	—	—
Drunkards, . . . .	—	8	8	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics, . . . .	—	43	43	—	—	—
Gross Total, . . . .	—	182	182	—	11	11

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		<i>Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grange-gorman.</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Summary Convictions—Vagrants,	—	1	—	—	—	—	
“ Other offences,	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Four times imprisoned,	—	1	—	—	—	—	

Total number of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day for the three preceding years:—

1861, 182 | 1860, 208 | 1859, 205 | 1858, 239

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.	
	F.		F.
Committals—Criminals,	2,698	Committals—Criminals,	2,198
Vagrants, . . . . .	319	Vagrants, . . . . .	281
Drunkards, . . . . .	1,660	Drunkards, . . . . .	1,407
Lunatics, . . . . .	48	Lunatics, . . . . .	40
Total, . . . . .	4,725	Total, . . . . .	3,926
Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	400	Re-committals—Once, . . . . .	354
Twice, . . . . .	185	Twice, . . . . .	163
Thrice, . . . . .	85	Thrice, . . . . .	76
Four times and more, . . . . .	170	Four times and more, . . . . .	139
Total, . . . . .	840	Total, . . . . .	732
Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, . . . . .	238	Average daily number, exclusive of debtors, . . . . .	209
Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	14	Average daily number in Hospital, . . . . .	13
Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	314	Highest number at any one time, . . . . .	272
Lowest ditto, . . . . .	191	Lowest ditto, . . . . .	147

Upon examining the above schedules, we observe throughout a reduction, as compared with the preceding year; the diminution in the *daily* average, which supplies the most reliable measure of prison population, amounting to twenty-nine. Juvenile offenders have declined in consequence of the withdrawal of those formerly recurrent to gaol by the action of Reformatories. One hundred and thirty-five were committed here during the year, of whom twenty-two were transmitted to these institutions. On the other hand, there is a perceptible increase in the aggregate of returned convicts, no less than twenty-two, falling within this category, having been in custody here during the above period; of whom ten were sentenced to penal servitude. But, although some amelioration is perceptible among the criminal classes, the pressure of lunatics continues unabated, and the evils, to which it gives rise, remain unredressed. Every effort, consistent with the necessarily most imperfect means at the disposal of the authorities, is made to alleviate the condition of these victims of bad legislation, who are divided into three sections—one, in the hospital, as detailed below, and two in other portions of the building—the classification being regulated according to the greater or less violence of the patients. All the painful consequences which have been touched upon in my Report of the *male* prison are found to prevail here; but one frightful instance of the application of the Law of Lunacy in Ireland requires special notice:—On the 31st December, 1861, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, a patient in Adelaide Hospital, labouring solely under puerperal mania, who had, during the excitement incident to her condition, inflicted some severe injuries

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man.

upon herself, was, although reduced to the extremity of weakness, taken from that institution, placed in the hands of the police, conveyed to the station at the Head Office, and thence committed to Grangegeorman as a dangerous lunatic! No application appears to have been made for admission at the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, but her transmission was *direct* to the prison, where she arrived "*in a fearful state of mania and debility, so much so that it was feared that she would not reach the hospital alive,*" according to the entry of the Medical Officer in his journal. Such, indeed, was her prostration, that the Matron, apprehending that she was at the point of death, forthwith summoned the Chaplain of the persuasion to which the unfortunate wretch belonged. Need I add, that in the same journal I find the subjoined notice:—"I have this day to report the death of a lunatic, named Elizabeth Fitzgerald, committed the day before yesterday in a dying state. She never rallied, and died at 8 a.m., this morning." The Coroner's jury found "that her death was accelerated by her removal from the Adelaide Hospital;" but the removal to a gaol was strictly according to the statute, which, despite the earnest remonstrances of all the prison authorities, and the strong recommendation of the Lunacy Commission, remains unrepealed, to the discredit of the Legislature.

## Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . . . .	-	15	Kitchens, . . . . .	-	1
Yards, . . . . .	-	15	Store Rooms, . . . . .	-	3
Day Rooms, . . . . .	-	18	Laundries, . . . . .	-	2
Solitary Cells, . . . . .	-	2	Drying Rooms, . . . . .	-	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . . . . .	-	242	Lavatories, . . . . .	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . . . .	-	2	Baths, . . . . .	-	4
Cells to contain three persons, . . . . .	-	3	Privies, . . . . .	-	15
Hospital Rooms, . . . . .	-	5	Water-closets, . . . . .	-	3
Chapels, . . . . .	-	2	Fumigating Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
School Rooms, . . . . .	-	1	Reception Rooms, . . . . .	-	1
			Pumps and Wells, . . . . .	-	6
			Machines for Labour, . . . . .	-	3

## Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . . . .	415	Caps, . . . . .	853	Petticoats, . . . . .	621
Pairs Sheets, . . . . .	705	Shifts, . . . . .	561	Pairs Stockings, . . . . .	32
Rugs, . . . . .	545	Jackets, . . . . .	549	Pairs Shoes, . . . . .	365
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	426				

At my several visits to the prison, I found it clean and orderly; the ventilation and sewerage are effective; the supply of water abundant, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing adequate. The whole of the quarter heretofore tenanted by Government prisoners is undergoing general repair and cleaning; and I am happy to state that it is the intention of the authorities, who are now provided with funds, to adapt a sufficient portion of the building, which contains accommodation exceeding the probable requirements, for the enforcement of the system of individual separation. Considerable progress has already been made towards this most desirable end, many of the cells having been fitted up with gongs, tell-tale plates, and artificial heating. But much yet remains to be done, in order to maintain in its integrity this invaluable form of discipline. viz., the introduction of water-closets and lavatories, in which latter, as well as in the laundry, ironing-room, and schoolroom, partitions for the prevention of undue association are indispensable. At present in the laundry the facilities of intercourse are most objectionable; but these can be easily obviated by erecting stalled divisions, as at Belfast gaol, where public washing is the principal source of revenue, and where it is carried on without the possibility of inter-communication. Pending this important projected alteration, the system of classification, recorded in former reports, still continue, and is as follows:—

1. Tried misdemeanants, in *two* divisions.
2. Nurses and vagrants.
3. Felons recommitted, in *three* divisions.
4. Felons on first committals.
5. Lunatics, in *three* divisions.

6. Untried prisoners, in *two* divisions, according to first and second commitments.

7. The reformatory class, containing juveniles, who are sentenced to a short preliminary imprisonment before removal to reformatory schools, and who are kept in strict separation, most properly, during this period; a water-closet and lavatory for their use having been provided.

All sleep in single cells, and take their meals there, except those engaged in the laundry, and the kitchen, the lunatics, and their sane attendants; but I trust that the improvements, material and moral, which are about to be carried out, and that a change in the law will enable my colleague, in his next report, to record a more effective mode of administration with regard to these exceptional classes.

The lock-up is attended by the Head Matron, or her Deputy, but usually by both; and a night patrol is maintained by two matrons, specially appointed for that duty, who relieve each other, and whose vigilance and regularity are about to be tested by bell-tale clocks, placed in different quarters of the building.

The punishments, the schedule of which is annexed, are recorded in a book, and duly initialed by the Chairman of the Board at each meeting. There were but three cases in which the intervention of magisterial authority was required.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1860.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1861.	
Punishment Cells, . . .	27	Punishment Cells, . . .	40
Other Punishments, . . .	18	Other Punishments, . . .	39
Total, . . .	45	Total, . . .	79

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Laundry, . . . . .	38	Sewing, . . . . .	22
Cleaning, . . . . .	10	Nursing, . . . . .	11
		Cooking, . . . . .	4
Total, . . . . .	48	Total, . . . . .	37

There is no substantial difference between "hard labour" and "industrial labour" in this gaol, as it is almost impossible to provide employment of the former character suitable to prisoners of this sex. The profits arise chiefly from the contract for barrack washing, and some return is also derived from needlework.

*Schools.*

*School-hours.*—From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in winter; and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, . . .	112
Average number attending daily, . . . . .	17

The school here has been virtually a nullity during the past year, as the late schoolmistress had been, for a considerable time previous to her resignation, in infirm health, and as her successor was brought to bed shortly after her appointment, and has been unable to resume her duties. The school is under the cognizance of the National Board, whose Inspector, however, has had latterly nothing to report; and the approved Form of Registry of Progress is adopted. No prisoner beyond twenty years of age is admitted when the school is in action, a limitation which would appear to be undesirable; for no adequate reason exists to prevent those of maturer years, who have an aptitude and a desire for learning, from availing themselves of the benefit of education.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint new milk; 1 pint gruel in lieu of milk given to each prisoner committed for one month and under.

*Contracts.*—White and brown bread, per 4 lbs., 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 14s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per doz. lbs., 6s. 6d.

DUBLIN  
DISTRICT.

Richmond  
Female Pen-  
itentiary,  
Grange-gor-  
man.



DUBLIN DISTRICT. Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grange-gor-man. 1861, . 2s. 8d. | 1860, . 2s. 4d. | 1859, . 2s. 8d. | 1858, . 2½d.

Some complaints of the stirabout issued on the morning recorded above were preferred by a very small number of the prisoners—complaints which were overruled by the testimony of a large majority; and upon examining the sample retained for inspection, I found it to be of good quality. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the provisions, the record of which is of the approved form, specifying each item of consumption. Few exceptions had been taken in the course of the year, but it had been found necessary to admonish the bread contractor.

#### Books and Accounts.

The several registries, and the books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, as well as the forms suggested by the Inspectors-General, are carefully kept here. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor, are provided with journals, which are examined and signed by the Board. The accounts for the past year were in preparation for audit at the time of my closing the annual inspection. There has for a considerable period existed here, permissively, a practice of paying a certain weekly sum to the females employed in the laundry, without distinction as to their sentences; but the 107th section of the Prisons Act is so imperative in the proviso: "no claim shall be made to any portion of the earnings in the case of *persons sentenced to hard labour*," that I apprehend it to be necessary, in the absence of any employment possessing the special character of "hard labour," to draw this line of demarcation, and to withhold this payment solely from prisoners thus sentenced.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, and return of the same for the three preceding years :—

1860, . £295 12s. 11d. | 1859, . £184 15s. 9d. | 1858, . £157 13s. 1½d.

#### Officers and Salaries.

Local Inspector, . . .	£150 0 0	Kitchen Matron, . . .	£40 0 0
Physician, . . .	100 0 0	2 Laundry do., each, . . .	40 0 0
Surgeon, . . .	150 0 0	6 1st class do., each, . . .	40 0 0
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50 0 0	9 2nd class do., each, . . .	30 0 0
Roman Catholic do. . .	100 0 0	Clerk, . . .	90 0 0
Presbyterian do. . .	33 6 8	Assistant do. and Store-keeper, . . .	60 0 0
Governor, . . .	200 0 0	Court Registrar, . . .	75 0 0
Head Matron, . . .	200 0 0	Hall Porter, . . .	50 0 0
Deputy do. . .	80 0 0	4 Guardsmen, each, . . .	40 0 0
Store do. . .	70 0 0	2 Servants, each, . . .	12 0 0
School do. . .	40 0 0		
Hospital do. . .	50 0 0		

Thirty-two intern officers and two servants get rations.

Total net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1860, £5,191 0s. 8d. | 1859, £4,595 16s. 6d. | 1858, £4,832 11s. 8½d.

Since the last inspection, Miss Whitsitt having retired, was succeeded by Mrs. Lambe, heretofore a night matron; and the Board, on the recommendation of the Local Inspector and the Head Matron, having determined to appoint another day matron, Mrs. Dillon (also a night matron), was promoted, and the offices thus vacated were conferred on Mrs. Dunne and Mrs. Conry. Miss Porter, the schoolmistress, having been compelled by ill health to resign, Mrs. Boyle was elected in her place.

The intern officers all receive their salaries monthly, and food-rations daily, together with an allowance of coals and candles. Two extern officers also, viz., the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, are provided with rations, but a similar concession has not yet at least been made to the Presbyterian Chaplain.

In my report upon Richmond Bridewell, I took occasion to animadvert upon



the many irregularities arising out of the case of Miss Aylward; but under the above heading, viz., that of "*Officers*," it is proper that I should record an open violation of the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, which enacts, "that it shall be lawful for any chaplain, *in case of his sickness or unavoidable absence*, to appoint a clergyman of his own religious persuasion, who shall have been approved by the Board, to be his substitute for the occasion, and the name of such substitute shall be specified in the chaplain's journal."

Now, it appears that none of these conditions were complied with; but that though such delegation is limited *solely* to the case of temporary disability on the part of the regularly appointed chaplain, and confined to the *single* individual duly approved as his substitute, no less than four other Roman Catholic clergymen were permitted to enter their names in the extern officers' book as acting chaplains, and to attend Miss Aylward, the Rev. Mr. Murphy, the gaol Chaplain, *discharging his duty simultaneously*. It is alleged that a verbal order was issued for this contravention of the section in question; but no reference to it is to be found in the minutes of the Board, nor any resolution or order, except a general one, "That Miss Aylward be allowed to see visitors in the Board-room from 10 o'clock A.M. to 6 o'clock P.M.;" nor is there any entry of the names of those gentlemen in the Chaplain's book. Thus four wholly unauthorized and irresponsible persons were suffered to illegally assume the position, and exercise the functions of gaol officers. I cannot dismiss the consideration of this discreditable case without the strong expressions of my opinion, that throughout the Governor, Mr. Synnott, evinced a strong spirit of partisanship, in reference to which, had it not been for the example, and, to a certain extent, for the sanction afforded by a portion of the Board, I should have felt it my duty to take action under the 22nd section of the Amended Prisons Act; and I embrace this opportunity of declaring that henceforth, if here or elsewhere a similar spirit, among prison officers, from whatever quarter it may arise, and in whatever direction it may tend, shall exhibit itself, I shall fearlessly and impartially bring the machinery of the Prisons Act to bear upon it, with the view to its suppression, and to the removal of those who shall have thus transgressed.

Mr. Synnott has of late been further betrayed into acts of indiscretion, such as the employment, in his own house, after her discharge, of a female prisoner who had been seventy-four times committed, and the attempt, in contravention to rules framed by a former Board (which, though not of statutable force, were accepted as normal regulations for the guidance of the officers), to admit into the gaol on a Sunday the husband of a female convicted prisoner, on perfectly futile grounds.

The position of Governor in this gaol is somewhat an anomalous one, and is required solely in order to carry out the first rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, viz.:—"That it shall not be lawful for any woman to be keeper of any prison;" the prescribed duties of internal administration being virtually vested in the Head Matron, an experienced and highly efficient officer. In the female convict prison at Mountjoy, which being under the direct control of the Executive, is therefore unaffected by the above statute, and which, like that of Grangegorman, contains prisoners of this sex *exclusively*, all the powers of punishment, &c., are placed in the hands of the Superintendent Matron, a form of government which has been found to work without inconvenience, and with most satisfactory results, as I am informed by the Directors of Convict Prisons. Consequently, in the event of the Prisons Bill, which was brought in by two successive administrations, and which twice proceeded to the stage of a second reading, becoming law, it would be desirable, both on the obvious ground of economy, or in order to avoid any conflict of jurisdiction, that the section in question should not be re-enacted.

#### Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1860.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1861.
Local Inspector, . . . . .	118	107
Surgeon; &c., . . . . .	157	141
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	161	141
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . . . .	150	121
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . . .	287	343
Physician, . . . . .	211	189

DUBLIN  
DISTRICT.  
  
Richmond  
Female Penitentiary,  
Grangegorman.

DUBLIN  
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Richmond  
Female Penitentiary,  
Grangeor-  
man.

## Hospitals.

The quarters assigned to the sick are spacious, well ventilated, and furnished with baths and water-closets.

Those of the lunatics who are epileptic, and who require constant supervision, are located here.

The general health of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory.

Number in hospital, total number of days, and cost of medicine, and number of deaths for the last three years :—

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Number in hospital, { Interns,	389	373	316
{ Externs,	1,837	2,225	2,191
Deaths, . . . . .	4	14	2
Cost of medicine, . . . . .	£100	£100	£100

## Board of Superintendence.

The Board nominated by the Council exercises jurisdiction over this prison as well as over Richmond Bridewell.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Four  
Courts  
Marshalsea

## FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—VISITED 30TH OCTOBER, 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1860, . . . . .	32	4	36
Committals from 1st January, 1861, to 30th October, 1861, . . . . .	203	9	212
	<u>235</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>248</u>
Discharged from 1st January, 1861, to 30th October, 1861, . . . . .	197	9	206
Prisoners in custody on 30th October, 1861, . . . . .	38	4	42
Greatest number in custody from 1st Jan., 1861, to 30th Oct., 1861, . . . . .	52	5	57
Lowest number in custody for like period, . . . . .	31	5	36
Greatest number of females in custody for like period, . . . . .	—	7	—
Lowest number of females in custody for like period, . . . . .	—	3	—
Average number in custody from 1st Jan., 1861, to 30th Oct., 1861, . . . . .	39	5	44
Average of pauper prisoners for like period, . . . . .	19	3	22
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1860, . . . . .	20	2	22
Pauper prisoners in custody on 30th October, 1861, . . . . .	17	2	19
Greatest number of pauper prisoners in custody from 1st January, 1861, to 30th October, 1861, . . . . .	28	1	29
Lowest number of pauper prisoners in custody for like period, . . . . .	15	2	17
Total pauper prisoners committed from 1st January, 1861, to 30th October, 1861, . . . . .	61	5	66

## Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 30th October, 1861.

Class.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent, . . . . .	8	—	8			
In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent, . . . . .	5	2	7			
In unfurnished free rooms, under remand and contempt, . . . . .	1	—	1			
				15	2	17
2.—In furnished common halls, . . . . .	4	—	4			
In unfurnished common halls, . . . . .	2	—	2			
				6	—	6
3.—In pauper-building, . . . . .	11	2	13			
In hospital (paupers), . . . . .	6	—	6			
				17	2	19
Total in custody, . . . . .				38	4	42

Prisoners committed to the Punishment Cells from 1st January, 1861, to 30th October, 1861.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

Date.	Name.	Class.	Offence.	Punishment.
Aug. 7,	Sam. Bell Carpenter,	Pauper,	Making use of insulting language to the Local Inspector,	8

*Resident Officers and Salaries.*

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal,	742	8	8
Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal,	150	0	0
James Houston, C. Hatchman, Store-keeper, and in charge of Pauper building,	100	0	0
Eliza McGinty, Matron,	31	0	0
John Skelton, Hatchman,	52	0	0
John Armstrong, do.,	52	0	0
William Davis, do.,	52	0	0
Martin Quirk, Messenger,	35	0	0
John McElveny, Night Watchman,	35	0	0

*Non-resident Officers and Salaries.*

John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector,	160	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Rev. James Daniel, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	60	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5

*Non-resident Officers' Visits from 1st January, 1861, to 30th October, 1861.*

Local Inspector, . . . . .	109	Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	91
Surgeon and Physician, . . . . .	116	Presbyterian do. . . . .	82
R. C. Chaplain, . . . . .	79		

In the upper yard there are thirty-seven rooms, three of which are occupied by the Chief Hatchman, who resides in the prison, and one (which is furnished by the Government) by the hatchman on duty, and the messenger. The guard-room facing the entrance to the prison is used by the watchman at night; and one of the lower rooms has been appropriated to the prison servants, and is fitted up as a kitchen; two (or a double room) are held by a prisoner under the old rule, who pays no rent; one by a prisoner for contempt, who also pays no rent; and fifteen by prisoners paying the Government rent of 2s. 6d. weekly; leaving vacant fourteen rooms available for first-class debtors, of which six are small inner rooms, accessible only through the outer rooms. Eight of the prisoners in this yard are provided with the furniture and attendance supplied by the Government, for which they pay 5s. 6d. per week each. There are fifteen rooms in this yard furnished.

In the lower yard there are four common hall-rooms, two of which are furnished by the Government, and contain four beds each. In these rooms there are placed at present four male prisoners, who pay 4s. each per week for furniture and attendance; one room is occupied by two male prisoners, who provide their own furniture; and one is used as a visiting-room for females to pauper prisoners.

The pauper building consists of six rooms, one of which is allocated as a store-room for this department; one has been fitted up as a kitchen; the remainder are furnished to accommodate six males each, three of which are occupied by eleven male prisoners, and the other one is vacant at present.

Letter E.—The hospital department consists of five rooms, of which two are occupied by hospital patients, and two by the matron and her family. The other is a store-room for the spare furniture, bedding, &c., belonging to the upper yard.

Letter F.—The female ward consists of six small rooms, one of which is fitted up and used as a dispensary, having a door leading to the hospital; one is occupied by two female pauper prisoners; the remainder are vacant.

DUBLIN  
DISTRICT.Four  
Courts  
Marshalsea

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been very good; but there was, as usual, a considerable number requiring treatment for diseases brought in with them. Many of the persons committed to this prison have constitutions broken by reverses of fortune, by old age, or by indiscretion, and irregular habits. Most of these stand in need of medical attention during their confinement, so that from twelve to twenty patients must be prescribed for at each visit.

The hospital, consisting of two wards, contains eight beds, and there are seven males in it at present. This is about the average number accommodated in it throughout the year. None of these are now seriously ill; they are rather invalids, requiring more care than the other prisoners, and some extra allowances, as meat, porter, rice, additional milk, &c.

The strict enforcement of the rules, as to cleanliness, and the exclusion of intoxicating drink, has contributed very much to the health of the prison; but the rules, which confine the diet of the paupers to bread and milk, have served to keep up the number of cases in the hospital, as that diet is not in general suited to the class of invalids in the house; and yet it would interfere with the discipline of the prison to order extras for them in their own rooms. Hence I have frequently to admit prisoners to hospital for the purpose of giving them more suitable nourishment.

The prison has been free from infectious disease during the past year, nor has any epidemic or endemic affection visited it. No death has occurred in it for the last twelve months.

CHARLES BENSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Physician and Surgeon to the Prison,  
42, Fitzwilliam-square.

*Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners and Resident Officers.*

Each pauper prisoner receives 2 lbs. of first quality bread and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints of sweet milk daily, and 2 oz. of soap and 1 candle (four to the pound) weekly. Their bedding consists of three single blankets, a rug, two linen sheets, and a bed tick and bolster filled with straw once a month. The allowance of coals during the winter half year is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. weekly to each room where pauper debtors lodge, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. during the summer half year, from 1st May to 1st November. This supply is sometimes increased in the month of October when specially ordered.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coals yearly for his office. The Deputy Marshal receives 10 tons. The hatchman in charge of the pauper department, the matron, and the watchman for the guard-room, receive each 5 tons yearly. Five tons are also allowed for the hatchman's sleeping-room.

There is a further allowance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of candles weekly during the winter half year, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. in the summer half year, to resident hatchmen.

It will be observed that the food allowances considerably exceed the regular dietary for adult "poor" prisoners confined in the county and borough gaols, and, as it is laid down in the 120th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, that "the third class of debtors in the Four Courts Marshalsea, *containing pauper prisoners*, shall be and are hereby entitled to all the allowances of furniture, clothing, and food, afforded under this Act to prisoners in county gaols, and shall be subject to the same regulations," it has been determined to bind them to the latter scale, which is subjoined.

*Dietary for Adult Poor Prisoners in County Gaols.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint new milk.

This dietary will be strictly observed; great vigilance will be exercised to prevent the attempt to introduce for the use of pauper prisoners various articles

of comparative luxury, which formerly, under a more lax system of administration, were permissively supplied by their friends; and care will be taken that the hospital shall be exclusively reserved for graver cases of illness, and not suffered to be a receptacle for those, who, on the plea of trifling indisposition, seek to occupy quarters which are intended only for patients labouring under chronic debility or acute disease.

DUBLIN  
DISTRICT.  
—  
*Four  
Courts  
Marshalsea*

With regard to the assertion contained in the report of the Medical Officer, that "it would interfere with the discipline to order extras for prisoners in their own rooms," I have to state that, in order to obviate this very evil of crowding the hospital with unfit inmates, the Inspectors-General introduced in the county and borough gaols under their supervision a form for recording extra diet to be issued to persons requiring some change or increase of sustenance, and that such issue has not been found in any instance to produce the result ascribed to it, but on the contrary has conduced to establish and maintain the important distinction, which I have laid down above.

In my Report for the year 1859 I stated at length various improvements and repairs of a permanent character, which the prison had then recently undergone. Since that period (during the present year), the prison has been painted both inside and outside, and the racket court has been newly flagged and plastered; the wire netting however at the top of the back wall court is still in very bad condition, and requires to be renewed. The Local Inspector, in his annual estimates for the past two years, included the necessary wire-work, but it remains still unexecuted.

The entire aspect of the prison presents a clean and healthy appearance, and will not for some time require any considerable outlay.

One of the rooms in the pauper department on the ground floor has been fitted up with a boiler and cooking apparatus, for the purpose of supplying the pauper prisoners with stirabout for their breakfast, in lieu of bread, as heretofore used. This will be a most desirable change, and will also cause a saving in the expenditure. The issue of one meal of stirabout in the day to the pauper prisoners would have been long since observed, but for the want of proper means for cooking it.

The Government furniture is in good preservation and repair, and but few and trifling articles will be required during this year to maintain an adequate stock.

The order and discipline of the prison continues to be well sustained, as on reference to the journal I find only one instance during the entire year, where it was found imperative to place a prisoner in the punishment cell. Not a single case of drunkenness has been reported during the past year, a remarkable contrast to the scenes of disorder, which were daily witnessed here before the remodelling of the system.

Some alterations have been considered advisable and indispensable in the rules, which my colleague and I propose to submit to the Executive for approval, in order to strengthen the means of enforcing discipline and regularity, to prevent the disposition to fraud and evasion, which is too often evinced among some of the habitual inmates of debtors' prisons, and to render the Marshalsea 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. This desirable end would be greatly furthered by the extension to Ireland of some of the principles at least of "the Act to amend the law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in England," which passed in the last Session of Parliament; and I trust, therefore, that this legislative aid will be afforded at no distant period.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*



