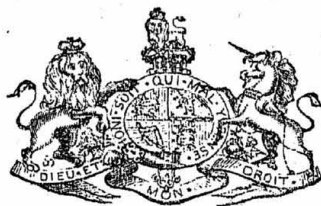


THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS-GENERAL
ON THE
GENERAL STATE OF
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,
1857;



WITH APPENDICES.

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



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1858.

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INSPECTORS- { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICTS,	J. CORRY CONNELLAN.
GENERAL FOR { SOUTH DISTRICT,	FELTON F. W. HERVEY.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

March, 1858.

MY LORD,

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, 1857.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, } *Inspectors-General*
FELTON F. W. HERVEY, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable

LORD NAAS, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

&c., &c.

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

For six successive years the Inspectors-General of Prisons have recorded a large and progressive decrease in crime in Ireland, and for the year 1857 we are happily enabled to make a similarly gratifying report. *Thirty-sixth Report.*

But, although the decrease in the aggregate in 1857, taken in proportion with the diminished numbers, is fully equal to that in the year immediately preceding, yet in its constitution it materially differs from that which has taken place in any former year.

Of late years the decrease in male crime had exceeded that in female to such an extent, that in 1856 female offenders were nearly as numerous as male (the committals of that sex being forty-seven per cent. of the whole number); in 1857, however, an extraordinary change has occurred, *the decrease in female crime having been ten times as great as that in male.*

We conceive this to be a most satisfactory fact, for there can be no doubt that so great an improvement in the conduct of the females of a country is a sure indication of the advance of prosperity, employment, and education.

Moreover, the decrease in juvenile crime has been enormous, much larger even than in adult, another most gratifying proof of social and educational improvement.

It will also be observed that vagrancy has largely decreased in both sexes; but that with males, misdemeanors, chiefly arising from assaults, and drunkenness have considerably increased.

No. 1.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS.

On 1st January, 1850,	10,967	On 1st January, 1855,	5,080
Do. do. 1851,	10,084	Do. do. 1856,	3,561
Do. do. 1852,	8,803	Do. do. 1857,	3,419
Do. do. 1853,	7,604	Do. do. 1858,	3,265
Do. do. 1854,	5,755		

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

Month.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
January, .	10,967	10,084	8,803	7,604	5,755	5,080	3,561	3,419
February, .	11,904	11,032	9,187	8,154	6,186	5,273	3,866	3,559
March, .	13,102	11,444	9,971	8,141	6,423	4,788	4,022	3,477
April, .	11,423	10,689	8,944	7,510	5,978	4,768	3,665	3,298
May, .	12,273	11,066	8,890	7,681	5,886	4,660	3,595	3,252
June, .	13,267	12,217	9,527	7,924	5,977	4,837	3,686	3,432
July, .	12,659	12,238	8,854	7,084	5,816	4,582	3,492	3,373
August, .	11,746	10,669	7,621	6,243	5,686	4,285	3,599	3,354
September, .	12,012	9,405	7,589	6,039	5,487	4,148	3,495	3,272
October, .	10,166	8,435	7,403	5,823	5,230	3,753	3,337	3,224
November, .	9,508	8,247	7,104	5,471	4,930	3,747	3,454	3,323
December, .	10,163	8,461	7,592	5,781	5,100	3,844	3,516	3,295

Thirty-sixth
Report.

No. 3.—COMMITTALS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Five Years.

Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1853, .	73,019	6,841·5	1856, .	43,713	3,580·6
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1857, .	39,666	3,295·4
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3			

No. 4.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of COMMITTALS to the Gaols of Ireland, and the Number of Deaths in 1856 and 1857.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Committals of Criminals.		Committals of Debtors.		Persons in Gaol at Lockings on evening 31st Dec.		Total Confined during the year.		Daily Average No. of Criminal Prisoners.		Highest No. of Criminal Prisoners at any one time.		Deaths.	
	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.
Antrim, . . .	2,341	2,660	186	116	184	187	2,711	2,963	160	185·5	221	239	4	2
Armagh, . . .	960	824	15	17	63	69	1,038	910	77	71·1	110	110	1	1
Carlow, . . .	471	365	4	5	43	42	518	412	33·3	34	58	46	2	1
Cavan, . . .	528	460	12	13	57	66	597	539	55	41	90	64	1	
Clare, . . .	420	388	1	7	95	56	528	451	88	62	123	89	3	
Cork County, .	1,438	1,353	26	24	235	249	1,702	1,626	253	248	398	282	3	6
" City, . . .	1,574	1,409	47	49	142	200	1,764	1,658	168	151	223	224	3	
Donegal, . . .	522	417	13	9	81	71	616	497	71·2	60·1	131	96	1	
Down, . . .	638	662	35	33	96	57	763	752	72	68·5	136	124	1	
Dublin County, .	1,550	1,342	60	59	93	100	1,708	1,501	111·8	101·6	176	164	1	3
Dublin City :														
Richmond B. .	3,735	3,333	.	.	236	228	3,971	3,561	245	255	310	311	3	8
Grangegorman P.	7,363	5,284	.	.	276	251	7,639	5,535	292	261	390	332	7	9
Fermanagh, . .	418	363	22	11	42	53	482	427	53	46	84	62	4	1
Galway County, .	411	463	11	17	48	70	470	550	63	62	78	80	3	2
" Town, . . .	508	688	10	14	20	22	538	724	28	29·2	57	68	.	
Kerry, . . .	678	795	19	20	76	82	773	897	68·4	67·1	94	92	.	
Kildare, Naas, .	619	585	2	8	60	49	681	642	55	49·1	83	83	.	
" Athy, . . .	487	518	5	1	34	38	526	557	39·2	46·2	67	67	.	1
Kilkenny County, .	395	336	7	3	71	53	473	392	61	38	75	75	2	3
" City, . . .	1,086	506	9	6	28	34	1,123	546	30	21	54	34	.	
King's, . . .	409	410	3	5	65	49	477	464	54	49	101	70	.	
Leitrim, . . .	296	361	5	9	48	53	349	423	36	29·1	69	76	1	1
Limerick County, .	633	621	13	11	70	71	716	703	90	94	113	148	2	2
" City, . . .	4,009	3,887	69	122	117	120	4,215	4,129	111·8	117·5	156	152	.	1
Londonderry, . .	824	815	17	25	73	58	914	898	87	67·7	114	103	.	1
Longford, . . .	581	553	7	6	44	35	632	594	39·9	40·6	55	60	.	
Louth, Dundalk, .	548	515	13	12	61	35	622	562	48	40·8	62	70	.	1
" Drogheda, .	310	279	8	5	34	26	352	310	21·6	14·1	36	27	.	
Mayo, . . .	1,113	944	5	12	122	122	1,240	1,078	113	99	150	148	.	1
Meath, . . .	347	345	8	2	40	39	395	386	39	31·5	52	50	1	
Monaghan, . . .	551	536	18	11	58	46	627	593	57	45	75	59	2	1
Queen's, . . .	529	485	13	5	52	43	594	533	61	51	76	74	1	2
Roscommon, . .	335	398	6	7	75	54	416	459	61	57	82	84	.	
Sligo, . . .	404	412	11	6	46	53	461	471	55·7	38·7	78	63	.	
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	976	801	4	7	104	107	1,084	1,015	120·1	95	232	138	3	5
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	1,877	2,021	18	13	183	152	2,070	2,186	159·5	157·5	211	211	1	2
Tyrone, . . .	681	647	15	29	85	69	781	745	73·4	63·8	104	85	1	
Waterford County, .	349	320	5	3	52	37	406	360	59·6	52·5	84	123	1	
" City, . . .	1,059	898	12	7	51	60	1,122	965	51	45	78	75	1	1
Westmeath, . . .	723	724	9	10	54	64	786	798	69	63·8	90	99	1	
Wexford, . . .	697	601	8	19	122	119	827	739	115·6	111·4	147	149	5	5
Wicklow, . . .	320	342	7	5	18	40	345	387	33·5	34	51	49	2	1
Total, . . .	43,713	39,666	789	743	3,558	3,429	48,060	43,833	3,580·6	3,295·4	5,084	4,755	61	61

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE of COMMITTALS in 1856 and 1857, by Sexes. *Thirty-sixth Report.*

COUNTIES.	Males.		Females.		Increase in 1857.		Decrease in 1857.		Decrease per cent. of Fem. males in 1857.
	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	
Antrim,	1,151	1,460	1,190	1,200	309	10	.	.	27
Armagh,	488	481	472	343	.	.	7	129	23
Carlow,	323	251	148	114	.	.	72	34	8
Cavan,	351	298	177	162	.	.	53	15	18
Clare,	246	245	174	143	.	.	1	31	15
Cork County, . . .	949	940	489	413	.	.	9	76	11
„ City,	716	645	838	764	.	.	71	94	23
Donegal,	368	299	154	118	.	.	69	36	23
Down,	397	412	241	250	15	9	.	.	23
Dublin County, . .	746	723	804	619	.	.	23	185	23
Dublin City:									
Richmond B., . .	3,735	3,333	.	.	.	.	402	.	23
Grangegorman P., .	.	.	7,363	5,284	.	.	.	2,079	10
Fermanagh, . . .	283	242	135	121	.	.	41	14	.
Galway County, . .	272	286	139	177	14	38	.	.	.
„ Town,	259	344	249	344	85	95	.	.	.
Kerry,	449	527	229	268	78	39	.	.	4
Kildare, Naas, . .	340	318	279	267	.	.	22	12	8
„ Athy,	246	260	241	258	14	17	.	.	71
Kilkenny County, .	291	240	104	96	.	.	51	8	.
„ City,	452	320	634	186	.	.	132	448	.
King's County, . .	295	288	114	122	.	8	7	.	.
Leitrim,	234	267	62	94	33	32	.	.	16
Limerick County, .	400	426	233	195	26	.	.	38	23
„ City,	2,467	2,272	1,542	1,615	.	73	195	.	.
Londonderry, . . .	393	482	431	333	89	.	.	98	.
Longford,	403	405	178	148	2	.	.	30	17
Louth, Dundalk, .	269	290	279	225	21	.	.	54	19
„ Drogheda, . . .	162	168	148	111	6	.	.	37	18
Mayo,	789	726	324	218	.	.	63	106	32
Meath,	211	202	136	143	.	7	9	.	.
Monaghan,	370	362	181	174	.	.	8	7	4
Queen's County, . .	385	356	144	129	.	.	29	15	10
Roscommon, . . .	221	282	114	116	61	2	.	.	26
Sligo,	285	324	119	88	39	.	.	31	24
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	751	630	225	171	.	.	121	54	.
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	1,316	1,475	561	546	159	.	.	15	3
Tyrone,	423	432	258	215	9	.	.	43	16
Waterford County, .	190	214	159	106	24	.	.	53	33
„ City,	426	417	633	481	.	.	9	152	24
Westmeath,	450	475	273	249	25	.	.	24	9
Wexford,	418	400	279	201	.	.	18	78	23
Wicklow,	209	263	111	79	54	.	.	32	29

Thirty-sixth Report of

Thirty-sixth Report. No. 6.—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 1856 and 1857, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	1856.			1857.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
Felony,	1,097	895	1,992	1,133	649	1,787
Misdemeanor, } At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.	932	154	1,086	919	161	1,080
Criminal Lunatics,	8	1	9	9	2	11
Offences under Larceny Act	2,736	2,286	5,022	2,471	1,862	4,333
Misdemeanor, } Summary	5,572	6,056	11,628	6,440	5,387	11,827
Dangerous Lunatics,	361	246	607	348	264	612
Under Revenue Laws,	213	74	287	135	60	195
Under Poor Law Act,	352	245	597	274	203	482
By Courts Martial,	400	—	400	93	—	93
Deserters,	712	—	712	478	—	478
Under Vagrant Act,	1,935	2,791	4,726	984	1,249	2,233
Drunkards,	4,449	5,148	9,597	5,077	4,590	9,667
	18,767	17,896	36,663	18,366	14,432	32,798
NOT CONVICTED.						
Felony (Acquitted),	262	305	567	354	221	575
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	153	140	293	163	104	267
Misdemeanor (Acquitted),	206	79	285	215	104	319
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution)	333	87	420	321	69	390
For further Examination,	3,408	2,077	5,485	2,997	1,758	4,755
For Trial,				364	198	562
TOTALS,	23,129	20,584	43,713	22,780	16,886	39,666
Average daily number Confined,	2,052.7	1,527.9	3,580.6	2,052.5	1,242.9	3,295.4
Highest number at any one time,	2,935	2,149	5,084	2,962	1,793	4,755
Lowest ditto ditto,	1,355	1,119	2,474	1,454	877	2,331
Average daily number in Hospital,	96.9	97.6	194.5	91.6	81.5	173.1
Debtors,	729	60	789	682	61	743

No. 7.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED from 1st January to 31st December, 1857, and the Number of times each of them were in Gaol in 1857.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED.	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and Summarily.		Vagrants Convicted.		Not Convicted, Untried, &c.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only within the year,	14,609	6,563	788	503	4,144	2,064	19,541	9,130
Twice "	809	924	59	103	94	115	962	1,142
Three times "	199	414	13	41	15	34	227	489
Four times "	68	203	7	24	2	8	77	235
Five times, and upwards,	52	391	2	43	1	2	55	436
Total number of individuals,	15,737	8,495	869	714	4,256	2,223	20,862	11,432
							32,294	
Total of Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1857, and their results,	17,383	13,180	983	1,248	4,414	2,458	22,780	16,886
							39,666	
No. committed for the first time in 1857,	12,216	4,781	557	378	3,532	1,719	16,305	6,878
							23,183	

Tables 1 and 2 show that the numbers in custody on the first days of each month in 1857, were, in every instance, less than on the corresponding days in 1856. *Thirty-sixth Report.*

Table 3 shows the progressive decrease in the number of committals, and in the daily average in the last five years, the committals of 1857 being less than those of 1856 by 4,047, or 9·25 per cent., and the daily average of prisoners by 285, or nearly 8 per cent. In this latter particular, however, the improvement in 1857 has not been nearly so great as it was in 1856, in consequence of the reduction having been chiefly confined to the smaller offences, as will be shown in Tables No. 6 and 10, and applying solely to females.

Tables 4 and 5 show how the decrease in crime has been distributed through the country. The gaols in which the committals in 1857 were more numerous than in 1856, were those of Antrim, Down, Galway County, Galway Town, Kerry, Kildare at Athy, King's County by *one* only, Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo, South Tipperary at Clonmel, Westmeath by *one* only, and Wicklow.

The greatest numerical decrease was at the City of Dublin Female Prison at Grangegorman, and the largest proportional decrease at the City of Kilkenny.

The daily average in 1857 was less than in 1856 in all the gaols except those of Antrim, Carlow, City of Dublin for males, Galway Town, Kildare at Athy, Limerick County, Limerick City, Longford, and Wicklow. In several of these, however, the increase was merely fractional.

From Table 6 it appears that, in 1857, as compared with 1856, the decrease in the total of committals was 4,047, or 9·25 per cent., being only 349, or 1·5 per cent. in the male; *but no less than 3,698, or 18 per cent. in the female.* The committals of females were 42·57 per cent. of the whole against 47·08 per cent. in 1856.

There was *no change* in the daily average of *males*, but in that of *females* there was a decrease of 285, or 18·6 per cent.

With respect to the nature of crime the chief points to be noted are—a slight increase in males and a large decrease in females convicted of felony by a jury; an increase in both sexes of summary convictions under the Larceny Act; a large increase in males and a corresponding decrease in females of summary convictions for misdemeanors; an enormous decrease in both sexes of convictions under the Vagrant Acts; and, lastly, a large increase in male drunkards and a corresponding decrease in female.

Table No. 7 is deserving of attention, as showing the relative proportions of *individuals committed* and of *committals*. The total number of *individuals* was 32,294 representing 39,666 committals. In the males 20,862 individuals represented 22,780 committals; in the females 11,432 individuals represented 16,886 committals; it thus being apparent that the re-committals of females have much exceeded those of the other sex: and the proneness of females to recur to prison is still more strikingly exemplified by the fact, that 436 females were committed *five times and upwards* against only 55 males.

We have elsewhere shown that the female portions of the gaols

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under our inspection are, with a few exceptions, lamentably defective; that their want of accommodation precludes due classification, whilst the inadequacy of the staff of female officers renders the maintenance of stringent discipline impossible; and the absence, in but too many instances, of efficient educational instruction permits the prisoner to leave the gaol as ignorant as she entered it.

May not this want of deterrent and reformatory action account, in great measure, for the preponderance of female re-committals? We think so; and would therefore call attention to the foregoing statistics, as the strongest proof that immediate improvement in our female prisons is required.

No. 8.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, and PENAL SERVITUDE of Prisoners of all Ages in 1857.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1856.
Death,	5	—	5	7
Transportation for Life,	18	1	19	14
" 15 years,	13	5	18	19
" other periods,	1	1	2	25
Penal Servitude for Life,	4	—	4	1
" 14 years,	1	1	2	1
" 10 years,	27	—	27	5
" 6 years,	24	5	29	51
" 4 years,	176	91	267	267
" 3 years,	31	23	54	—
" other periods,	13	3	16	10
Total in 1857,	313	130	443	
Total in 1856,	277	123		400

No. 9.—SENTENCES of FINE only, and of Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment in 1857.

	Males.	Females.
Fine only,	64	7
Unlimited,*	932	297
	996	394
Total,	1,300	
Total in 1856,	1,608	

No. 10.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for all Terms of Imprisonment in 1857.

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1856.
3 years	2 years,	5	—	5	8
2 "	18 months,	57	15	72	85
18 months	12 "	77	18	95	70
12 "	9 "	299	134	433	408
9 "	6 "	98	62	160	180
6 "	3 "	649	378	1,027	1,043
3 "	2 "	1,140	786	1,926	2,066
2 "	1 month,	1,607	857	2,464	2,718
1 month	14 days,	3,733	2,336	6,069	6,828
14 days	7 "	2,107	1,960	4,067	5,671
7 "	48 hours,	2,323	2,737	5,060	5,105
48 hours,	. . . . .	3,047	2,211	5,258	5,731
24 "	. . . . .	2,224	2,645	4,869	5,085
	Total in 1857,	17,366	14,139	31,505	
	Total in 1856,	17,382	17,616		34,998

N.B.—The number of sentences slightly exceeds the number of convictions in Table 6, because in the sentences are included those who were committed in 1856, but not tried until 1857.

* Including 462 deserters, 357 male and 267 female lunatics.

No. 11.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1857. Thirty-sixth Report.

	Males.	Females.	Number of days of 24 hours represented.	
1 month and above 14 days,	3,733	2,336	=	104,524 and 65,408
14 days " 7 "	2,107	1,960	=	29,498 and 27,440
7 days " 48 hours,	2,323	2,737	=	16,261 and 19,159
48 hours, " " "	3,047	2,211	=	6,094 and 4,422
24 " " " "	2,224	2,645	=	2,224 and 2,645
Total in 1857, "	13,434	11,889	=	158,601 and 119,074
	25,323			277,675
Total in 1856, "	13,247	15,173	=	162,593 and 160,265
	28,420			322,860

The above Tables show that out of the 31,505 sentences to imprisonment in the gaols under our inspection, in 1857, only 3,932 males and 2,250 females—in all 6,182, or less than one-fifth of the whole—were sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment than one month; whereas no less than 13,434 males and 11,889 females—in all 25,323—were under sentences ranging from twenty-four hours to one month; and that the average length of imprisonment, under sentence, for each of these 25,323 prisoners was only ten days and twenty-three hours.

Comparing the last two years we find an increase in the males sentenced to penal servitude, and a decrease in the females; a slight decrease in both sexes in the number under sentences to ordinary imprisonment for terms exceeding one month; and in the sentences of one month and under, an increase of 187 in the males, but a decrease of 3,284 in the females; whilst the average length of imprisonment, under sentence, of each of such prisoners, was less by nine hours in 1857 than in 1856.

No. 12.—SUMMARY of AGES, EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the NUMBER of PRISONERS committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1857.

AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1856.
10 years and under, "	99	42	141	267
11 to 16 years, "	2,684	719	3,403	5,060
17 to 20 " "	4,108	2,445	6,553	6,941
21 to 30 " "	8,974	8,405	17,379	17,526
31 to 40 " "	3,545	3,075	6,620	6,786
41 and upwards, "	3,157	2,168	5,325	6,138
Not ascertained, "	210	32	245	995
Total, "	22,780	16,886	39,666	43,713

EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1856.
Read and Wrote, "	7,763	2,373	10,136	10,803
Read imperfectly, "	3,665	3,895	7,560	8,320
Knew Spelling, "	1,590	920	2,510	2,479
Knew Alphabet, "	1,326	782	2,108	1,460
Wholly illiterate, "	8,128	8,790	16,918	19,529
Not ascertained, "	308	126	434	1,122
Total, "	22,780	16,886	39,666	43,713

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1856.
Protestant, "	2,218	1,914	4,132	4,551
Presbyterians, "	474	248	722	754
Roman Catholics, "	19,846	14,697	34,543	37,351
Not ascertained, "	242	27	269	1,057
Total, "	22,780	16,886	39,666	43,713

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As to the ages of the prisoners committed, there is a decrease under every heading in 1857; the largest reduction being amongst those under eleven and seventeen years, and the smallest in those of from twenty-one to thirty years.

In the state of education on committal, as regards males, there is a decided improvement, the proportion of those who could read and write well being greater, and of the wholly illiterate smaller, in 1857 than in 1856; but with females the reverse is the case, and it is to be observed with regret that upwards of half of this sex were wholly illiterate, and only a seventh part of them could read and write well.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

In addition to the tables published for the last two years, having reference to the offences committed by persons under seventeen years of age, we, in this report, publish a return of the number of persons under fifteen years of age committed during 1857, showing more minutely than heretofore the ages of the offenders, and the class of tribunal before which they were arraigned, and to which we invite particular attention.

It is to be recollected that the persons treated of in the subjoined tables have already been taken into account in the previous statistical tables, and are now considered separately, as composing that portion of the criminal population about whom the greatest solicitude is felt; for it is universally admitted that it is far easier to make an impression upon a juvenile than an adult, and it is more-over notorious that a large proportion of our criminals have graduated in gaols, and therefore every thing calculated to throw additional light upon the habits and condition of juvenile prisoners is peculiarly interesting; because upon the right or wrong method of dealing with those incipient law breakers, both as to sentences and treatment in prison, depends in great measure the rise and fall of crime.

No. 13.—OFFENCES OF JUVENILES, 1857.

Classes of Offences.	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years old.		Total.			Total in 1856.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								
Felons,	1	.	176	69	177	69	246	263
Misdemeanants, . . . .	.	1	107	12	107	13	120	52
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								
Misdemeanants,	47	4	1,662	455	1,709	459	2,168	2,844
Vagrants,	35	29	352	90	387	119	506	1,370
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	13
ACQUITTED.								
Felons,	4	3	53	9	57	12	69	149
Misdemeanants,	2	.	60	5	62	5	67	66
Further Examination, Un- tried, &c.,	10	5	270	79	280	84	364	570
Total,	99	42	2,684	719	2,783	761	.	.
	141		3,403		.	.	3,544	5,327

WORKHOUSE OFFENDERS, 1857, included in foregoing.

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	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years old.		Total.			Total in 1856.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
Workhouse Offenders, .	2	.	154	29	156	29	185	235
On leaving Workhouse, .	2	.	70	7	72	7	79	117
Total, .	4	.	224	36	228	36	264	352
	4		260		264			

No. 14.—RE-COMMITTALS of JUVENILES in 1857.

How often Re-committed in 1857.	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Total.				Gross Total in	
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		1857.	1856.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
Once;	1	1	3	2	188	59	28	8	189	60	31	10	290	459
Twice,	1	.	.	1	57	24	8	5	58	24	8	6	96	138
Three times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	14	8	3	3	14	8	3	3	28	67
Four times and upwards,	1	.	.	.	12	4	3	1	13	4	3	1	21	53
Totals, {	3	.	3	.	271	.	42	.	274	.	45	.		
	.	1	.	3	.	95	.	17	.	96	.	20		
{ Males,														
{ Females,														
{ Total M. and F.	4		6		366		59		370		65		435	717
Total No. of <i>individuals</i> committed in 1857, {	57	13	32	24	1,931	482	289	60	1,988	495	321	84	2,888	4,092
	70		56		2,413		349		2,483		405			
	126				2,762				2,888					

No. 15.—COMMITTALS of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES in 1857.

Ages.	In Prison once in 1857.				In Prison twice -in 1857.				In Prison three times -in 1857.				In Prison four times in 1857.				In Prison five times and upwards in 1857.				Total No. of indivi- dual Juveniles committed in 1857.			
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
10 years and under, Above 10 and under 17 years,	M. 54	F. 12	M. 29	F. 21	M. 1	F. 1	M. 3	F. 2	M. 1	F. .	M. .	F. 1	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 1	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 57	F. 13	M. 32	F. 24
	1,660	387	247	43	188	59	28	8	57	24	8	5	14	8	3	3	12	4	3	1	1,931	482	289	60
Total Males, . .	1,714	.	276	.	189	.	31	.	58	.	8	.	14	.	3	.	13	.	3	.	1,988	.	321	.
Total Females,	.	399	.	64	.	60	.	10	.	24	.	6	.	8	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	495	.	84
Total Males & Females,	2,113		340		249		41		82		14		22		6		17		4		2,483		405	
	2,453				290				96				28				21				2,888			

Thirty-sixth Report. No. 16.—SPECIAL RETURN, showing the TOTAL NUMBER OF TIMES each of the Juveniles committed to Gaol, in the Year 1857, has been in any Gaol from their first committal in any year to the present time, so far as can be ascertained from the Records of the Gaol or other sources.

How many Times Committed to Gaol.	Criminals.		Vagrants.	
Once,	M. 1,309	F. 338	M. 231	F. 46
Twice,	239	71	34	18
Three times,	119	38	11	9
Four times,	70	21	6	5
Five times,	42	8	11	2
Six times,	34	8	7	1
Seven to Eleven times,	53	9	7	1
Twelve to Sixteen times,	18	2	4	2
Seventeen to Twenty times,	6	.	5	.
Twenty-one to Twenty-six times and upwards, .	8	.	5	.
Total No. of individuals committed in 1857, .	1,988	495	321	84
	2,483		405	
	2,888			
Total No. of committals represented in above,	3,468	806	519	183
	4,334		702	
	5,036			

No. 17.—SENTENCES of Transportation and Penal Servitude of Juveniles in 1857.

	Above 10 and under 17 Years of Age.		Total.	Total in 1856.
	Males.	Females.		
Transportation for Life,	1	—	1	—
„ 15 years,	—	—	—	4
„ other periods,	1	—	1	—
Penal Servitude for 14 years,	—	—	—	1
„ 10 years,	2	—	2	—
„ 6 years,	7	1	8	5
„ 4 years,	25	1	26	32
„ 3 years,	6	1	7	—
Total,	42	3	45	42

No. 18.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES to Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment in 1857.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 years old and under,	1	1	2
Above 10 and under 17 years of age,	27	7	28
Total in 1857,	28	8	30
Total in 1856,	11	3	14

[No. 19.—SENTENCES OF JUVENILES, &c.

No. 19.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1857. *Thirty-sixth Report.*

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Total.				Total in 1856.
	Criminals.		Va- grants.		Criminals.		Va- grants.		Criminals and Vagrants.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.	
3 Years and above 2, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	
2 Years and above 18 months, . . .	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	7	1	
18 Months and above 12, . . .	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	14	
12 Months and above 9, . . .	1	.	.	.	37	8	.	.	38	8	46	48	
9 Months and above 6, . . .	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	4	14	
6 Months and above 3, . . .	.	.	.	.	74	28	.	.	74	28	102	115	
3 Months and above 2, . . .	7	1	.	.	205	67	.	.	212	68	280	388	
2 Months and above 1, . . .	1	1	.	.	228	64	1	.	230	65	295	325	
1 Month and above 14 days, . . .	8	2	8	7	482	124	133	30	631	163	794	1,327	
14 Days and above 7, . . .	4	1	12	8	333	78	99	28	448	115	563	1,267	
7 Days and above 48 hours, . . .	9	.	13	11	297	95	109	30	428	136	564	651	
48 Hours, . . .	13	.	1	3	161	50	8	.	183	53	236	200	
24 Hours, . . .	6	.	1	.	97	8	3	2	107	10	117	155	
Total Males, . . .	49	.	35	.	1,930	.	353	.	2,387	.	.	.	
Total Females, . . .	.	5	.	29	.	525	.	90	.	619	.	.	
Total Males and Females, . . .	54	.	64	.	2,455	.	443	.	3,016	.	3,016	4,508	

No. 20.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1857.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days, . . .	631	163	794	22,232
14 Days and above 7, . . .	448	115	563	7,882
7 Days and above 48 hours, . . .	428	136	564	3,948
48 Hours, . . .	183	53	236	472
24 Hours, . . .	107	10	117	117
Total, . . .	1,797	477	2,274	34,651

Average, 15 days 6 hours.

No. 21.—PARENTAGE of JUVENILES in 1857.

	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.				Total in 1856.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.	
Having both parents living,	30	9	7	7	774	220	33	28	844	264	1,108	1,582	
Having both parents dead,	20	1	13	7	665	167	223	33	921	208	1,129	1,754	
Having father dead,	8	3	13	13	558	155	56	19	635	190	825	1,247	
Having mother dead,	6	.	2	2	323	85	38	9	369	96	465	686	
Not ascertained,	.	.	.	.	12	2	2	1	14	3	17	58
Total Males,	64	.	35	.	2,332	.	352	.	2,783	.	.	.	
Total Females,	.	13	.	20	.	629	.	90	.	761	.	.	
Total M. and F.,	77		64		2,961		442		3,544		3,544	5,327	
	141				3,403								

SUB-CLASSIFICATION.

	10 Years' old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.				Total in 1856.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F	M&F	
Having stepfather, . .	1	.	1	2	75	19	14	7	91	28	119	197	
Having stepmother, . .	.	.	1	3	64	26	12	6	77	35	112	169	
Abandoned by parents, . .	.	.	1	2	81	17	13	2	95	21	116	210	
Absconded from parents, .	1	.	.	1	99	34	17	8	117	43	160	245	
Illegitimate, . .	.	.	1	1	26	6	2	2	29	9	38	41	

No. 22.—STATE of EDUCATION of JUVENILES on COMMITTAL in 1857.

	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.				Total in 1856.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.	
Read and wrote, . . .	5	.	1	1	689	110	97	21	792	132	924	1,222	
Read imperfectly, . . .	11	.	5	2	486	143	87	25	589	170	759	1,032	
Knew spelling, . . .	10	.	5	2	227	43	37	8	279	53	332	679	
Knew alphabet, . . .	8	2	6	5	161	52	14	4	189	68	252	329	
Wholly illiterate, . . .	30	11	18	19	764	281	117	32	929	343	1,272	2,058	
Not ascertained, . . .	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	7	
Total Males, . . .	64	.	35	.	2,332	.	352	.	2,783	.			
Total Females, . . .	.	13	.	29	.	629	.	90	.	761			
Total M. and F., . . .	77		64		2,961		442		3,544		3,544	5,327	
	141				3,808								

No. 23.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of JUVENILES in 1857.

	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.				Total in 1856.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.	
Protestant, . . .	4	1	1	.	212	71	7	6	224	78	302	354	
Presbyterian, . . .	.	.	.	3	28	10	.	.	28	13	41	40	
Roman Catholic, . . .	60	12	34	26	2,089	548	345	84	2,528	670	3,198	4,933	
Not ascertained, . . .	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	
Total Males, . . .	64	.	35	.	2,332	.	352	.	2,783	.			
Total Females, . . .	.	13	.	29	.	629	.	90	.	761			
Total M. and F.,	77		64		2,981		442		3,544		3,544	5,327	
	141				3,403								

[No. 24.—RESIDENCE OF JUVENILES, &c.]

No. 24.—RESIDENCE of JUVENILES Previous to Committal in 1857.

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	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.				Total in 1856.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.						
County or borough to which gaol belongs,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.	
Other localities, . .	51	8	20	19	1,862	488	158	63	2,091	678	2,669	3,845	
Not ascertained, . .	13	5	15	10	464	139	194	26	686	180	866	1,982	
	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	1	6	8	9	.	
Total Males, . . .	64	.	35	.	2,332	.	352	.	2,783	.			
Total Females, . .	.	13	.	29	.	629	.	90	.	761			
Total M. and F.,	77		64		2,961		442		3,544		3,544	5,327	
	141				3,403								

The committals, in 1857, of persons under seventeen years of age were, males, 2,783; females, 761; against 4,033 and 1,294 respectively in 1856; showing a decrease of 30 per cent. in male, and of 41 per cent. in female juvenile crime, whereas in the committals of adults (*i.e.* of those of 17 years and upwards), there has been an *increase* of 901 among males, and a decrease of 3,165, or 16 per cent. among females; it thus appearing, that the reduction in juvenile crime has extraordinarily exceeded that in adult. Of the juveniles thus committed, 284 males and 82 females were convicted at *Assizes and Quarter Sessions*; 2,100 males and 578 females were *summarily* convicted (of whom 387 males and 119 females were vagrants); 119 males and 17 females were *acquitted*; and 280 males and 84 females were for *further examination or untried*.

The total of committals of both sexes under seventeen years of age being, of males, 3,544, and of females, 761, the females were a little more than one-fifth of the whole, or, in other words, there were nearly *four males for one female*. Of the above—

220 males and 70 females were <i>twice</i>	} In prison in 1857.
66 „ and 30 „ were <i>thrice</i>	
17 „ and 11 „ were <i>four times</i>	
16 „ and 5 „ were <i>five times and upwards</i>	

The number of *individuals* represented by the committals was, males, 2,483; females, 405—these figures showing that the females *recurred* to gaol more than the males, the number of *individuals* of this sex, 405, being little more than half the number of their *committals*—761.

SENTENCES OF PERSONS UNDER SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN 1857.*

One male was sentenced to transportation for life; one male to transportation for fifteen years; and 40 males and 3 females to penal servitude for various periods; 28 males and 8 females to unlimited or indefinite terms of imprisonment (*i.e.* either as lunatics or in default of bail, &c.); 13 males and 2 females to imprisonment for terms varying from one to three years; 37 males and 8 females to imprisonment for one year; 510 males and 160 females to imprisonment for periods ranging from one to nine months; 1,797

* The number of *sentences* slightly exceeds the number of *convictions* before mentioned, because in the sentences are included those who were committed in 1856 but not tried until 1857.

Thirty-sixth Report. males and 477 females, in all 2,274, 64 per cent., or nearly two-thirds of the whole, were under sentences ranging from twenty-four hours to one month, and the average length of imprisonment under sentence for each of these 2,274 prisoners was only fifteen days and 6 hours.

PARENTAGE.

844 males and 264 females had both parents living.
 921 „ and 208 „ had both parents dead.
 631 „ and 190 „ had lost their father.
 369 „ and 96 „ had lost their mother.
 91 „ and 28 „ had a step-father.
 77 „ and 35 „ had a step-mother.
 95 „ and 21 „ had been abandoned by parents.
 117 „ and 43 „ had absconded from parents.

EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.

792 males and 132 females read and wrote well.
 589 „ and 170 „ read and wrote imperfectly.
 279 „ and 53 „ knew spelling.
 189 „ and 63 „ knew alphabet.
 929 „ and 243 „ wholly illiterate.

RELIGION.

224 males and 78 females, Established Church.
 28 „ and 13 „ Presbyterian.
 2,528 „ and 670 „ Roman Catholic.

No. 25.—A RETURN of the Number of Committals of Prisoners to the County and Town Gaols of Ireland in the year 1857, under Fifteen Years of Age, by Classes of Offences, Sexes, &c.

	AGES AND SEXES.															Total.
	Under 10 years.		10 and under 11 years.		11 and under 12 years.		12 and under 13 years.		13 and under 14 years.		14 and under 15 years.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	
CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.																
Felons, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	11	4	13	2	17	4	43	10	53
Misdemeanants, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	6	.	6
Total, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	12	4	15	2	20	4	49	10	59
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.																
Offences under Larceny Act,	13	1	17	6	21	9	68	24	87	17	140	30	346	87	433	
Misdemeanants,	4	.	9	.	13	.	34	3	76	13	103	20	239	36	275	
Under Revenue Laws, . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	5
„ Poor Law Acts, . . .	3	.	.	.	6	.	15	.	14	.	14	2	52	2	54	
„ Vagrant Acts, . . .	23	25	13	5	4	8	32	11	28	5	37	19	137	73	210	
Total,	43	26	40	11	45	17	150	38	205	35	295	72	778	199	977	
Not Convicted and Untried,	6	6	10	2	10	2	26	6	32	5	48	22	132	43	175	
General Total,	49	32	51	13	55	19	188	48	252	42	363	98	959	252	1,211	
No. of individuals included in above, }	45	30	43	11	50	19	163	38	219	34	313	77	833	209	1,042	
No. of the above individuals not known to have been in Gaol previous to 1857, }	40	25	40	9	45	12	131	31	181	28	232	50	669	155	824	

Committals of males, 959; of females, 252; in all, 1,211. Of these, 49 males and 10 females were convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions; 578 males and 199 females were summarily convicted (of whom 346 males and 87 females were under the Larceny Act, and 137 males and 73 females under the Vagrant Act); and 132 males and 43 females were untried or not convicted.

The above 1,211 committals represented 1,042 individuals—viz. 833 boys, and 209 girls.

DIETARY.

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 been remarkably free from epidemic disease, but the number of deaths in 1857 was greater in proportion to the number confined than in 1856.

* One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk, at dinner only, on two days with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction in all cases requiring a relaxation of the rule.

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DEATHS.

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	3,294.4	61, or 1 in 719

EXPENDITURE.

The expenses of gaols were less in 1857 than in 1856 by £3,112 1s. 6d.; and of Bridewells by £176 14s. 5½d.

The total cost of each prisoner in 1857 exceeds that in 1856 by 14s. 8d., but the great reduction in the aggregate confined, together with the continuance of high prices, naturally increases the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is the larger in proportion as the numbers in gaols are smaller; for it is evident that, if due discipline and supervision are to be maintained, the officers cannot be reduced in proportion to the decrease in the prisoners, and that therefore the establishment charges are very little diminished, although the individuals amongst whom such charges are to be distributed are much fewer.

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 . . .	86,868	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 . . .	3,324	18 7
1855 . . .	82,736	1	2	decrease,	1855 . . .	7,155	18 0
1856 . . .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1856 . . .	2,567	13 4
1857 . . .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1857 . . .	3,112	1 6

The net expenditure in 1856, deducting Profit on Works, 77,152 8 10½
Do. do. in 1857, 74,632 11 8½

Decrease in 1857, 2,519 19 1½
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1856, 21 10 11½
Do. do. 1857, 22 5 7½
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1856, 4 9 3.99
Do. do. 1857, 4 2 6

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850 . . .	88,899	1854 . . .	48,356
1851 . . .	85,080	1855 . . .	38,002
1852 . . .	69,860	1856 . . .	33,534
1853 . . .	58,563	1857 . . .	31,504

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	10	decrease,	1853 . . .	479	16 7
1854 . . .	6,133	7	1	increase,	1854 . . .	23	17 2
1855 . . .	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855 . . .	488	16 1½
1856 . . .	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856 . . .	697	16 4½
1857 . . .	6,165	12	10½	decrease,	1857 . . .	176	14 5½

No. 26.—PUNISHMENTS for Prison Offences during the year 1857.

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	Males.	Females.
Dark Cells,	1,098	231
Stoppage of Diet,	1,279	302
Whipping (Boys),	25	—
Other Punishments,	87	60
Total,	2,489	593
	3,082	

No. 27.—ESCAPES from January to December, 1857, from the County and Town Gaols.

Gaol from which Escapes were effected.	Sex.	Age.	Offence of Prisoner.	Convicted or Unconvicted.	Whether Confined separately or with others.	Whether Retaken or not.
Fermanagh,	Male.	30	Larceny.	Untried.	Separately.	Retaken.
Mayo,	Do.	17	Felony.	Convicted.	Do.	Do.
Tyrone,	Do.	24	Larceny.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Westmeath,*	Do.	26	Assault.	Do.	With others.	Do.

As compared with 1856 there has been a slight decrease in the punishments of males, and a very large reduction in those of females, even after making allowance for the decline in the "daily average number confined" of that sex. An examination of the separate Reports given in the Appendix will show that we have at our inspections found a very general improvement in the discipline and order maintained, and therefore the diminution of punishment is an especially gratifying fact, and one which we consider in great measure attributable to the extension of the principle of "separation;" for the introduction of that system undoubtedly greatly facilitates the maintenance of discipline, whilst it tends to diminish prison offences, by removing each prisoner from the influence of the bad example and the mutinous feeling to which associative gaols are liable.

CONDITION OF GAOLS.

The subjoined Tables will be found to describe very accurately the accommodation and condition of all the gaols under our inspection. It will be observed, that although some improvements have been effected during the past year, yet much remains to be done, and that the state of the female prisons is greatly inferior to that of the male. The state of educational instruction is also far from satisfactory, for in three of our gaols no school exists for either sex, and in four others there is none for females; in no less than eighteen the duty of teaching the male prisoners is abandoned to turnkeys, who are selected without any regard to their aptitude for tuition, whilst the female schools, with few exceptions, are upon an even more unsatisfactory footing. It is to be hoped, however, that improvement in this respect will shortly be made, inasmuch as the majority of the Boards of Superintendence are fully alive to the paramount importance of education, and desirous of extending its advantages to the prisoners placed under their management.

* By personation.

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	<i>Rather small.</i>	Adequate.
Armagh, . . .	Ample.	Generally adequate.	<i>Inconveniently situated.</i>	Good : <i>but not partitioned.</i>
Carlow, . . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Sufficient.	<i>Very limited.</i>	<i>Very defective.</i>	<i>Small.</i>
Clare, . . .	Sufficient.	<i>Insufficient.</i>	Adequate.	Sufficient : <i>but requiring partitions, Defective.</i>
Cork County, . .	Generally sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate.	
„ City, . . .	<i>Very defective.</i>	<i>Very defective.</i>	Adequate : <i>but without water-closets.</i>	<i>Defective.</i>
Donegal, . . .	Adequate.	<i>Very limited.</i>	Adequate.	<i>Requiring partitions.</i>
Down, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	Adequate.	<i>Inadequate.</i>
Dublin County, .	Adequate.	<i>Miserably defective.</i>	<i>Very defective.</i>	Tolerable.
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Grangegorman P.	—	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Adequate.	Adequate.
Fermanagh, . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	<i>Requiring partitions.</i>
Galway County, .	Generally sufficient.	<i>Wholly inadequate.</i>	Sufficient : <i>but without a water-closet.</i>	<i>Very defective.</i>
„ Town, . . .	Generally sufficient.	<i>Very defective.</i>	<i>Inconveniently placed and defective.</i>	None.
Kerry, . . .	Adequate.	<i>Very defective.</i>	<i>Limited and defective.</i>	Adequate.
Kildare : Naas, . . .	<i>Inadequate.</i>	<i>Very defective.</i>	<i>Defective in the separation of the sexes.</i>	<i>Defective.</i>
Athy, . . .	<i>Inadequate.</i>	<i>Defective.</i>	None.	<i>Small.</i>
Kilkenny County, .	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
„ City, . . .	<i>Very defective.</i>	<i>Wretchedly defective.</i>	None.	None.
King's, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	<i>Small.</i>
Leitrim, . . .	Ample.	<i>Defective.</i>	Adequate.	<i>Small.</i>
Limerick County, .	Adequate.	Adequate.	<i>Very limited : inconvenient.</i>	<i>Small.</i>
„ City, . . .	<i>Barely adequate.</i>	<i>Inadequate.</i>	Fair.	<i>Small.</i>
Londonderry, . .	Ample.	Greatly improved.	Adequate.	<i>Requiring partitions.</i>
Longford, . . .	Adequate.	<i>Very inadequate.</i>	Adequate.	<i>Inadequate.</i>
Louth : Dundalk, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Drogheda, . .	<i>Inadequate.</i>	<i>Wholly inadequate.</i>	<i>Very inadequate.</i>	None.
Mayo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	<i>Inadequate.</i>
Meath, . . .	Ample.	<i>Inadequate.</i>	Adequate : <i>but defective in the separation of the sexes.</i>	<i>Ill contrived.</i>
Monaghan, . . .	Adequate.	<i>Inadequate.</i>	Adequate in size.	<i>Small.</i>
Queen's, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Commodious.
Roscommon, . . .	Ample.	<i>Inadequate.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Small and inconvenient.</i>
Sligo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Tipperary : Nenagh, . . .	Ample.	<i>Barely adequate.</i>	Sufficient : <i>but without water-closets.</i>	Commodious : <i>but not divided.</i>
Clonmel, . . .	Sufficient.	<i>Insufficient.</i>	Good.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . . .	Ample.	Will be adequate.	<i>Defective.</i>	<i>Inadequate.</i>
Waterford County, .	Ample.	<i>Very inadequate.</i>	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
„ City, . . .	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Insufficient.</i>	Sufficient.	None.
Westmeath, . . .	Ample.	<i>Inadequate.</i>	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wexford, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient : <i>but without baths or water-closets.</i>	Good : <i>but undivided.</i>
Wicklow, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient : <i>but without water-closets.</i>	Good.

CONDITION OF GAOLS.

Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1857.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.	Gaols.
<i>Barely adequate.</i>	The accommodation for washing and smoothing has been doubled, a drying-loft added, and gas introduced.	None.	Effective.	Antrim.
Good.	Entrance hall completed.	None.	Effective.	Armagh.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Carlow.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	Cavan.
<i>Ineffective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	Clare.
<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	Cork County.
<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	" City.
Small.	None.	None.	<i>Defective.</i>	Donegal.
Sufficient.	One block of the female prison, containing 48 cells, adapted to separation.	None.	Effective.	Down.
Tolerable.	None.	Presentment for improving the whole gaol.	Effective.	Dublin County.
Adequate.	New church and chapel built.	Presentment for cells and water-closets.	Effective.	Dublin City: Richmond Brdw.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Grangegorman P.
Incomplete.	None.	Presentment for improving laundry.	Effective.	Fermanagh.
<i>Very defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	Galway County.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Good.	" Town.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Kerry.
<i>None.</i>	None.	Large alterations and extension.	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Kildare: Naas.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	Athy.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Kilkenny County.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Fair.	" City.
<i>Inadequate.</i>	None.	None.	<i>Imperfect.</i>	King's.
<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	Leitrim.
Adequate.	None.	None.	<i>Imperfect: but much improved.</i>	Limerick County.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	" City.
<i>None.</i>	Female prison partially adapted to separation.	None.	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Londonderry.
<i>Inadequate.</i>	Tread-wheel repaired.	None.	<i>Defective.</i>	Longford.
<i>Defective.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	Louth:
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	<i>None.</i>	Dundalk.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	Drogheda.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	Effective.	Mayo.
				Meath.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	<i>Indifferent.</i>	Monaghan.
Sufficient.	None.	None.	Effective.	Queen's.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	<i>Defective.</i>	Rosecommon.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Sligo.
Good.	None.	None.	Sufficient.	Tipperary: Nenagh.
Sufficient.	Addition to laundry, and new yard and shed for females.	None.	Effective.	Clonmel.
Will be adequate	Female prison and debtors' quarter completed.	None.	Effective.	Tyrone.
Sufficient.	None.	None.	<i>Ineffective.</i>	Waterford County.
<i>None.</i>	None.	None.	<i>Ineffective.</i>	" City.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Westmeath.
Sufficient.	Lavatories and water-closets have been erected in male prison.	None.	<i>Very imperfect.</i>	Wexford.
Good.	The cells in the female prison have been fitted with bells.	None.	Effective.	Wicklow.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing.
Antrim, . . .	Improvable.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Armagh, . . .	Excellent.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Carlow, . . .	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Cavan, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Defective.	Sufficient.
Clare, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Cork County, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
" City, . . .	Imperfect.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Down, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County, .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Improved.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Defective.
Galway County, .	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
" Town, . . .	Good.	Ample.	No sheets, blankets bad.	Insufficient.
Kerry, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Insufficient in quantity.
Kildare:				
Naas, . . .	Sufficient.	Insufficient.	In bad order.	Scanty.
Athy, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient: but partially worn.	Adequate.
Kilkenny County, .	Very imperfect in the new prison.	Good, but not abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
" City, . . .	Very defective in some quarters.	Ample.	Much worn.	Quite inadequate.
King's, . . .	Good.	Insufficient for flushing.	Ample.	In good condition.
Leitrim, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Insufficient.
Limerick County, .	Good.	Sufficient.	Ample.	In good condition.
" City, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Scanty and worn.	Very defective.
Londonderry, . .	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Longford, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Defective.
Louth:				
Dundalk, . . .	Very defective.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Defective.
Drogheda, . .	Defective in some cells.	Occasionally inadequate.	Scanty.	Insufficient.
Mayo, . . .	Improved.	Abundant.	Defective.	Scanty.
Meath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Defective.	Adequate.
Monaghan, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Roscommon, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Defective.
Sligo, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Adequate.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . . .	Good, except in lower tier.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County, .	Very imperfect in the female department.	Sufficient.	Ample.	Ample.
" City, . . .	Imperfect.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Westmeath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Wexford, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—continued.

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prison Act.
Antrim, . .	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Armagh, . .	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Carlow, . .	None.	Carried out in 15 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan, . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Clare, . .	None.	None.	Carried out with all the males and one class of females.	Correct as to both sexes.
Cork County, .	None.	None.	Carried out with all the males and most of the females.	Correct as to both sexes.
„ City, . .	None.	None.	None.	<i>Imperfect.</i>
Donegal, . .	None.	None.	None.	<i>Imperfect.</i>
Down, . .	None.	Established for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males.
Dublin County, .	None.	None.	Carried out at night with males.	<i>Imperfect as to males: very defective as to females.</i>
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bw.	None.	About to be adopted.	Carried out with all classes.	Correct.
Grangegorman P.	None.	None.	Carried out to a considerable extent.	<i>Imperfect.</i>
Fermanagh, . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Galway County, .	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: <i>very defective as to females.</i>
„ Town, . .	None.	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 County:				
Naas, . .	None.	None.	None.	<i>Imperfect as to males: very defective as to females.</i>
Athy, . .	None.	None.	None.	<i>Imperfect as to males: very defective as to females.</i>
Kilkenny County, .	[minal classes.	—	—	—
„ City, . .	None.	None.	None.	<i>Most defective, especially as to females.</i>
King's, . .	None.	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	None.	<i>Imperfect as to females.</i>
Leitrim, . .	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent as to the males.	Correct as to males: <i>inadequate as to females.</i>
Limerick County, .	None.	Carried out in 17 cells form juveniles.	Carried out at meals and at night with both sexes.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
„ City, . .	None.	None.	Occasionally applied to worst class of male juveniles.	<i>Very imperfect.</i>
Londonderry, . .	None.	In 21 cells for females.	Carried out to a considerable extent with males.	Correct as to males.
Longford, . .	None.	None.	Females sleep singly.	<i>Imperfect with males: very defective with females.</i>
Louth:	[minal classes.	—	—	—
Dundalk, . .	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Drogheda, . .	None.	None.	None.	<i>Miserably defective with both sexes.</i>
Mayo, . .	None.	None.	Both sexes take their meals singly.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Meath, . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	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.	—
Roscommon, . .	None.	Carried out in 16 cells for 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 and in the male sheds.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, . .	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to both sexes.
Clonmel, . .	None.	None.	Carried out with regard to the males.	Correct as to males.
Tyrone, . .	None.	For females.	None.	Correct as to males.
Waterford Co., .	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
„ City, . .	None.	None.	None.	<i>Imperfect.</i>
Westmeath, . .	None.	Carried out in 11 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>
Wexford, . .	None.	About to be enforced with regard to males.	Carried out at present with regard to the males.	Correct.
Wicklow, . .	None.	None.	Carried out with both sexes.	—

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-pump.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None.	Actively maintained.
Carlow, . . .	None.	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands
Cavan, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel.	<i>Very limited for both sexes.</i>
Clare, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel.	Reduced from paucity of hands.
Cork County, . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
" City, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, crank, and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Donegal, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None.	<i>Insufficient for males.</i>
Down, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County, .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Shot-drill.	Actively maintained with males.
Dublin City: . .	sexes.	Tread-wheel and capstan-mill.	Actively maintained.
Richmond Bw. .	Very satisfactory.	—	Fairly maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Satisfactory.	Crank-pump.	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands, and shortness of sentences.
Galway County, .	Fairly maintained as to males: <i>as to females none.</i>	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	<i>None for males: sprigging for females.</i>
" Town, . . .	Imperfect as to males: <i>as to females none.</i>	Tread-wheel, capstan, and pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Kerry, . . .	Satisfactory.	Shot-drill and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare: . . .	Fair as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>	Shot-drill and crank-pump.	Fairly maintained.
Naa, . . .	None.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and force-wheel pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Athy, . . .	Satisfactory.	Stone-breaking.	<i>None.</i>
Kilkenny County, .	None.	Crank-mill, stone and bone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
" City, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel and pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
King's, . . .	Fair as to males: <i>defective as to females.</i>	Tread-wheel.	<i>Very limited.</i>
Leitrim, . . .	<i>Defective as to females.</i>	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	<i>Very limited.</i>
Limerick County, .	Fairly maintained.	None.	Fairly maintained.
" City, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Tread-wheel and crank-mill.	Limited for males from paucity of hands: <i>neglected for females.</i>
Londonderry, . .	Fair for males: <i>very defective for females.</i>	Crank-pump: quarrying stone.	Actively maintained.
Longford, . . .	Tolerable.	Shot-drill.	<i>Very limited.</i>
Louth: . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>none for females.</i>	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	<i>Very limited.</i>
Dundalk, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Drogheda, . . .	Satisfactorily conducted: <i>defective in inspection.</i>	Tread-wheel.	Limited for males.
Mayo, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking machine.	Actively maintained.
Meath, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	<i>Very limited.</i>
Monaghan, . . .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Queen's, . . .	<i>Defective for males: none for females.</i>	Grinding corn, force-pump, tread-wheel, and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Roscommon, . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Sligo, . . .	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Tipperary: . . .	Satisfactory for males: <i>defective for females.</i>	Tread-wheel and crank-mill.	Actively maintained.
Ennagh, . . .	Tolerable.	Shot-drill and carding machine.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel, . . .	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone, . . .	Fair.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County, .	<i>Defective.</i>	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Tolerably maintained.
" City, . . .	Satisfactorily conducted: <i>defective in inspection.</i>	Tread-wheel and crank-mill.	Actively maintained.
Westmeath, . . .	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Shot-drill and carding machine.	Actively maintained.
Wexford, . . .	<i>Defective.</i>	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Wicklow, . . .			

BRIDEWELLS.

Public attention has, for several years past, been awakened and directed to the amelioration of institutions assigned to offenders of different ages and gradations of criminality, such as juvenile reformatories, common gaols, and houses of correction, and lastly, convict depots; but, with singular inconsistency, despite the increasing and urgent representations of the Inspectors-General, *that* class of places of detention to which *all* prisoners in this country are *almost necessarily* consigned in the *primary* stage of proceeding, has been utterly neglected, as unworthy of consideration. We say *almost necessarily*, for, except in cities and larger towns, where alleged offences can be dealt with immediately, all those who are charged with breaches of the law must inevitably be detained, under committals for further examination, in ordinary bridewells, to await there the cognizance of the magistrates of petty sessions, which, in few localities, are held oftener than fortnightly, while, in more thinly peopled districts, the regular interval extends to a month—not to speak of postponements, caused by failure of attendance; of remands, in order to afford opportunity for obtaining additional evidence; and of retention (even after full committal to the gaol), incident to inability on the part of the constabulary to furnish the requisite escorts. We have stated in former Reports (and *that* for the year 1857 fully sustains the statement), that *four-fifths* of the sentences to imprisonment in the gaols under our inspection range below the term of *eleven days*, so that, in a considerable majority of cases, the *preliminary* confinement exceeds, in duration, the period *ultimately awarded as the punishment*.

From the constitution of our magistracy, and from the existing machinery of our petty sessions' courts, such delays are probably unavoidable; but, if this state of things involves an apparent anomaly and injustice even to those who, upon judicial inquiry, are found guilty or reserved for a higher tribunal, it falls with far greater severity upon those who are acquitted and discharged.

Setting aside, however, for a moment, this view of the question, and assuming that no alteration is required in the *mode* of bringing delinquents before the bench, let us examine the circumstances and condition of the bridewells, in which are placed, *indiscriminately* all persons, under accusations of whatever degree, from the hungry boy who has stolen a turnip, to the hardened and irreclaimable veterans of crime, the burglar and the murderer; and from the young and pure female apprentice, who, in a moment of impatience, has fled from her service, to the unsexed and brutalized wretch, in whom thief, drunkard, and prostitute are united.

These observations refer to the ordinary bridewells, amounting in number to no less than 113, and exhibiting, for the most part, defects of the gravest character, both material and moral, which we shall proceed to animadvert upon *seriatim*, recapitulating and reiterating our former statements, and supplying much additional matter.

Insufficient Accommodation.—The cells in most of them are small, damp, ill-ventilated, or bitterly cold, and so few in number,

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as frequently to render it necessary to confine *three inmates, at least*, in each. In many, there does not exist a due separation between the males and females, nor means for preventing oral communication. The sleeping apartments of the latter in some adjoin, and are accessible only by passing through those assigned to the former, and *vice versâ*; and there is but *one airing yard, and one privy, common to both sexes*. There is further a general want of cells exclusively allocated to drunkards, so that on fair or market days, and other periods of public congregation and excitement, when the use of ardent liquors prevails, prisoners in a beastly state of intoxication are thrust in to wallow among the sober. Lastly, in none is found any accommodation for the sick, or even for keeping apart those who are labouring under the ordinary contagious diseases, such as scald-head and cutaneous affections, which predominate among the vagrants.

Upon a particular occasion, indeed, the medical officer having stated that three of the prisoners confined in a crowded bridewell, (who fortunately happened to be charged with the commission of minor offences,) exhibited unmistakable symptoms of typhus fever, which would necessarily have spread among the inmates, one of the Inspectors-General, whose name is appended to this Report, felt bound, under circumstances of such urgency, to violate the law, and to take upon himself the responsibility of directing the removal of the persons in question, at the hands of the police, to a neighbouring fever hospital, the master of the latter institution undertaking to apprise the head constable of their convalescence, in order that they might be remitted to custody.

Want of Water and Imperfect Sewerage.—These two sanitary elements are almost universally neglected. Provision is rarely made for clearing the sewers and cesspools from the outside, and it consequently becomes indispensable, from time to time, to remove the soil through the building—a disgusting and pestilential operation. Again, no water is procurable on the premises of *fifty-five bridewells*, sixteen of the eighteen situated in the county of Cork alone being without this first requisite of health and cleanliness; nor, generally, is there any allowance made for fetching it, the keeper being thus obliged to quit his charge for this purpose, or to pay for the carriage out of his salary. Finally, the want of proper means of ablution is greatly aggravated by the fact that, as gaol dresses are not furnished in bridewells, prisoners in a filthy condition, and covered with vermin, are kept during their detention *without any change of clothing* whatever, and are thus intermingled with others of a better class, and of more decent habits.

It is right here to remark, that in the existing Prisons Act (7 Geo. IV. cap. 74), due provision was made for adequate accommodation in every respect; for, in section 6, it is enacted, that every bridewell “shall consist at the least of two separate parts, one for male and one for female prisoners, with a complete division between them, so as to prevent any intercourse between the said male and female prisoners; and that to each of the said parts there shall be annexed and belong a yard, of sufficient dimensions to enable the said prisoners to have the benefit of fresh air and exer-

cise therein; and that in *every such yard there shall be a necessary house or privy*, to which such prisoners respectively shall have free access at all times, so far as the same can be consistently with the safe keeping of such prisoners; and that there shall be in *every such yard a supply of good water.*"

We have shown above how lamentably this stringent and salutary enactment has, in too many instances, been hitherto disregarded; and we have no hesitation in declaring, that buildings in which such defects prevail ought to be deemed illegal places of confinement.

By the 20th section of the Prisons Act, the local authorities were forbidden "to begin to build or rebuild or to alter or enlarge any such Gaol, Bridewell, House of Correction, or other County Prison, until the Plan and Site thereof, and also the Contract or Contracts upon which the same is proposed by the Commissioners to be executed, or Copies or Facsimiles thereof, shall, after having been previously approved of by the Grand Jury, be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland* for the time being, together with the Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, or one of them, nor until the same shall be agreed to and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland* for the time being;" and the 8th section of the Amended Prisons Act, which repealed the above, re-enacted the whole subject matter of it, except as to contracts. We have, therefore, to express our surprise and regret that even a passive acquiescence in the legality of bridewells thus circumstanced, should have been tolerated at the period of their establishment; and we cannot avoid urging the inconsistency and anomaly that, if it were proposed to erect in any county a *new* bridewell, similarly wanting in the requirements above specified, the Board of Works, to whom all plans are referred by the Executive, would inevitably withhold their sanction, and, we need scarcely add, the Inspectors-General would indignantly refuse their certificates.

Want of Security.—The boundary walls are commonly too low for safety, while the roughness of the masonry, the projection of water-shoots, of door-frames, and of window-sills, and the position of the privies, all afford such additional facilities for escape, that the keeper is unable to allow the prisoners access to the yard, except for a short period, under supervision; and even despite this precaution several cases of prison-breach have taken place within the past year, during which we have reported no less than sixty bridewells as being defective in the means of security. Nor is this insecurity the result of material deficiencies alone, but it is too often produced by the negligence, or by the culpable complicity of the keepers, who hitherto have been nominated generally without any regard for their fitness. Numberless instances might be adduced of such derelictions, some of them almost surpassing belief, but we feel it our duty to cite one remarkable example.

In a bridewell, certainly better circumstanced than the majority, and situated, *not* in a remote locality, but in a large and populous town, were confined, on one occasion, a considerable number of

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prisoners, under various charges. One of the body, a male, having discovered a crevice between the door of his cell and the frame, was enabled during the night to force back the outer bolt, which the keeper had failed to secure with a padlock, and finding that the other doors were similarly unfastened, he proceeded to liberate some of his fellow-prisoners of both sexes. Such, however, was their confidence in the supineness of the keeper, that they decided not to make their final escape, but to leave the bridewell for a few hours, and to return again before morning, spending the interval in the commission of robberies; no suspicion of which could attach to them during their *presumed* confinement.

These expeditions were repeated without detection, in one of which having killed a ram, they brought back the carcase, burying a portion of it in the bridewell garden (where it was afterwards found, as indicated by the confession of one of the party), and supping upon the remainder, which was cooked by the females in one of the day-rooms.

Even this proceeding failed to awaken the torpor of the keeper; but the matter having been revealed, as stated above, and some of the gang having, in spite of this information, contrived to effect their escape, owing to darkness and severe weather, though the building was surrounded by the constabulary, we called upon the High Sheriff, in whom the power of appointment and removal was vested at that period, to dismiss an officer convicted of such gross and disgraceful incapacity. He was accordingly displaced forthwith; but, on the resignation of his successor, shortly afterwards, he *was re-appointed!* and continued to fill the office, until, having been arrested for debt, and having abandoned the bridewell to the sole charge of a female servant, with whom he had for some time carried on an improper intercourse, circumstances accidentally discovered by one of the Inspectors-General, who found the prisoners clamouring for food, none of which had been issued on the day of his visit, the delinquent was at length ejected.

Inadequacy of Staff.—The custody of bridewells is, with two or three exceptions, intrusted *solely* to one officer, the keeper, who, by the second rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act, is forbidden “to be concerned in any occupation or trade whatsoever;” and, even if this statutable proscription did not exist, policy would dictate the establishment of some such regulation, where the exclusive services and the undivided attention of qualified persons are imperatively demanded for the charge of prisoners, herded together as they are without classification, industrial employment, or educational instruction, and among whom, further, are not unfrequently to be found criminals of notorious and desperate characters, and lunatics, who require by day and night unremitting vigilance and restraint. The functions of such an officer, involving constant supervision, and amounting in fact to very little less than perpetual imprisonment, deserve to be highly remunerated; and yet we find that, with a false and short-sighted economy, in no less than twenty-three bridewells the salaries range from £15 per annum, at the highest, to £9 4s. 8d., or a fraction

above 6d. per diem, at the lowest—a scale of payment which inevitably leads to a dereliction of duty, and forces the keepers to eke out their scanty means by some other unacknowledged source of livelihood; such as holding farms, keeping shops, and even taking out game certificates; and occasionally by trenching upon the prisoner's allowance, or by the falsification of the Dietary accounts, to which an omission on the part of the constabulary, in some instances, to enter in their own handwriting the exact time of lodging or removing prisoners, lends tempting facilities. These facilities are further increased by the want of the proper forms of Returns, as prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, which, if accurately filled, furnish a very satisfactory check upon the exact issue of meals; and by the practice, which prevails in too many localities, of lodging prisoners *without written committals*.

Again we would point out a twofold mischief, resulting from the employment of a *solitary* officer—first, with regard to male prisoners under charge for the higher offences, who are tempted to violence by the knowledge that their guardian is unsupported; and secondly, (and this is a matter of still graver objection), in reference to the females.

Although the third and fourth rules annexed to the section last recited, prescribe, "that a matron shall be appointed in every prison in which female prisoners shall be confined, who shall reside in the prison;" and that "when the keeper, or any other officer, shall visit the female prisoners, he shall be accompanied by the matron, or in case of her unavoidable absence, by some other female officer;" these regulations have been held to apply to gaols only, and not to bridewells; for the appointment of matrons to which, and for their payment, there is no statutable warrant, and even if such existed, there is no sufficient accommodation for their reception.

It may be suggested, that where keepers are married, their wives might be rendered available for this object; but the latter are wholly engrossed by their family and household affairs, and are scarcely ever qualified for duties which require antecedent training. Many of the keepers, however, are single men, and in such cases it is impossible to overstate the moral evil which is thus created, and almost invited, when we consider, that in remote districts, where the detention takes place for longer periods, and where the supervision is necessarily infrequent, women of the most profligate character are brought into constant and unchecked contact, during perhaps a month, with an officer in the prime of life, or what is worse, young and comparatively innocent girls are exposed to the insult and to the danger of his solicitations, which are too often successful.

Again, under the heading of this defect, we cannot avoid pointing out another disadvantage, arising from the combined insufficiency of the staff, as well as that of the means of classification and separation, namely, that when prisoners charged with the graver crimes, are detained for further examination, it frequently happens that their friends outside, of the same sex, being desirous to hold communication with them, for the purpose of defeating justice, commit trifling violations of the law, (such as drunkenness, &c.,) in order to obtain the opportunity of unrestrained intercourse.

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Deficiency of Bedding and Prison Furniture.—These evils were observable in a more prominent degree before the passing of the Amended Prisons Act, by which the Local Inspector of the county gaol was constituted the official visitor of all the bridewells, the latter duty having been, under the old Prisons Act, placed in the hands of the Protestant clergyman of the parish; but, as the office was merely voluntary and without remuneration, it followed, as a matter of course, that frequently it was not undertaken at all.

Further, it having been noticed that, as a consequence of the want of proper supervision, a great discrepancy appeared in the general expenditure, and in the cost of diet in bridewells, situate in the same or adjoining counties, varying in some instances more than fifty per cent. in localities where no material difference existed in the price of provisions. A clause was introduced into the Amended Act, appointing Local Boards, consisting of the bench of magistrates attending petty sessions, whose duty it should be to inspect the bridewells, to enforce due repairs, and a proper supply of necessaries, to measure the cost of dietary by the neighbouring markets, and to report upon all requirements affecting the health and discipline of the prisoners to the Central Board of Superintendence, so that an uniform and equal system of outlay and management would be thus insured.

But, despite those precautionary enactments, we have to report so general an indisposition, on the part of the local authorities, to incur any outlay with regard to bridewells, that a lamentable want is still found to exist of sufficient bedding, sheeting, furniture, and other necessaries indispensable for the maintenance of order and cleanliness.

Illegal Committals.—We have further to remark that magistrates have, to a considerable extent, fallen into the error of committing prisoners to, and sanctioning their detention *under sentence in*, ordinary bridewells, for illegal periods, urging the expense of transmission to the county gaol as the apology for such neglect and evasion of the law; and in order to prevent a persistence in this normal violation of it, and to hold out an inducement for the improvement of these minor gaols, the subjoined clause was added to the Amended Act:—

“It shall be lawful to commit and detain in any bridewell
“(other than a district bridewell), which shall be distant more
“than *twenty* miles from the county gaol or from a district bride-
“well, any prisoner committed or sentenced for any period not
“exceeding *one week*: Provided always, that this enactment shall
“not apply to any bridewell unless and until the Inspectors-
“General of Prisons, or one of them, shall have certified in writing
“under their or his hand, to the Chief or Under-Secretary of the
“Lord Lieutenant, that such bridewell is fully sufficient for the
“safe custody of the prisoners and the separation of the sexes, and
“is duly provided with water and sewerage, and that the day-room
“and cells thereof are of such a size, and are lighted, ventilated,
“and fitted up in such a manner as the said Inspectors or Inspector
“deem sufficient for the preservation of the health of the prisoners
“to be confined therein; and unless and until notice that such

"bridewell has been so certified shall have been transmitted from such Chief or Under-Secretary to the magistrates of each petty sessions of the county in which such bridewell is situate: Provided also, that as regards bridewells not so certified, and not being district bridewells, prisoners shall not be detained therein otherwise than is provided by so much of the 94th section of the Prisons Act as is not hereby repealed."

This inducement, however, has proved to be nugatory, except in a very few instances; and reviewing, therefore, the whole circumstances of this important branch of prison administration, we have come to the conclusion, for the following reasons, that the sole remedy for obviating these crying evils is the total extinction of ordinary bridewells.

Firstly—No buildings of the same character were ever established in either England or Scotland, where prisoners are detained in mere lock-ups, under the charge of the local constables.

Secondly—This form of prison was originally adopted in Ireland at a period when no sufficient police existed, a defect which has been long remedied by the institution of that admirable force, the Constabulary.

Thirdly—The adoption of bridewells, even in Ireland, is not universal, several counties being unprovided with them—viz., Dublin, Longford, Carlow, and Kildare. At present, indeed, in the latter county there is a second gaol, situated at Athy; but it is about to be abolished, a consolidated prison being in the course of erection at Naas, in which town solely the assizes will be held henceforward.

Now, in the above-named counties no inconvenience has been experienced, while in those in which bridewells exist, their position with regard to the central prison is often so little determined by relative distance, that large districts are left wholly without any places of strength, except the constabulary barracks, but this also has been unproductive of any injurious results.

Fourthly—Other anomalies are further noticeable. By the 91st section of the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74), Grand Juries are bound to present for bridewells only in towns in which Quarter Sessions are held, the obvious intention of the statute having regard to the trial of *offenders*, inasmuch as the sittings of Assistant-Barristers in their *civil* jurisdiction do not necessitate the establishment of places of detention; but in order to obviate any possible doubt, the 9th section of the Amended Prisons Act, (the 19th and 20th Vict., chap. 68), has defined such sessions to be those at which *criminal* business alone is transacted. In some few counties, however, such bridewells are not erected in towns selected for the trial of prisoners, while in many more they are maintained in localities where this requirement does not apply; and on the other hand, several instances are to be found of Quarter Sessions being appointed to be held where bridewells exist, but where the vicinity does not furnish a supply of proper jurors, it thus becoming indispensable to evade the Act, and to change the venue to the county town.

Fifthly—An examination of the records of the bridewells, as

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given below, will show how large a proportion of those confined (viz., 45·80 per cent.) have been committed for drunkenness—the sole offence,—the punishment for which can be now *legally completed* in ordinary and uncertified bridewells.

Such being the paramount objections to the system of ordinary bridewells, we venture to submit that they should be forthwith abolished, and that the charge of prisoners, for the purpose of direct transmission to the county gaol, except in the cases hereafter to be discussed, should be committed exclusively to the Constabulary, inasmuch as thereby the evils which we have enumerated above would be obviated, namely, want of security, of due provision for preventing intercourse with a view to defeating the ends of justice, and of proper moral superintendence.

Lock-ups, sufficient for very brief detention, are already attached to many of the constabulary barracks, and could easily be added to such as are without these necessary adjuncts, in which the sentences of drunkards during their short periods of confinement (viz., forty-eight hours at the utmost) might be advantageously carried out, as soon as the sanction of the Legislature should be obtained.

It may be urged that the expense of transmitting prisoners would, as an immediate consequence, be considerably increased by the adoption of this suggestion, but such excess of expense, modified as it would be, in the greater part of the kingdom, by railway communication, cannot for a moment bear comparison with that of almost re-building a large majority of the existing buildings, and with the further cost of proper salaries for an adequate staff of officers, nor even with that now incurred for the maintenance of the wretched establishments which we have described.

We find, for instance, that in the metropolitan county of Dublin, where the dense population, and the temptations afforded by the greater wealth of the community necessarily lead to a number of cases of offenders to be adjudicated upon, quite disproportionate to its area, the presentment for the transmission of prisoners during the past year has *fallen far short* of the cost of any *one* of the *smaller* bridewells; and we therefore infer, that in counties of comparatively limited extent an important yearly saving would be effected by the relief from all the household and staff charges, and by the lesser outlay for diet, which can be always provided more cheaply in the county gaols, from the facility of obtaining advantageous contracts, and from the better appliances for cooking, baking, &c., which exist in the latter.

In the larger counties, however, as well as in those above the average extent, where the position of the gaol is not central, undue expenditure would be produced by the marching of prisoners from distances, in some instances amounting to more than one hundred statute miles, and hardship and injustice would be unavoidably engendered, particularly in trivial cases, where the accused might be unfitted by infirmity, extreme youth, or old age, for the exposure and fatigue of a long journey.

As this condition of things would throw discredit on criminal process, and impede justice by creating a natural disinclination to

prefer complaints in such offences as involve, by the time consumed in transmittals, a longer period of punishment *before arrival at the gaol* than would be awarded if they were dealt with on the spot, we would suggest as the most advisable course, that district bridewells for the carrying out of short sentences should be founded in localities carefully selected in relation to the parent prison.

We must not be understood to measure the term "District Bridewell" by the example of those already in existence, viz., at Baltinglass and Parsonstown, which differ but little from all, and indeed are inferior to some of the ordinary bridewells; but we anxiously desire the establishment of minor gaols, fully provided with the means of "separation," and all the requirements indispensable to the punitive and reformatory principles of effective discipline, in lieu of the normal schools and nurseries of corruption, in which the seeds of wickedness are so deeply implanted as often to baffle our utmost efforts to eradicate them throughout a long and expensive course of treatment in the several institutions designed for the repression and cure of social evil.

For attaining this paramount object no very considerable outlay would be demanded, as many of the existing buildings would be partially available, and might, by a comparatively small alteration and extension, be placed upon a satisfactory basis; and lastly, if the local authorities should favourably entertain this proposition, it could be carried into immediate effect, as the Executive is already armed, by the 90th section of the Prisons Act, with powers to discontinue *ordinary* bridewells, and by the 92nd, to appoint *district* bridewells.

We therefore confidently commit the whole subject to the careful consideration of the Boards of Superintendence and the Grand Juries of the several counties, whose co-operation we earnestly request.

Counties and Bridewells.	No. of Com-mittals in 1857.		Of whom were Drunk-ards.		Repair.	Security.	Accommodation.	Separation of the Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
ANTRIM Co.: Antrim, .	328	127	160	38	A new building	Good.	Ample.	—
Ballymena, .	599	141	373	42	Good.	Indifferent.	Sufficient.	—
Ballymoney, .	232	67	148	36	Good.	Male yard insecure.	Sufficient.	—
ARMAGH Co.: Ballybot, .	136	33	54	10	Indifferent.	Very bad.	Inadequate.	—
Lurgan, .	299	142	147	50	Good.	Improved.	Adequate.	—
Markethill, .	74	27	41	4	Good.	Circuit wall too low.	Sufficient.	—
Newtownhamilton, .	129	43	39	20	Improved.	Imperfect.	Very bad: unfit for detention of prisoners.	—
CAVAN Co.: Ballieborough, .	128	81	76	54	Tolerable.	Boundary walls too low and rough.	Sufficient.	—
Ballyconnell, .	41	22	8	5	Improved.	Very insecure.	Sufficient.	—
Cootehill, .	51	49	22	20	Tolerable.	Walls low.	Inadequate.	—
CLARE Co.: Ennistimon, .	159	35	97	2	Good.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Killaloe, .	67	25	11	5	Tolerable.	Boundary walls too low.	Sufficient.	—
Kilrush, .	183	80	74	36	Good.	Walls low and windows close to them.	Sufficient.	—
Sixmilebridge, .	38	23	21	1	Good.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Tulla, .	76	37	25	13	Indifferent.	Escapes from male yard easy.	Sufficient.	Females have to wash themselves in male yard.
CORK Co.: Bandon, .	263	129	41	22	Doors require paint.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Bantry, .	107	35	33	8	Indifferent.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Castletown Bearhaven, .	113	8	79	—	Very bad.	Very defective.	Wretched: bride-well unfit for detention of prisoners.	—
Charleville, .	169	43	110	15	Very indiffe-rent.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Clonakilty, .	129	46	28	2	In progress.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Dunmanway, .	84	29	25	2	Indifferent.	Walls very low.	Miserable: build-ing unfit to be used as a prison.	—
Fermoy, .	430	227	174	112	Very bad.	Very defective.	Miserable: build-ing unfit to be used as a prison.	Very incomplete, as the cells for each sex join in the same corridor.
Kanturk, .	140	30	60	7	Indifferent.	Good.	Sufficient.	—
Kinsale, .	98	35	47	25	Fair.	Indifferent: walls too low.	Sufficient.	—

BRIDEWELLS, 1857.

Bedding.	Water.	Sewerage.	Dryness and Ventilation.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Distance from County Gaol.	Salary of Keeper.
Excellent, but more sheets required.	Two pumps on the premises.	Effective.	Good.	5d.	Statute Miles. *R. 14½	£ 20 0 0
Excellent, but more sheets required.	Two pumps on the premises.	Effective.	Good.	5d.	R. 25½	20 0 0
Excellent, but more sheets required.	Two pumps on the premises.	Effective.	Good.	5d.	R. 43½	20 0 0
Sufficient.	None on premises.	None.	Very damp.	5d.	18	18 0 0
Sufficient.	Two pumps.	Effective.	Good.	4½d. males: 4d. fem.	R. 15	13 0 0
Inadequate.	None on premises.	Effective.	House damp.	4½d. males: 4d. fem.	6½	10 0 0
—	Pump on premises.	None.	Building damp, dark, and badly ventilated.	4d.	12	12 0 0
Insufficient: no sheets.	Raised by a force-pump.	Ineffective.	Good: but one of the chimneys smokes much.	5½d.	18	30 0 0
Blankets, ticks, and sheets, insufficient. Blankets and sheets required.	Pump requiring repair. Sufficient.	Effective: but difficult to clean. Ineffective.	Chimneys smoky.	5½d. males: 5d. fem.	16	20 0 0
Sufficient.	A good supply on premises.	Effective.	Good.	5d.	14	30 0 0
Sufficient: no sheets.	None within quarter of a mile: no allowance for its carriage.	Wholly ineffective from want of water.	Good.	4d.	16	20 0 0
Sufficient: no sheets.	Good pump on premises.	Effective.	Kitchen chimney smokes.	4½d.	28	20 0 0
Sufficient, and good.	Good pump.	Effective.	Ventilation good.	4½d.	26½	30 0 0
Sufficient.	Good pump in male yard.	Effective.	Ventilation good.	4d.	13½	20 0 0
Sufficient: no sheets.	None on premises: procured from river eighth of a mile distant.	None to privies.	Ventilation good.	4d.	11½	20 0 0
Sufficient, but in bad condition: no sheets.	None on premises: fetched quarter of a mile.	Tolerable.	Very damp: ventilation good.	2½d. males: 2d. fem.	R. 16	25 0 0
Bed-ticks and blankets in very bad condition: no sheets.	None on the premises.	Offensive from wind blowing through it.	Smoky chimneys: dark and damp.	3½d.	80 or 76	15 0 0
Indifferent.	None on premises: half a mile distant, and no allowance for fetching it.	Privies offensive.	Very damp, roof not being stanch: ventilation fair.	3½d.	R. 36	15 0 0
Very bad: no sheets.	None on premises: procurable near.	A new sewer in progress.	Ventilation fair.	3d. males: 2½d. fem.	30	25 0 0
Blankets thin, and tickens worn: no sheets.	None on premises: fetched quarter of a mile.	Effective.	Leakage in roof: ventilation bad.	3d.	32½	15 0 0
Very bad: no sheets.	None on premises.	Effective.	Ventilation fair: house damp and leaky.	2½d.	20	20 0 0
Sufficient: but blankets thin, and no sheets.	None on premises: nor within half a mile.	Effective.	Chimneys smoky, and roof leaky.	3½d.	31½	25 0 0
Bedsteads in want of paint: bed-ticks old and dirty, and blankets thin: no sheets.	None on premises: 1d. per day allowed for carriage, about 400 yards.	Requires cleaning from time to time: none from privies.	Ventilation fair.	2½d.	14	17 10 0

* The letter R. indicates that there is a line of railway from the town to which it is affixed to the county town.

Counties and Bridewells.	No. of Com-mittals in 1857.		Of whom were Drunk-ards.		Repair.	Security.	Accommodation.	Separation of the Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
CORK CO.— <i>con.</i>								
Macroon, .	256	62	71	6	Bad.	Fair.	Sufficient.	—
Mallow, .	329	116	104	10	Tolerable.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Middleton, .	179	46	75	2	Good.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	No cell for female drunkards.
Millstreet, .	99	26	33	4	Indifferent.	Most imperfect: locks all bad.	Very limited, there being but one cell for males, and one room for females day and night: unfit to be used as a prison.	—
Mitchelstown, .	125	42	21	4	Tolerable.	Tolerable.	Insufficient: a miserable place.	—
Queenstown, .	243	121	91	39	Fair.	Tolerable: walls rather low.	Tolerable.	—
Rosscarbery, .	36	11	16	—	Very bad.	Unsatisfactory.	Wretched: building unfit to be used as a prison.	—
Skipbreen, .	190	46	104	8	Indifferent.	Satisfactory: locks not good.	Barely adequate.	—
Youghal, .	68	29	13	9	Defective: roof leaky.	Walls low.	Sufficient.	—
DONEGAL CO.:								
Buncrana, .	44	12	14	3	Tolerable.	Very insecure.	Wretched.	—
Donegal, .	96	51	53	24	Tolerable.	Very insecure, and totally unfit for a place of detention.	Wretched and inadequate.	—
Glenties, .	24	8	12	1	Good.	Very defective.	Tolerable.	—
Letterkenny, .	159	47	37	15	Good.	Walls too low.	Sufficient.	—
DOWN CO.:								
Newry, .	540	361	188	162	Indifferent.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Newtownards, .	105	41	16	7	In progress.	About to be improved.	Sufficient.	—
FERMANAGH CO.:								
Newtownbutler, .	80	24	32	7	Indifferent.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
GALWAY CO.:								
Ballinasloe, .	254	92	148	44	Tolerable.	Defective, owing to position of chevaux-de-frise.	Sufficient, but a cell for female drunkards wanted.	—
Clifden, .	60	20	27	1	Bad.	Female yard insecure.	No glass in any of the cell windows: entrance very inconvenient.	—

BRIDEWELLS, 1857—continued.

Bedding.	Water.	Sewerage.	Dryness and Ventilation.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Distance from County Gaol.	Salary of Keeper.
					Statute Miles.	£ s. d.
Blankets thin: no sheets.	None on premises, nor allowance for fetching it.	Ineffective.	Keeper's room excessively damp.	3d.	23½	25 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	None on premises.	Tolerably effective, but soil has to be carried through house.	Ventilation fair.	3½d.	R. 20	25 0 0
Sufficient, but worn: no sheets.	Good and abundant.	Imperfect: none from privies.	Ventilation good: house damp in winter.	3½d.	13½	25 0 0
Passable, but no sheets.	None on premises: spring water one mile off; no allowance for its carriage.	Utterly ineffective and offensive.	Ventilation fair: very damp from leaky roof: chimneys smoke.	3½d.	30½	15 0 0
Defective in quantity and quality: no sheets.	None on premises: a pump near at hand.	Effective.	Chimneys smoky: no fireplace in female room: ventilation indifferent.	3d.	30½	15 0 0
Indifferent: no sheets.	None on premises: fetched about 400 yards.	None: soil carried out through house.	Ventilation lately improved.	3½d.	R. 10½	15 0 0
Very bad: no sheets.	Brought from a distance of 200 yards.	None.	Ventilation bad.	3½d. males: 2½d. fem.	37½	15 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	Excellent from well on premises.	Ineffective and offensive.	Day-rooms and cell damp from defective roof: ventilation fair.	4d. males: 3½d. fem.	49	25 0 0
Only tolerable: no sheets.	Pump ineffective: an allowance made for carrying water.	Imperfect.	Damp at junction of roof and parapet: ventilation bad.	3d.	30	20 0 0
Sufficient.	No water on premises.	Tolerably effective.	Very damp, dark, and close.	4d.	30	30 0 0
Adequate, but more sheets required.	None on premises, pump being dry.	Tolerably clear.	Very damp and dark.	4d.	31½	30 0 0
Sufficient.	None on premises.	Effective.	Fair.	4d.	36½	30 0 0
Sufficient.	Pump on premises.	Ineffective.	Chimneys smoke.	4½d.	14	30 0 0
Deficient in quantity.	Abundant.	Effective.	Good.	3d.	30	50 0 0
Sufficient.	Good on premises.	Effective.	Fair.	5½d. males: 4½d. fem.	22	25 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	Pump in working order.	None.	Roof leaky.	4d.	17½	20 0 0
Inadequate.	Abundant on premises.	None from privies.	Ventilation good.	3d.	R. 40	18 9 3
Adequate.	None on premises: river close at hand.	Very indifferent.	Fair.	4½d.	49	27 9 0

Counties and Bridewells.	No. of Commitments in 1857.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Repair.	Security.	Accommodation.	Separation of the Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
GALWAY CO.—CON. Eyrecourt, .	34	9	23	6	Bad.	Unsatisfactory.	No drunkards' cell.	—
Gort, .	108	32	57	7	Good.	Very bad, especially male yard.	Ample.	—
Loughrea, .	142	97	32	17	Tolerable.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient, but a female drunkard's cell wanted.	—
Oughterard, .	57	15	13	—	Tolerable.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect: no kitchen for keeper; female day-room used as such.	—
Portumna, .	63	19	28	4	Tolerable.	Padlocks required.	Adequate.	—
Tuam, .	285	189	134	85	Tolerable.	Walls too low.	Sufficient.	—
Woodford, .	18	6	7	3	Indifferent.	Escape easy, from lowness of walls: locks out of repair.	Miserable: merely two rooms: yards small.	—
KERRY CO.: Cahersiveen, .	193	20	146	3	Very bad.	Tolerable.	Inadequate for females.	Incomplete.
Castleisland, .	98	25	44	5	Good.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Dingle, .	77	5	60	1	Indifferent.	Satisfactory.	Tolerable.	—
Kenmare, .	126	42	57	5	Indifferent.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect: no drunkard's cell.	—
Killarney, .	252	70	83	16	Good.	Satisfactory.	Adequate.	—
Listowel, .	291	63	164	14	Bad.	Locks, &c., bad.	Very inadequate.	—
Milltown, .	185	19	106	3	Indifferent.	Locks all out of order.	No drunkard's cells.	—
Tarbert, .	49	8	31	3	Roof not in order: painting required.	Lock of front door bad.	Sufficient, but misapplied.	—
KILKENNY CO.: Callan, .	191	45	99	12	Fair.	Very defective.	Very inadequate, and imperfect.	One yard, common to both sexes.
Thomastown, .	136	46	83	1	Very indifferent.	Defective.	Cells sufficient.	One yard, common to both sexes.
Urlingford, .	70	11	18	1	Eave - shoots much wanted.	Good, except female yard.	Very indifferent.	—

BRIDEWELLS, 1857—continued.

Bedding.	Water.	Sewerage.	Dryness and Ventilation.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Distance from County Gaol.	Salary of Keeper.
Sufficient.	None on premises : a quarterly allowance for its carriage from a quarter of a mile's distance.	None.	Ventilation good.	3½d. males : 3½d. fem.	Statute Miles. 42½	£ s. d. 18 9 3
Sufficient.	Good pump : pipes and cocks in each yard.	Effective.	Ventilation good.	6d. males : 5½d. fem.	23	26 9 3
Sufficient, but new blankets required : iron bedsteads in very bad repair.	Procured from lake close at hand.	Tolerably effective.	Ventilation bad.	2½d.	23	27 9 0
Sufficient.	Procured from lake near at hand.	Effective.	Ventilation good.	3½d.	17	18 9 3
Adequate and good.	None on premises.	Effective.	Ventilation good.	4½d.	41	18 9 0
Ample.	From pump on premises.	Tolerably effective.	Ventilation improved.	3½d.	20½	18 9 0
Good.	None on premises : river near.	Effective.	Female room very damp : ventilation fair.	8d. males : 7d. fem.	29½	18 9 0
Fair supply, but blankets worn, and no sheets.	None on premises, one-quarter mile distant.	Very bad.	Ventilation fair.	5d. males : 4½d. fem.	39½	10 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	None on premises : procurable near at hand.	Very effective.	Ventilation good.	5d. males : * 4½d. fem. *	11	10 0 0
Sufficient.	Procurable near at hand : none on premises.	Defective.	Indifferent.	5d. males : 4½d. fem.	29½	10 0 0
Blankets bad, and no sheets.	No water on premises, or within half a mile.	Effective.	Kitchen chimney smokes badly : ventilation good.	5d. males : * 4½d. fem. *	36½	10 0 0
Blankets thin, and no sheets.	Pump old, and supply from it insufficient.	Not thoroughly effective, from absence of flushing.	Ventilation good.	5d. males : * 4½d. fem. *	19½	20 0 0
Bed-ticks and blankets very bad : no sheets.	None within a quarter of a mile.	Defective in female division of prison.	Ventilation fair.	5d. males : * 4½d. fem. *	16	20 0 0
No sheets : blankets also required.	None on premises : water for drinking one mile off.	Utterly ineffective.	Ventilation fair.	5d. males : * 4½d. fem. *	10	10 0 0
Blankets thin, and no sheets.	None on premises, or near at hand.	Effective, and flushed occasionally.	Ventilation good.	5d. males : * 4½d. fem. *	27	10 0 0
Insufficient : blankets thin : no sheets.	None on premises ; nor allowance for fetching it.	None.	Good.	5½d.	10	9 4 7½
Insufficient : no sheets.	Bad, from vicinity of cesspools to pump.	Not good.	Chimneys smoke ; and the yard is sometimes flooded.	5d.	R. 11	25 0 0
Insufficient : no sheets.	Good pump on premises.	Good.	Yards sometimes flooded by water from roof : chimneys smoky : ventilation fair.	5½d.	19½	9 4 7½

* Irrespective of price of provisions.

Counties and Bridewells.	No. of Com-mittals in 1857.		Of whom were Drunk-ards.		Repair.	Security.	Accommodation.	Separation of the Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
KING'S CO.: Parsonstown (District),	313	113	122	50	Good.	Satisfactory.	Adequate.	—
LEITRIM CO.: Ballinamore, .	85	16	19	6	Good.	Walls too low.	Limited.	—
Manorhamilton	122	24	41	10	Good.	Satisfactory.	Limited.	—
LIMERICK CO.: Bruff, . . .	157	35	37	6	Woodwork re- quires paint badly.	Tolerable.	Inadequate for fe- males.	Incomplete.
Croom, . . .	38	16	6	5	Indifferent.	Satisfactory.	Very inadequate and badly ar- ranged.	Very incomplete.
Glin, . . .	24	9	8	—	Fair.	Satisfactory.	—	—
Kilfinane, .	113	31	43	2	Fair.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect: no drunkard's cells.	—
Newcastle, .	210	47	88	6	Fair.	Very defective.	Inadequate.	Incomplete.
Rathkeale, .	193	54	67	6	Tolerable.	Tolerable.	Sufficient.	—
LONDONDERRY Co.: Coleraine, .	130	73	46	31	Fair.	Good.	A new bridewell in course of erection.	—
Magherafelt, .	157	64	50	34	Good.	Walls too low.	Keeper's apart- ments too con- fined.	—
Newtownlima- vady,	153	50	88	31	Fair.	Tolerable.	Inadequate for fe- males, there be- ing only one room for day and night.	—
LOUTH Co.: Ardee, . . .	78	35	27	17	Good.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
MAYO Co.: Ballina, . .	134	68	34	5	Fair.	Satisfactory.	Tolerable.	—
Ballinrobe, .	120	59	33	33	Fair.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Belmullet, .	39	4	2	—	Indifferent.	Unsatisfactory: has no outside wall.	Imperfect, and quite unfit for deten- tion of prisoners: four rooms small and dark.	—
Swineford, .	75	12	23	2	Good.	Unsatisfactory.	Keeper's apart- ments too limited.	—
Westport, .	37	20	2	3	In progress.	Boundary walls being raised, &c.	About to be ex- tended.	—
MEATH CO.: Kells, . . .	150	76	76	29	Requires paint- ing.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Navan, . . .	207	74	159	35	In want of whitewashing.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
MONAGHAN CO.: Carrickmacross	226	44	184	27	Good.	Walls of yards too low.	Rather limited.	—

BRIDEWELLS, 1857—continued.

Bedding.	Water.	Sewerage.	Dryness and Ventilation.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Distance from County Gnal.	Salary of Keeper.
Sufficient.	Good; supplied by a pump.	Effective.	Ventilation good.	4½d.	Statute Miles. 22½	£ s. d. 40 0 0
Sufficient, but sheets required.	Abundant on the premises.	Effective.	Good.	4½d. males:	16½	35 0 0
Sufficient.	Abundant on the premises.	Effective.	Two male cells damp at one end.	4½d. fem. 4¾d. males: 4d. fem.	29½	35 0 0
Sufficient.	None on premises: river near; also town pump.	Generally effective: soil carried through premises.	Ventilation fair.	4d.	15	25 0 0
Sufficient: iron bedsteads require paint.	None on premises: 15s. per year allowed for its carriage.	Effective.	Ventilation good.	4d.	11½	15 0 0
Sufficient, but blankets thin: no sheets.	None on premises: 16s. per year allowed for its carriage.	Cesspools, &c., must be emptied through house: no sewers.	Good ventilation.	2¾d.	31¾	15 0 0
Bed-ticks worn.	None on premises.	Cesspools, &c., emptied through prison.	Damp: chimneys smoky.	4d.	26½	15 0 0
Sufficient.	None on premises: procurable at a short distance.	None: cesspools clearable only through house.	Fair.	4d.	26	25 0 0
Sufficient.	None on premises: procured from river a quarter of a mile distant.	Sewers ineffective: none in female yard.	Very damp in moist weather: ventilation good.	4½d.	18½	25 0 0
Sufficient.	Pump in order.	Effective.	Good.	5d.	R. 26½	20 0 0
Sufficient.	Abundant and good.	Effective.	Good.	5d.	37¾	20 0 0
Sufficient.	None on premises.	Tolerably effective.	Male cells damp and dark: keeper's kitchen chimneys smoke badly.	5d.	R. 16½	20 0 0
Inadequate.	Abundant on premises.	Effective.	Good.	4½d. males: 4d. fem.	13½	50 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	None on premises; nor within 500 yards: nor allowance for fetching it.	Imperfect.	Lately improved.	5d.	21½	15 0 0
Blankets worn: no sheets.	Pump effective.	In good order.	Fair.	5½d.	20	15 0 0
In a dirty state.	None on premises.	None.	Ventilation very defective.	5d.	45	15 0 0
Sufficient.	None on premises.	None.	Good.	5d.	17½	15 0 0
Insufficient: no sheets.	None on premises.	None.	Fair.	4d.	11	15 0 0
Bed-ticks and blankets worn: no sheets.	Pump on premises.	Fair.	Rather damp.	4½d.	14½	40 0 0
Bed-ticks and blankets thin and worn: no sheets.	Good and abundant.	Effective.	Good.	4½d.	8½	40 0 0
Sufficient.	Good force-pump on premises.	Imperfect.	Good.	4¾d.	25½	35 0 0

Counties and Bridewells.	No. of Commitments in 1857.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Repair.	Security.	Accommodation.	Separation of the Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
MONAGHAN CO. —continued: Castleblayney,	169	74	75	25	Indifferent.	Walls too low.	Sufficient.	—
Clones, . . .	109	49	64	17	Good.	Male yard insecure.	Sufficient.	—
QUEEN'S CO.: Abbeyleix, . .	134	36	23	5	Fair.	Unsatisfactory.	Male room defective in light, and female day-room a mere garret.	Only one yard common to both sexes.
Borris-in-Ossory,	13	12	1	—	Fair.	Very bad.	Inadequate.	Only one yard common to both sexes.
Stradbally, . .	33	7	—	—	Roof out of order.	Very unsatisfactory.	Defective for females.	Only one yard common to both sexes.
ROSCOMMON CO.: Athlone, . . .	48	23	13	—	Fair.	Very unsatisfactory.	Very inadequate: a miserable little place.	—
Boyle, . . .	113	63	21	13	Fair.	Fair.	Ample.	—
Castlerea, . .	90	12	51	4	Fair.	Unsatisfactory.	Quite inadequate.	Not possible: only one yard.
Strokestown, .	224	54	41	6	Fair.	Fair.	Quite inadequate, and not fit to be used as a place of detention for prisoners.	Not possible: only one yard.
SLIGO CO.: Ballymote, . .	22	10	5	—	Good.	Very unsatisfactory, owing to lowness of walls, &c.	For females, utterly inadequate, consisting of one cell only.	—
TIPPERARY CO., N. R.: Borrisokane, .	60	40	9	13	Good.	Very defective.	Inadequate, and keeper's apartments too limited.	—
Newport,* . .	69	8	33	1	—	—	A miserable building.	—
Roscrea, . . .	271	65	164	34	Good.	Unsatisfactory.	Sufficient.	—
Templemore, .	184	78	84	40	Walls require dashing.	Very unsatisfactory.	Bad, dark, and small: windows of cells look into street.	—
Thurles, . . .	491	90	269	22	Good.	Satisfactory.	Ample.	—
TIPPERARY CO., S. R.: Caher, . . .	301	122	128	28	Good.	Tolerable.	No drunkard's cell.	—
Carrick-on-Suir	333	106	189	16	Tolerable.	Unsatisfactory.	Inadequate.	—
Cashel, . . .	727	118	405	31	Required to one drunkard's cell.	Satisfactory.	Inadequate for females.	—
Clogheen, . .	152	23	103	3	Eave-shoots required.	Indifferent.	Inadequate: no drunkard's cell.	—

* A new building in course of erection.

BRIDEWELLS, 1857—continued.

Bedding.	Water.	Sewerage.	Dryness and Ventilation.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Distance from County Gaol.	Salary of Keeper.
					Statute Miles.	£ s. d.
Sufficient: no sheets.	Supplied by one pump.	Choked.	Fair.	4d.	14½	40 0 0
Sufficient: no sheets.	Good supply on premises.	Imperfect.	Ventilation good.	4½d.	12½	15 0 0
Sufficient: no sheets.	Pump in working order.	Effective.	Ventilation bad.	5d. males: 4½d. fem.	10	25 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	Pump in order.	Effective: clearable from outside building.	Ventilation good.	5d. males: 4½d. fem.	R. 17	25 0 0
Good: no sheets.	Water on premises.	Effective.	Ventilation fair: keeper's kitchen chimney smokes much.	6d.	6½	25 0 0
Insufficient.	None on premises.	Fair.	Damp and close.	4d.	19½	12 10 0
Insufficient.	On premises.	Ineffective.	Fair.	4d.	26½	20 0 0
—	None on premises.	None.	Tolerable.	5½d. males: 5d. fem.	17½	12 10 0
Insufficient.	Good from well on premises.	None.	Tolerable.	4d.	12	12 10 0
Abundant.	A fair supply.	None.	Ventilation indifferent.	5d. males: 4½d. fem.	18	40 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	A pump on premises in course of repair.	Effective.	Ventilation good.	4d.	10	29 3 4
Sufficient.	—	—	—	4d. males: 3½d. fem.	14	29 3 4
Sufficient.	None on premises: 1½d. per day allowed for its carriage.	None: soil of cesspools has to be carried out through buildings.	Ventilation good.	4½d. males: 3½d. fem.	20½	29 3 4
Insufficient in quantity.	Pump out of repair.	Privies clearable outside.	Ventilation fair.	3¾d. males: 3½d. fem.	20½	29 3 4
Good.	Good from two pumps in male yards: pipes into female yard.	Defective.	Ventilation good.	3½d. males: 3½d. fem.	27½	40 0 0
Sufficient.	None on premises: an allowance for its delivery.	Cesspools emptied from outside.	Ventilation fair: windows leak.	3¾d.	R. 10	35 4 0
Adequate.	Pump tolerably effective.	Imperfect.	Fair.	4½d. males: 4d. fem.	13	30 0 0
Bed-ticks indifferent.	None on premises: pump dry: 1s. a week allowed for its carriage.	Privies clearable outside.	Ventilation good.	3½d.	14½	40 0 0
Bedsteads require paint: covering sufficient.	None on premises: an allowance for its carriage.	None: soil carried out through building.	Ventilation fair, but house damp.	3½d.	14½	30 0 0

Counties and Bridewells.	No. of Com-mittals in 1857.		Of whom were Drunk-ards.		Repair.	Security.	Accommodation.	Separation of the Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
TIPPERARY CO., S.R.—continued: New Birming-ham,	215	2	152	—	Roof leaks.	Walls low.	Sufficient.	—
Tipperary, .	1117	155	748	70	Good.	Satisfactory.	Ample.	—
TYRONE CO.: Clogher, .	93	20	31	2	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Ample for both sexes, but a drunkard's cell required.	—
Dungannon, .	266	89	163	34	Indifferent.	Defective in cross-wall.	Sufficient: for females deficient.	—
Strabane, .	129	46	57	21	Good.	Sufficient.	Imperfect.	But one yard and one privy for both sexes.
WATERFORD CO. Dungarvan, .	273	87	62	4	Good.	Improved.	Sufficient.	—
Lismore, .	104	40	45	6	Tolerable.	Tolerable.	Very bad.	—
WESTMEATH CO.: Moate, .	140	104	46	8	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.	—
WEXFORD CO.: Enniscorthy, .	84	59	7	2	Good.	Fair.	Sufficient.	—
Gorey, .	59	28	36	—	Good.	Satisfactory, except in yard.	Insufficient, and too much confined.	—
New Ross, .	152	43	72	3	Tolerable.	Very unsatisfactory.	Tolerable.	—
WICKLOW CO.: Baltinglass (District.)	94	38	30	3	Tolerable.	Satisfactory.	Defective.	—
Tinahely, .	17	7	1	—	Tolerable.	Walls very low.	Keeper's apartments very insufficient.	—

ESCAPES FROM BRIDEWELLS IN 1857.

County.	Bridewell.	Escapes.	Remarks.
Armagh, .	Ballybot, .	2 Males, .	Surrendered.
Cork, .	Mallow, .	1 Female, .	Retaken.
Cork, .	Millstreet, .	1 Male, .	do.
Donegal, .	Letterkenny, .	1 do. .	—
Limerick, .	Newcastle, .	2 do. .	—
Rosecommon, .	Athlone, .	2 do. .	Surrendered.
Wexford, .	Gorey, .	1 do. .	—

BRIDEWELLS, 1857—continued.

Bedding.	Water.	Sewerage.	Dryness and Ventilation.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Distance from County Gaol.	Salary of Keeper.
					Statute Miles.	£ s. d.
Sufficient.	None on premises : an allowance of 1s. per week for its carriage.	Effective.	Ventilation fair.	5d. males : 4d. fem.	18	30 0 0
Good.	Excellent from pump on premises.	Sewers clear.	Ventilation good.	3½d.	R. 23½	40 0 0
Sufficient.	Good on premises.	Effective.	Good.	4½d.	16	40 0 0 *10 0 0
Sufficient.	Abundant.	Generally effective : that on female side stopped.	Ventilation good.	4½d.	25	+60 0 0 *25 0 0
Rather deficient.	Good.	Imperfect.	Some of the cells dark and damp.	5½d.	R. 19½	40 0 0 *10 0 0
Sufficient.	None on premises, but supplied daily.	Effective.	Ventilation improved.	5d.	28	40 0 0 *15 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	None on premises.	Effective.	Ventilation bad in male sleeping room.	4½d. males : 4½d. fem.	41½	20 0 0
Adequate.	A pump lately erected.	Effective and clearable from outside.	Ventilation good.	3½d.	19	35 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	From well on premises.	None.	Keeper's apartments damp : ventilation fair : some of cells dark.	5d.	14½	30 0 0
Sufficient, but no sheets.	None on premises : a pump ordered to be erected.	Privies clearable from outside.	Ventilation indifferent : house damp.	5d.	31½	30 0 0
Insufficient.	Pump effective.	Cesspools clearable from outside.	New female cell very damp.	5½d. males : 5d. fem.	22	30 0 0
More sheets required.	Two pumps ; one out of repair.	Defective.	Ventilation fair : some cells dark and damp.	3d.	34½	50 0 0
Good, but no sheets.	None on premises : drinking water brought a long distance.	Effective.	Chimneys in prisoners' rooms smoke : ventilation good.	6d. males : 5d. fem.	26	25 0 0

LEGISLATION.

In our Report for the year 1856, while presenting a synopsis and an analysis of the Amended Prisons Act, passed in the previous session, we took occasion to state that the imperfections which exist in it might be easily removed, whenever a Consolidated Prisons Bill, embracing the various statutes throughout which sections affecting the administration of gaols are inconveniently scattered, should be brought forward.

* Matron.

† And rations.

d

*Thirty-sixth
Report.*

Such a bill is now in preparation, and we trust, at no distant period, will receive the sanction of the Legislature, to the end that errors may be rectified, omissions supplied, doubts elucidated, and some improvements in detail, rather than in principle, which the practical working of the present machinery has shown to be necessary, may be established.

JAMES CORRY CONNELLAN.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY.

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TABLE I.—NUMBER of COMMITTALS to the several County and Town Gaols from—

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS	CONVICTED.																								
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Re- venc Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		Courts Martial.		Deserters.		Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.		
	Felons.		Misde- mean- ants.		Crimi- nal Luna- tics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misde- meanants.		Dan- gerous Luna- tics.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim, . . .	17	5	71	13	.	.	176	182	618	492	8	10	3	6	15	1	23	64	23	17	330	409			
Armagh, . . .	22	16	12	.	.	1	32	46	185	109	9	2	2	.	1	.	13	6	3	113	118				
Carlow, . . .	12	17	13	1	.	.	11	18	36	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	116	20			
Cavan, . . .	16	13	3	.	1	.	10	11	102	20	11	8	2	.	1	.	.	1	9	104	80				
Clare, . . .	10	4	19	9	.	.	19	12	57	33	15	10	9	4	5	.	1	1	15	18	30	16			
Cork County, .	114	51	48	1	1	.	107	98	391	165	18	10	1	5	42	24	33	3	78	12	33	14			
„ City, . . .	65	64	8	.	.	.	117	59	273	578	3	.	.	.	.	.	27	123	30	.	.	.		
Donegal, . . .	13	8	28	1	.	.	10	9	125	23	16	13	30	7	1	1	.	2	8	10	25	22			
Down, . . .	25	24	24	7	.	.	26	81	125	84	16	8	1	.	6	6	.	7	8	8	70	36			
Dublin County, .	32	6	11	1	.	.	97	49	279	276	12	11	2	.	1	.	39	80	96	162	148				
Dublin City :																									
Richmond B., .	175	.	55	.	.	.	699	.	1,092	.	55	.	6	.	15	.	10	71	251	.	616	.			
Grangegorman P.	.	116	.	44	.	1	.	578	.	1,878	.	54	.	.	84	.	.	.	.	549	.	1,681	.	
Fernanagh, . .	8	12	11	1	.	.	16	17	67	20	17	8	3	1	2	6	.	1	.	.	46	33			
Galway County, .	40	6	30	18	.	.	60	70	94	40	10	6	2	.	4	2	.	1	7	3	9	17			
„ Town, . . .	5	2	8	1	.	.	37	17	93	125	4	7	1	.	7	.	.	1	15	31	108	131			
Kerry, . . .	17	20	33	.	.	.	32	18	217	67	1	3	5	8	19	6	.	5	4	34	109	64			
Kildare, Naas, .	40	16	14	2	.	.	32	20	36	95	3	2	1	.	.	3	36	5	2	51	84				
„ Athy, . . .	31	4	5	1	1	.	21	23	66	119	2	3	.	.	1	.	8	8	.	56	72				
Kilkenny County, .	12	12	35	1	.	.	31	26	59	11	5	11	.	.	5	.	3	12	7	26	4				
„ City, . . .	8	.	11	1	.	.	45	21	6	.	3	2	1	.	5	.	5	18	32	94	89				
King's County, .	38	8	10	1	.	.	21	22	69	32	8	1	.	.	7	4	.	5	16	6	64	25			
Leitrim, . . .	6	7	14	.	3	.	6	3	117	19	2	.	2	1	.	.	4	1	7	73	42				
Limerick County, .	6	78	25	1	.	.	21	28	112	44	12	8	10	5	6	25	6	4	15	10	59	6			
„ City, . . .	8	15	6	4	.	.	432	172	240	186	.	.	1	.	.	.	27	26	49	503	362				
Londonderry, . .	34	9	28	1	.	.	24	39	109	53	6	1	7	.	6	.	15	4	.	137	168				
Longford, . . .	16	4	7	1	.	.	10	18	97	14	1	.	.	.	15	9	.	5	3	38	103	26			
Louth, Dundalk, .	9	8	10	2	.	.	21	13	42	58	14	5	.	.	1	1	6	12	4	8	95	112			
„ Drogheda, . .	1	1	10	.	.	.	7	9	22	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	3	76	76			
Mayo, . . .	33	21	82	5	.	.	1	4	232	73	16	21	14	5	1	3	5	4	8	4	75	29			
Meath, . . .	15	6	4	1	.	.	8	5	58	59	8	11	1	5	3	3	.	15	2	.	35	39			
Monaghan, . . .	14	12	10	4	.	.	10	8	100	62	11	4	.	.	17	.	3	5	.	.	141	66			
Queen's County, .	34	20	24	3	.	.	19	34	89	26	7	4	.	.	.	.	13	.	2	1	100	9		
Rosecommon, . .	18	7	23	.	.	.	18	4	120	61	7	9	1	.	3	11	1	3	16	11	25	6			
Sligo, . . .	8	8	22	2	.	.	9	1	116	19	3	3	10	1	1	.	5	17	24	61	10				
Tip., Nenagh, . .	24	10	41	.	1	.	41	47	100	27	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	22	7	243	42				
Tip., Clonmel, . .	87	35	12	.	.	.	83	65	268	158	11	8	.	.	40	5	1	11	75	29	602	90			
Tyrone, . . .	13	14	28	2	.	.	17	15	189	64	.	1	11	7	3	.	11	13	58	93	23				
Waterford County, .	22	19	12	3	.	.	32	30	67	23	7	3	.	.	.	.	1	38	1	10	13			
„ City, . . .	12	8	8	2	.	.	31	7	64	150	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	18	7	218	283				
Westmeath, . . .	15	9	18	.	.	.	17	13	151	30	4	2	3	.	26	11	.	4	9	108	187	61			
Wexford, . . .	43	25	21	1	1	.	51	57	92	40	13	4	3	5	2	4	1	7	12	16	110	17			
Wicklow, . . .	15	7	12	2	.	.	9	13	56	28	7	9	.	.	6	.	5	.	7	1	119	2			
Total Males, . .	1,138	.	919	.	9	.	2,471	.	6,440	.	348	.	135	.	274	.	93	478	984	.	5,077	.			
Total Females, .	.	949	.	161	.	2	.	1,862	.	5,337	.	264	.	60	.	208	.	.	.	1,249	.	4,590	.		
Total M. and F., .	1,787	.	1,080	.	11	.	4,233	.	11,827	.	612	.	195	.	482	.	571	.	2,233	.	9,667	.			

the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

NOT CONVICTED, UNTRIED, &c.																Total Committals, exclusive of Debtors.	Average daily Number of Criminal Prisoners confined.	Highest Number confined at any one time.	Lowest Number confined at any one time.	Average daily Number in Hospital.	
Felon.		Misdemeanants.		For further Examina- tion.		Untried Prisoners on 31st Dec., 1857.															
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.		
5	1	5	3	15	5	1	3	79	49	12	6	1,460	1,200	119	66.5	178	61	83	50	1.3	2.7
5	5	3	1	1	3	3	67	41	8	6	481	343	39.2	31.9	67	43	26	22	2.6	2.2	
3	6	3	1	2	5	1	1	39	21	2	3	251	114	22.5	11.5	30	16	12	7	2	1.5
2	6	1	2	1	3	2	2	38	10	3	2	298	162	25	16	44	20	11	16	7	1
3	1	2	18	13	4	2	28	19	11	6	245	143	35	27	48	41	17	16	1	1	
12	8	8	4	1	1	1	35	8	15	12	940	412	176	72	186	96	104	53	6	5	
20	23	7	6	7	2	2	1	3	19	7	645	764	86	65	137	87	67	51	2	4	
5	5	1	7	2	2	2	8	3	19	7	299	118	44.9	15.2	73	23	19	6	6		
10	10	9	2	1	25	1	45	29	14	8	412	250	41.5	27	82	42	33	20	4.3	3.7	
17	3	7	2	5	2	1	35	19	3	6	723	611	60.5	41.1	109	55	45	33	4.4	9.6	
30	18	38	23	211	18	3,333	255	311	228	27											
56	37	28	2	158	14	5,284	261	311	228	27											
7	3	1	1	52	17	9	3	242	121	30	16	42	20	21	10	4	4				
4	3	2	2	12	5	7	2	286	177	44	18	52	28	31	13	1.5	1.5				
21	1	4	2	38	27	1	344	344	16.7	12.5	28	45	8	5	1	2					
2	2	1	1	72	36	9	10	527	268	45.2	21.9	52	40	37	11	1.7	3.3				
16	5	3	3	59	34	6	2	318	267	34.6	14.5	61	22	8	9	.02	.03				
7	5	2	4	43	24	3	1	260	258	30.7	15.5	43	24	8	6						
14	7	7	2	28	14	3	1	240	96	25	13	60	15	19	13	3	4				
1	1	5	3	110	37	7	320	186	13	8	19	15	9	4							
8	3	2	3	28	10	11	7	288	122	37	12	49	21	22	6						
1	1	1	1	28	12	9	1	267	94	22.4	6.7	58	18	13	2	1					
9	3	20	10	51	21	16	10	426	195	62	31	110	38	38	22	1.5	2.7				
6	3	6	5	996	811	9	6	2,272	1,615	66.3	51.2	75	77	68	29	2.6	1.2				
7	3	3	1	25	53	7	5	482	333	46.8	20.9	78	25	40	13	2.3	3				
2	2	1	2	138	35	7	405	148	28.9	11.7	48	22	15	2	1	1					
1	1	1	1	63	14	6	4	290	225	21.7	19.1	31	29	14	14						
17	8	21	6	21	5	2	3	168	111	9	5.1	16	11	4	2						
3	4	1	6	23	9	6	6	726	218	67	32	103	45	49	21	2	3				
4	2	2	4	35	8	9	3	202	143	21.3	10.2	30	20	12	1	1.4	1.6				
4	2	2	4	34	6	6	5	362	174	28	17	36	23	17	14	2	1				
19	2	8	1	13	17	7	2	356	129	32	19	48	26	22	12	1	1				
2	3	6	1	24	1	14	3	282	116	35.5	21.5	57	27	22	11						
4	1	3	4	53	10	3	4	324	88	20.9	8.8	45	18	3	1.9	.8					
7	8	20	2	3	3	44	7	630	171	70	25	98	40	51	16	5.7	6.6				
4	5	2	1	252	141	21	9	1,475	546	106.7	50.8	141	70	73	31	4.3	2				
2	3	2	1	37	12	6	9	432	215	33.1	30.7	39	46	24	21	7	1				
5	6	1	2	14	2	3	2	214	106	34.8	17.7	69	54	54	38	1.5	.9				
1	2	1	4	41	10	6	3	417	481	24	21	41	34	10	8						
3	3	2	2	24	16	7	7	475	249	35.5	28.3	46	53	28	19	1	2				
9	11	2	1	24	13	7	5	400	201	71.8	39.6	94	55	55	24	1	1.1				
5	4	4	5	263	79	4	24	10	33	16	19	7									
334	163	215	321	2,997	364	22,780	2052.5	2,962	1,454	91.6											
221	104	104	69	1,758	198	16,836	1942.9	1,793	877	81.5											
575	267	319	300	4,755	562	39,686	3295.4	4,755	2,331	173.1											

	M.	F.	Total.
Convicted,	18,366	14,432	32,798
Not Convicted,	4,050	2,256	6,306
Untried,	364	198	562
Total,	22,780	16,836	39,686

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Town year, and also the Number of these Individuals

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED (EXCLUSIVE OF VAGRANTS.)													
	Committed in 1857.										Number of			
	Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Individuals.		Committals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,032	540	92	91	23	37	7	21	2	27	1,156	716	1,325	1,110
Armagh,	315	140	19	30	1	13	2	2	5	8	342	193	389	287
Carlow,	145	72	7		3		1		3		156	72	188	72
Cavan,	216	73	9	13		2	4		4		229	92	250	132
Clare,	151	69	6	5	1	1					158	75	166	82
Cork County,	713	272	38	32	5	6		1		2	756	313	791	366
" City,	418	437	27	51	6	21	2	11	1	11	454	531	493	701
Donegal,	214	47	15	11	2	1		3		1	231	63	250	91
Down,	280	170	10	10		1					200	181	300	193
Dublin County,	491	231	27	31	6	16		4	2	17	526	299	575	491
Dublin City :														
Richmond B.,	2,048		185		52		17		10		2,312		2,694	
Grangegorman P.,		1,418		371		192		109		179		2,269		4,440
Fermanagh,	155	80	8	6		2					163	88	171	98
Galway County,	226	136	3	6	2	1	3	2			234	145	250	159
" Town,	181	61	18	10	8	3	1	3	2	17	210	94	264	283
Kerry,	339	90	32	7	5	4	3	3	1	7	380	111	438	186
Kildare, Naas,	196	153	7	16	2	5		1		3	205	178	216	219
" Athy,	160	90	12	11	2	13		3		10	174	127	190	223
Kilkenny County,	164	53	6	6							170	59	176	65
" City,	166	34	2	23		11	2				170	68	178	113
King's,	206	81	8	2		1				1	214	85	222	93
Leitrim,	204	37	12	7		3	1	3			217	50	232	72
Limerick County,	230	82	23	13	7	8	3	1	2	1	265	105	315	141
" City,	1,122	602	21	23	12	17	4	5	2	4	1,161	651	1,226	739
Londonderry,	208	70	27	19	15	10	6	7	6	14	260	120	367	268
Longford,	194	45	17	8	3		1		2	1	217	54	254	72
Louth, Dundalk,	162	56	12	5	1	5	1	1	1	11	177	78	210	190
" Drogheda,	101	35	4	6	5	3	1	1	2	5	113	50	143	98
Mayo,	456	127	3	7	2	2				2	461	138	468	161
Meath,	130	42	7	6	1	8		6		3	138	65	147	125
Monaghan,	266	102	19	10	1	6	1	4			287	122	311	156
Queen's,	243	83	14	3	2	1	1	1	1		261	88	286	96
Rosecommon,	211	70	4	12				1			215	83	219	98
Sligo,	188	35	14	3	3	1			2		207	39	235	44
Tipperary, Nenagh,	402	98	14	5	3	1	1		3	1	423	105	435	127
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1,090	313	6	7	6	3				5	1,102	328	1,120	361
Tyrone,	323	108	14	10	3	1				1	341	119	365	131
Waterford County,	115	67	18	12							133	79	151	91
" City,	250	82	18	15	9	13	3	10	4	53	284	173	345	456
Westmeath,	387	104	10	6	2		3				402	110	425	110
Wexford,	288	99	19	14	6	2				4	313	119	344	153
Wicklow,	225	59	2	1							227	60	229	61
Total Males,	14,609		809		100		68		52		15,737		17,883	
Total Females,		6,563		924		414		203		391		8,495		19,180
Total Males & Females,	21,172		1,733		613		271		443		24,232		30,563	

Gaols in 1857, and the number of times each of them was committed within the committed for the first time in 1857, &c., by Sexes.

VAGRANTS.														COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Committed in 1857.										Number of				
Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times and upwards		Individuals.		Committals.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10	71	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	21	13	23	16	Antrim.
6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	6	3	Armagh.
11	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	13	5	Carlow.
1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	1	9	Cavan.
15	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	12	15	18	Clare.
67	10	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	72	11	78	12	Cork County.
109	26	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	115	28	123	30	" City.
8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10	8	10	Donegal.
8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	8	8	Down.
54	62	10	8	2	2	.	3	.	.	66	75	80	96	Dublin County.
154	.	25	.	6	.	6	.	1	.	192	.	251	.	Dublin City:
.	91	.	35	.	17	.	8	.	40	.	191	.	549	Richmond B.
7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	7	3	Grangegorman P.
11	27	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	12	28	15	31	Fernanagh.
4	6	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	.	4	17	4	34	Galway County.
5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	5	2	" Town.
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	Kerry.
12	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	7	12	7	Kildare, Nans.
16	5	1	4	.	1	.	4	.	.	17	14	18	32	" Athy.
16	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	6	16	6	Kilkenny County.
1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	7	" City.
10	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	11	6	15	10	King's.
15	40	4	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	20	44	26	49	Leitrim.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	Limerick County.
3	9	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	2	3	19	3	38	" City.
2	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	4	4	8	Londonderry.
1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	4	8	Longford.
8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	Louth, Dundalk.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	8	4	" Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Monaghan.
9	11	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	Queen's.
15	18	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	11	16	11	Roscommon.
20	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	21	17	24	Sligo.
75	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	7	22	7	Tipperary, Nenagh.
11	28	1	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	75	29	75	29	Tipperary, Clonmel.
34	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	39	13	53	Tyrone.
18	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	1	38	1	Waterford County.
9	28	.	16	.	9	.	4	.	1	18	7	18	7	" City.
12	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	58	9	108	Westmeath.
7	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	11	12	16	Wexford.
788	503	59	103	13	41	7	24	2	43	869	714	983	1,248	Wicklow.
Total Males.														Total Males & Females.
Total Females.														
1,291														
102														
54														
31														
45														
1,583														
2,231														

[continued.]

TABLE II. *continued*.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in 1857, and the number of times each of them was committed within the year, &c., by Sexes

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	NOT CONVICTED, UNTRIED, &c.										NUMBER OF THE FOREGOING INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1857.									
	Committed in 1857.										Number of									
	Once.	Twice.	Three times	Four times	Five times and upwards	Individuals.		Committals.		Convicted.	Va- grants.		Un- convicted, Untried,&c.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	91	45	.	1	.	.	.	.	91	46	112	65	943	436	19	10	82	41
Armagh,	78	41	4	6	.	.	.	.	82	47	86	53	126	99	5	3	27	19
Carlow,	48	37	1	.	.	.	.	.	49	37	50	37	88	43	12	5	37	25
Cavan,	47	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	21	47	21	203	64	1	9	41	17
Clare,	64	41	.	1	.	.	.	.	64	42	64	43	104	39	6	7	29	16
Cork County,	71	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	33	71	33	563	205	31	6	60	24
" City,	25	25	2	3	1	.	.	.	27	29	29	33	264	150	83	12	13	15		
Donegal,	41	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	17	41	17	202	44	6	2	37	9
Down,	104	47	.	1	.	.	.	.	104	48	104	49	262	120	6	7	97	40
Dublin County, . . .	68	36	.	1	.	.	.	.	68	31	68	32	410	174	38	51	40	23
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B., . . .	380	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	384	.	388	.	1,622	.	65	.	288	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	168	.	37	.	13	.	6	.	214	.	295	.	922	.	78	.	156		
Fermanagh,	69	17	1	3	.	.	.	.	70	29	71	23	140	68	.	.	62	15
Galway County, . . .	29	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	15	29	15	*226	*136	*7	*3	*29	*15
" Town,	52	30	3	.	1	1	.	.	57	30	65	30	98	29	4	8	15	9		
Kerry,	76	40	1	1	1	2	1	.	79	43	85	48	266	64	2	11	51	26		
Kildare, Naas, . . .	86	34	4	6	1	.	.	.	91	40	97	46	182	139	5	2	80	30		
" Athy,	62	28	.	2	.	1	.	.	62	31	62	35	148	83	5	.	60	27		
Kilkenny County, . .	52	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	24	52	24	133	37	11	6	37	15
" City,	116	17	1	3	2	6	.	.	119	26	124	41	100	22	9	4	56	10		
King's,	50	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	23	50	23	195	74	16	6	43	17
Leitrim,	34	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	15	34	15	197	31	.	2	30	11
Limerick County, . .	96	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	44	96	44	230	82	10	4	96	44
" City,	989	781	8	14	5	6	.	.	1,002	801	1,020	827	1,025	554	13	32	945	704		
Londonderry,	71	45	16	6	1	1	.	1	89	53	112	65	144	57	2	.	71	45		
Lóngford,	140	30	4	4	.	.	.	.	144	34	148	38	138	30	2	3	105	16
Louth, Dundalk, . .	41	13	13	2	3	.	.	.	57	15	76	18	87	45	2	4	27	9		
" Drogheda, . . .	20	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	22	10	24	10	70	17	1	.	10	2
Mayo,	248	53	1	.	.	.	.	.	249	53	250	53	422	70	8	4	247	50
Meath,	49	13	2	1	.	1	.	.	51	15	53	18	113	34	2	.	40	7		
Monaghan,	51	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	18	51	18	264	102	.	.	50	18
Queen's,	65	29	.	.	1	1	.	.	66	30	68	32	207	62	2	1	65	26		
Roscommon,	47	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	7	47	7	196	49	6	10	45	2
Sligo,	72	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	20	72	20	146	26	12	11	61	12
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	131	24	6	3	.	.	.	1	137	28	143	37	338	78	14	4	124	21		
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	268	148	6	4	.	.	.	.	274	152	280	156	1,060	265	75	29	256	140
Tyrone,	52	21	1	5	.	.	.	.	53	26	54	31	313	97	8	16	43	17
Waterford County, . .	13	10	5	2	.	.	.	.	18	12	23	14	98	39	32	.	16	10
" City,	51	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	54	16	54	18	165	27	13	2	43	4
Westmeath,	39	19	1	3	.	.	.	.	40	22	41	25	311	69	8	19	34	16
Wexford,	30	12	7	3	.	2	.	.	37	19	44	32	212	58	9	7	7	3		
Wicklow,	25	15	1	1	.	.	.	.	26	16	27	17	206	41	7	1	24	13
Total Males,	4,114	.	94	.	15	.	2	.	4,256	.	4,412	.	12,216	.	557	.	3,532	.		
Total Females,	2,064	.	115	.	34	.	8	.	2,223	.	2,458	.	4,781	.	378	.	1,719	.	
Total M. and F., . .	6,208		209		49		10		3		6,479		6,870		16,997		935		5,251	

* Records in Galway County Gaol defective as to this information.

TABLE III.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1857, and also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1856, but *Tried* in 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.																							
FELONS.																							
COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Transportation for								Penal Servitude for														
	Death.		Life.		15 Years.		Other Periods.		Life.		14 Years.		10 Years.		6 Years.		4 Years.		3 Years.		Other Periods.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	1	.	.	.	
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	
Cavan,	6	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	2	.	4	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	5	1	13	7	2	1	3	2	
" City,	1	.	1	.	10	3	1	3	.	.	
Donegal,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	
Down,	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	1	.	
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	3	1	.	.	
Dublin City:	
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	41	.	9	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penit.	1	.	.	.	.	32	.	6	.	.	.	
Fermanagh,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	5	4	1	.	
Galway County,	1	2	.	.	.	.
" Town,	1	2	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	.	2	2	3	1	.	1	.	
Kildare, Naas,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	11	.	.	.	.	.
" Athy,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	1	1	.	.	
" City,	1	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	2	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	1	2	.	.	
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	
" Drogheda,	2	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	2	.	.
Meath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	
Monaghan,	7	5	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	1	.	.	.	1	
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	4	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	9	4	.	.	1	.
Tyrone,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	
Waterford County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
" City,	2	2	1	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	.	.	.	9	.	1	.	1	.	
Wicklow,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	5	.	18	.	13	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	25	.	21	.	162	.	28	.	13	.	
Total Females,	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	80	.	21	.	3	.	
Total Males & Females,	5	.	19	.	17	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	25	.	26	.	242	.	49	.	16	.	
98								363															

TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1856, but

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	COMMITTED AT ASSIZES															
	FELONS.															
	Imprisonment for															
	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.	2 Months and above 1.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	2	1	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	2	.	.
Armagh,	3	1	3	3	1	.	8	3	5	8	2	1
Carlow,	2	.	2	.	.	.	10	6	8	5	2	1
Cavan,	2	0	1	3	10	5	3	5	1	2
Clare,	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	3	.	2	2	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	3	1	0	1	17	12	10	2	20	9	13	5	5	0
" City,	1	.	8	4	9	5	1	6	14	10	10	11	14	16
Donegal,	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	3	1	3	1	.
Down,	1	.	3	2	.	.	10	8	4	9	.	.
Dublin County,	3	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	7	1	9	1	2	.
Dublin City :																
Richmond Bridewell,	1	.	7	.	40	.	.	.	40	.	17	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	1	.	1	.	17	.	4	.	37	.	18	.	3
Fermanagh,	5	3	1	1	1	5	.	2	.	.
Galway County,	3	.	2	.	5	.	3	.	4	.	5	.	11	.
" Town,	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	7	0	2	2	.	1
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	7	.	1	.	7	4	7	10	2	1
" Athy,	2	.	.	.	0	.	1	.	8	.	.	1	4	.
Kilkenny County,	1	1	1	.	4	3	1	1	2	3	.	1	.	.
" City,	1	.	.	2	4	.	2	.	1	.
King's,	2	.	.	.	5	1	3	1	12	3	8	2	4	.
Leitrim,	2	1	1	.	3	6	2	3	1	1
Limerick County,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
" City,	1	1	1	.	2	3	.	.	1	1	1	3	.	1
Londonderry,	2	.	3	.	3	.	12	2	3	1	6	4	1	2	1	.
Longford,	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	6	.	2	2	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	4	.	.	3	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.
" Drogheda,	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Mayo,	7	.	1	.	18	9	4	5	12	12	1	.	.	.
Meath,	2	.	.	1	.	.	6	2	5	2	1	1
Monaghan,	1	1	3	3	.	.	5	3	.	2	.	.
Queen's,	5	1	7	2	.	.	7	9	2	4	4	.
Roscommon,	5	.	1	2	.	.	6	3	4	1	2	.
Sligo,	1	.	1	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	.	1	.	7	2	3	1	4	2	4	5	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	4	3	17	9	13	4	31	14	18	8	4	3
Tyrone,	2	1	1	2	1	.	4	.	4	3	1	2
Waterford County,	1	.	.	5	7	1	6	6	3	5	6	.	.
" City,	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	1	8	3	.	.
Westmeath,	1	7	.	.	.	7	3	4	4	1	1
Wexford,	1	.	1	9	7	2	1	13	8	10	11	3	2
Wicklow,	4	1	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.
Total Males,	5	.	42	.	67	.	223	.	60	.	304	.	175	.	68	.
Total Females,	11	.	16	.	109	.	43	.	183	.	147	.	44	.
Total Males & Females,	5	.	53	.	83	.	337	.	103	.	487	.	322	.	112	.

1,707

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1857, and Tried in 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

FELONS.																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.	24 hours.	Fine only.	Unlimited	TOTAL.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	0	Antrim.	
1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	17	Armagh.	
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	17	Carlow.	
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	23	24	Cavan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	Clare.	
17	0	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	130	56	Cork County.	
4	4	1	6	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	80	71	" City.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*2	18	8	Donegal.	
1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	30	26	Down.	
1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	7	Dublin County.	
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	187	.	Dublin City:	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond Bridewell.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	.	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	13	Fermanagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	6	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	" Town.	
2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	25	25	Kerry.	
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	16	Kildare, Naas.	
1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	4	" Athy.	
2	3	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	15	Kilkenny County.	
1	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	" City.	
0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	44	10	King's.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	11	Leitrim.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	Limerick County.	
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	15	" City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	30	12	Londonderry.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	Longford.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	" Drogheda.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	40	31	Mayo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	7	Meath.	
3	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	14	Monaghan.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	20	Queen's.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	23	8	Roscommon.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	10	Sligo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	10	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Clonmel.	
1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	Tyrone.	
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.	
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.	
3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	34	Wexford.	
1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	15	7	Wicklow.	
07	51	12	19	9	10	1	.	5	6	.	.	20	5	1,353	760	Total Males.	
118	31	19	1	11	25	.	2,113	.	Total Females.	
																Total Males & Females.	

TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1856, but

[illegible]

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1857, and Tried in 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.																		CRIMINAL LUNATICS.	COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Imprisonment for																			
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.	TOTAL.	Imprisonment Unlimited.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.
4	1	9	2	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	73	14	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	.	1
4	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.
1	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	9	.
14	1	4	.	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	48	1	1
.	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.
3	.	8	.	6	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	.
1	2	0	.	2	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	24	7	.
2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.
11	.	1	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	58	.	.
12	.	2	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	1
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	1	.
18	6	16	8	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	23	.
2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	10	1	.
6	.	12	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	34	2	.
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	1
.	.	2	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	1	.
.	.	2	1	6	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.
5	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	.
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	3
6	2	8	3	7	1	1	2	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	32	1
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	.
8	.	1	.	6	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	1	.
2	.	5	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.
19	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.
.	.	20	0	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	85	6	.
.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.
2	2	1	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	.
1	.	6	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.
6	.	5	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.
4	.	4	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.
4	.	18	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	26	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	1
1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.
7	.	7	.	2	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	30	3	.
5	2	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	8	2	.
1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	.
8	.	6	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	21	1	1
.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	12	2	.
100	33	157	24	166	12	41	9	42	5	4	6	3	29	1	57	993	183	9	3
193	181	178	50	47	4	9	30	62	1,176	12	3	Total Males.		Total Females.		Total M. and F.			

TABLE III. continued.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1856, but

		SUMMARY																							
		OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.																							
		Imprisonment for																							
COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.		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.		Fine only.		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.
Antrim,					8	6	62	35	21	15	68	54	15	13	12	8		1						176	132
Armagh,					3	3	7	11	3	10	10	13	6	7	3	2								32	46
Carlow,						2	1		2	4	3	8	4	3	1	1								11	18
Cavan,							2	7		1	5	1	3	1		1								10	11
Clare,					3	1	2	1	3	3	8	3	2	1	1	3								19	12
Cork County,					8	4	23	21	15	15	41	35	15	17	4	5			1	1				107	98
" City,					2	3	40	19	21	9	23	17	8	6	16	5	3		4					117	59
Donegal,	1				1	1	1		2	1	4	2	1	2	1	2								10	9
Down,					2	1	4	6	7	2	4	13	5	8	4	1								28	31
Dublin County,					12	12	24	12	15	11	26	7	8	5	8	2	4							97	49
Dublin City : Richmond B.,					17		96		169		213		112		57		34		3					701	
Grangegorman P.,				9		52		40		169		158		84		48		18							578
Fermanagh,						3	2	4	3		5	1	2	8	5									16	17
Galway County,					2	3	20	7	10	17	7	30	17	4	4	9								60	70
" Town,					2	2	12	3	2	3	8	4	3	2	9	3	1							37	17
Kerry,						3	10	2	7	3	7	6	5	3	3	1								32	18
Kildare, Naas,						2	2	11	4	6	5	5	4	7	5			1						32	20
" Athy,				1	1	8	3	4	2	5	13	3	1		3									21	23
Kilkenny County,						4	3	4	2	3	10	5	8	6	8	5				1				31	27
" City,									20	3	9	10	7	4	5	4	3		1					45	21
King's,				1	1	5	2	8	3	7	12		4											21	22
Leitrim,							1			3	1		1	3										6	3
Limerick County,					2	3	7	6	5	8	8	2	1	2	5									21	28
" City,					7	9	18	10	48	21	102	31	135	38	84	44	24	8	14	8				432	172
Londonderry,				1		13	18	1	3	3	8	5	9	1	1									24	39
Longford,					1		2	1	2	5	6	2	3	1	3	1			1					10	18
Louth, Dundalk,					1	1		2	5	6	3	2	3	5	1	1		3		1				21	13
" Drogheda,				1		1	3	1		3	4		1	1			1							7	9
Mayo,							1				2	1	1											1	4
Meath,						1	3			1	2	3		3	1									8	6
Monaghan,						2	1		1	6	3	1		1	3									10	8
Queen's,				1	1	6	5	1	7	4	11	2	4	4	5	1			1					19	34
Roscommon,				2	1	6		6		2	3	1		1										18	4
Sligo,								1		5		2	1	1										9	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,				0	6	17	19	2	11	5	9	7	2	1										41	47
Tipperary, Clonmel,	2			5	3	24	17	19	10	10	28	15	7	9	3	11								88	65
Tyrone,					2	1	2	2	4	5	3	2	6	5										17	15
Waterford County,				1		3	2	4	6	10	8	9	8	5	6									32	30
" City,						3	2		1	13	4	6		6				3						31	7
Westmeath,					2	4	4	4	2	6	4	2		1	1									17	18
Wexford,				1	2	7	15	7	7	18	10	2	9	12	11	3	3	1						51	57
Wicklow,					1	3	2		2	4	3	3	1	3										9	13
Total Males,	2			90		437		433		688		423		298		75		31						2,473	
Total Females,		1	9	127		291		364		545		271		213		31		12							1,864
Total M. & F.,		3	9	217		728		797		1,233		694		506		106		43		1				4,337	
4,337																									

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1857, and
Tried in 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

[illegible]

TABLE III. *continued*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1856, but

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY															
	MISDEMEANANTS—continued.										DANGEROUS LUNATICS					
	Imprisonment for															
	48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1		1	2					619	492	8	10				
Armagh,							3		185	109	9	2				
Carlow,									36	14		2				
Cavan,	1	1					1		102	20	11	8				
Clare,									57	33	15	10				
Cork County,	3								391	165	18	10				
" City,	21	17		30					273	578	3					
Donegal,	1						2	1	125	23	16	13			1	
Down,	1								125	84	16	8				
Dublin County,	44	70	1	8					279	276	12	11				
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.,	304		76						1,092		55				3	
Grangegorman P.,		727		6						1,878		54				
Fermanagh,	1			2				2	67	20	17	8				
Galway County,	20	4	3	2					94	40	10	6				
" Town,	10	9	15	2			1		93	125	4	7				
Kerry,									217	67	1	3				
Kildare, Naas,		1							36	95	3	2				
" Athy,							6	4	66	119	2	3				
Kilkenny County,							2		59	11	5	11				
" City,	1								6		3	2				
King's,									69	32	6	1				
Leitrim,	2	2							117	19	2					
Limerick County,	1								112	44	12	8				
" City,	32	16	28	16					260	190						
Londonderry,	2				3	1	2		109	53	6	1				
Longford,	1	1							97	14	1					
Louth, Dundalk,	2	6	1	1	1	1			44	58	14	5				
" Drogheda,	1	1	2	2					22	12	3					
Mayo,	1	1	3	2			1		232	73	16	21				
Meath,	1	1			14				58	59	8	11				
Monaghan,		1	3						100	62	11	4				
Queen's,	1		2						89	26	7	4				
Roscommon,	2	1	1						120	61	7	9				
Sligo,			4						116	19	3	3			1	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1		1	3					100	27			1			
Tipperary, Clonmel,	19		20	10			3		268	158	11	8				
Tyrone,	2	3	4	1					189	64		1				
Waterford County,									67	23	7	3				
" City,	5	19	5	18	1				64	151						
Westmeath,	5			1			4	2	151	80	4	2				
Wexford,		1	1				1	1	92	40	13	4				
Wicklow,	3		2		1		1	4	56	28	7	9				
Total Males,	489		173		20		27		6454		348		1		5	
Total Females,		882		106		2		14		5392		264				
Total M. and F.,	1,371		279		22		41		11,846		612		1		5	

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1857, and
Tried in 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

UNDER REVENUE LAWS.

Imprisonment for																		TOTAL.	COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.		
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.		Fine only.		Unlimited.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1	1													2	2	3	6	Antrim.			
1				1	1											2		Armagh.			
2																2		Carlow.			
9	4															9	4	Cavan.			
	1							1			4					1	5	Clare.			
27	6				1							2				30	7	Cork County.			
				2				1								1		" City.			
																2		Donegal.			
																		Down.			
																		Dublin County.			
												3				6		Dublin City:			
3	1																	Richmond B.			
1														2		3	1	Grangegorman P.			
																2		Fermanagh.			
																1		Galway County.			
																		" Town.			
1			1		4		1	2	2	3						5	8	Kerry.			
																1		Kildare, Naas.			
																		" Athy.			
																		Kilkenny County.			
				1												1		" City.			
2	1																	King's.			
1	1	1		1	4	1		4				2				2	1	Leitrim.			
7				1												10	5	Limerick County.			
																1		" City.			
																7		Londonderry.			
																		Longford.			
																		Louth, Dundalk.			
0	3						3		2			2				14	5	" Drogheda.			
1			1						2				2			1	5	Mayo.			
																		Meath.			
																		Monaghan.			
																		Queen's.			
8	1	1													1	1		Roscommon.			
																10	1	Sligo.			
												1				2		Tipperary, Nenagh.			
6	3		1	2	3	1						2						Tipperary, Clonmel.			
																11	7	Tyrone.			
																1		Waterford County.			
				1											2	3		" City.			
1		1			1			1	4							3	5	Westmeath.			
																		Wexford.			
80		3	4	9	14	7	1	8	15	3		12	2	7	2	135	60	Wicklow.			
22		7		23		8		23		3		14		9		195		Total Males.			
102																		Total Females.			
																		Total M. and F.			

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TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1856, but

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTIONS.																			
	UNDER POOR LAW ACT.																			
	Imprisonment for																			
	12 Months and above 9.	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.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	8	.	2	.	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1
Armagh,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Carlow,	1	.
Cavan,	1	.	.	.	1	.
Clare,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Cork County,	2	1	3	1	27	10	10	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	42	24
" City,
Donegal,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Down,	1	.	1	1	5	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	12	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Grangegorman P.,	8	.	.	10	.	11	.	28	.	17	.	10	.	5	.	.	.	.	84
Fermanagh,	1	.	1	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6
Galway County,	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
" Town,	2	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Kerry,	4	1	.	.	13	4	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	19	6
Kildare, Naas,
" Athy,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kilkenny County,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
" City,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
King's,	3	2	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	4
Leitrim,
Limerick County,	2	1	.	1	4	15	.	8	.	5	.	.	.	.	6	25
" City,
Londonderry,	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Longford,	2	2	9	5	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	9
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
" Drogheda,
Mayo,	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Meath,	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	3
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	2	.	.	8	.	.	17	.
Queen's,
Roscommon,	2	9	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	11
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	2	.	.	.	.	16	2	9	2	13	1	.	.	.	.	40	5
Tyrone,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Waterford County,
" City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	1	2	.	10	9	4	.	1	1	.	9	.	.	.	26	11
Wexford,	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
Wicklow,	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Total Males,	3		2		34		19		132		44		25		18		1		275	.
Total Females,	3		2		16		18		108		86		27		5		1		206	.
Total M. and F.,	3		2		50		37		225		80		52		5		18		1	483

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1857, and Tried in 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.										UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.										COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Imprisonment for									TOTAL.	Imprisonment for											
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.	Unlimited.		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.							
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
.	.	.	13	10	.	.	.	64	87	.	.	.	1	1	.	11	10	3	4	Antrim.	
.	13	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	2	Armagh.	
.	Cavan.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	10	1	4	Carlow.
.	2	1	Clare.	
.	2	1	4	12	11	3	.	3	36	.	.	.	1	38	6	16	4			Cork County.	
.	27	27	.	.	.	.	85	17	26	9			" City.	
.	2	2	.	2	1	5	4	3	1	.			Donegal.	
.	7	7	.	.	.	.	4	5	4	3			Down.	
.	39	39	.	.	.	.	20	18	32	51			Dublin County.	
8	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	74	84	.	.	.	.	20	.	150	.			Dublin City:
.	120	.	277			Richmond B.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Grangegorman P.
.	1	1	.	.	2	.	4	3	1	.			Fermanagh.	
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	20	3	4			Galway County.	
.			" Town.	
.	5	5	.	1	.	.	3	23	1	7			Kerry.	
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	39	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.			Kildare, Naas.
.	8	8	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.			" Athy.	
.	3	3	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	5			Kilkenny County.	
.	5	5	.	.	.	.	2	20	7	9			" City.	
.	5	5	.	.	.	.	11	3	3	2			King's.	
.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	1			Leitrim.
.	10	10	.	1	.	.	9	6	2	1			Limerick County.	
.	.	1	.	2	9	1	.	27	27	.	.	.	.	6	8	12	18			" City.
.	2	15	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.			Londonderry.	
.	5	5	.	.	.	12	3	19	.	5			Longford.	
.	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	12	18	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	2			Louth, Dundalk,
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	24	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			" Drogheda.
.	4	9	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.			Mayo.	
.	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Meath.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Monaghan.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	13	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1			Queen's.
.	3	4	.	.	.	.	15	8	1	.			Roscommon.	
.	5	5	.	1	.	.	6	8	4	8			Sligo.	
.	11	6	5	1			Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	12	.	.	1	.	36	13	16	8			Tipperary, Clonmel.
.	1	.	10	11	.	2	5	22	5	18	1	.			Tyrone.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	33	1	5	.			Waterford County.
.	9	11	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	1			" City.	
.	4	4	.	2	63	.	14	20	.	9			Westmeath.	
.	7	8	.	1	.	2	3	8	2	2			Wexford.	
.	5	5	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	.			Wicklow.	
8	16	10	23	30	20	10	.	462	574	.	2	8	92	7	44	384	394	317	438	Total Males.	
574									574	2	100	51	778	755	Total M. and F.						

TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES OF DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1856, but

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTIONS.															
	UNDER VAGRANT ACTS— <i>continued.</i>										DRUNKARDS.					
	Imprisonment for										Imprisonment for					
	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	TOTAL.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	6	2	1		1				23	17						1
Armagh,	1								6	3						
Carlow,	1	1			12	4			13	5			6	2	13	5
Cavan,		2		2					1	9						
Clare,	6	7							15	18						1
Cork County,	24	1							78	12						
" City,	12	4							123	30						
Donegal,	1						1		8	10						
Down,									8	8						
Dublin County,	24	27	4						80	96						
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.,	76		4		1				251							
Grangegorman P.,		152								549						
Fermanagh,																
Galway County,									7	3						3
" Town,	4	2		1		3		1	15	31				2	2	31
Kerry,		3							4	34						
Kildare, Naas,	1	2							5	2						
" Athy,	1								8							
Kilkenny County,	2	2							12	7						
" City,	3		6	3					18	32				4	26	20
King's,	2	1							16	6						
Leitrim,									1	7					2	1
Limerick County,	4	2							15	10					2	
" City,	3	14	3	5	2	4			26	49						
Londonderry,									4						9	44
Longford,		1		1					3	38						
Louth, Dundalk,	1								4	8				2	4	4
" Drogheda,	1	1		2					1	3						
Mayo,									8	4						
Meath,	1		1						2							
Monaghan,																
Queen's,									2	1		1			1	
Roscommon,							3		16	11		1			1	
Sligo,	3	8	3						17	24					1	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	6								22	7						
Tipperary, Clonmel,	17	5	3		2	3			75	29						
Tyrone,		1							13	53			1			
Waterford County,									38	1						
" City,	9	3	3	1					18	7					7	1
Westmeath,	5	2							9	108				1	3	2
Wexford,																
Wicklow,	4	1			3	2			12	16					1	
									7	1						
Total Males,	218		28		21	1			984					9	47	
Total Females,		244		15		16	4		1249		2	1	7		58	107
Total M. and F.,	462		43		37	5			2,233			8		67	154	
	2,333															9,667

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1857, and Tried in 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.										Acquitted, no Bills, no Prosecution, for further Examination, and Dis- charged.	Re- main- ing for Trial on 31st Dec., 1857.	GENERAL TOTAL.	COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
DRUNKARDS.														
Imprisonment for														
7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Fine.	TOTAL.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
47	86	34	50	247	323	.	.	330	460	107	62	1,473	1,209	Antrim.
18	10	55	44	33	30	.	.	113	113	84	50	490	347	Armagh.
1	.	14	2	101	18	.	.	116	20	49	39	260	119	Carlow.
10	16	57	52	36	12	.	.	104	80	51	19	312	173	Cavan.
.	.	14	5	16	5	.	.	30	10	61	38	253	114	Clare.
2	5	26	8	5	1	.	.	33	14	67	31	976	428	Cork County.
4	6	18	22	3	1	.	.	25	20	25	14	600	771	" City.
.	.	58	25	12	8	.	.	70	33	91	42	307	122	Donegal.
2	.	35	21	65	127	.	.	102	148	69	27	418	253	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	734	621	Dublin County.
.	.	44	.	472	.	.	.	510	.	379	.	18	3,362	Dublin City.
.	.	123	.	1,562	.	.	.	1,685	.	289	.	14	5,298	Richmond B.
.	.	33	26	13	7	.	.	46	33	67	22	0	247	Grangegorman P.
3	10	5	4	1	.	.	.	9	17	22	13	7	304	Fermanagh.
5	52	92	41	7	3	2	2	108	131	67	31	1	350	Galway County.
.	.	86	49	23	15	.	.	109	64	80	38	9	540	" Town.
8	8	22	49	21	27	.	.	51	81	97	47	6	275	Kerry.
21	26	22	38	13	8	.	.	56	72	61	36	3	326	Kildare, Naas.
.	.	23	4	3	.	.	.	26	4	61	25	3	266	" Athy.
21	28	26	12	23	4	.	.	94	80	117	41	7	246	Kilkenny County.
.	.	59	24	5	1	.	.	64	25	46	16	11	325	" City.
.	.	47	30	29	9	.	.	78	42	27	14	9	306	King's.
.	.	50	6	9	.	.	.	59	6	80	34	16	275	Leitrim.
.	.	241	154	202	208	.	.	503	362	1,011	821	9	443	Limerick County.
90	102	37	21	1	1	.	.	137	168	105	60	7	2,283	" City.
20	10	82	16	1	.	.	.	103	26	142	38	7	484	Londonderry.
27	64	20	28	35	12	.	.	95	112	72	14	6	406	Longford.
7	11	19	37	50	28	.	.	76	76	24	7	2	294	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	61	23	14	6	.	.	76	20	244	52	6	173	" Drogheda.
8	20	20	12	12	3	.	.	35	35	45	17	9	740	Mayo.
10	7	108	52	22	5	.	.	141	66	52	15	6	210	Meath.
5	2	66	7	28	.	.	.	100	9	71	32	7	373	Monaghan.
11	3	18	2	.	.	.	.	25	6	38	7	14	306	Queen's.
4	3	37	6	19	1	.	.	61	10	75	18	3	292	Roscommon.
.	.	160	38	88	4	.	.	248	42	108	34	44	322	Sligo.
170	60	306	24	66	6	.	.	602	90	259	147	21	645	Tipperary, Nenagh.
10	9	67	14	16	4	.	.	93	28	54	25	6	1,508	Tipperary, Clonmel.
.	1	9	11	1	1	.	.	10	13	22	12	3	443	Tyrone.
24	70	95	172	99	39	.	.	218	289	48	15	6	215	Waterford County.
70	23	40	15	67	8	.	.	187	51	43	10	7	427	" City.
8	2	63	9	38	6	.	.	110	17	45	33	7	492	Westmeath.
.	.	108	2	11	.	.	.	110	2	21	13	7	420	Wexford.
801	634	2,450	1,278	1,967	2	.	.	5,077	4,205	364	.	23,244	79	Wicklow.
1,235	3,728	4,469	4	9,667	2,336	562	40,351	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total M. and F.				

SUMMARY OF TABLE III.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, Gaols, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1857; and also of those Pri-

[illegible]

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of all Prisoners Tried or Committed to the several County or Townsoners who were *Committed* in 1856, but *Tried* in 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

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.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		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.				
804	188	175	147	68	44	67	51	12	19	9	10	1	.	5	6	.	.	20	5	1,353	760	2,113				
192	43	160	33	157	24	166	12	41	9	42	5	4	.	6	3	29	1	57	5	993	183	1,176				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	9	3	12
90	127	437	291	433	364	688	545	423	271	293	213	75	31	31	12	1	.	.	.	2,473	1,864	4,337				
40	23	286	183	896	352	2245	1159	1196	1079	1117	1589	489	882	173	106	20	2	27	14	6,454	5,392	11,846				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	348	264	348	264	612
5	.	80	22	3	4	9	14	7	1	8	15	.	.	3	.	12	2	7	2	135	60	195				
2	.	34	16	19	18	132	103	44	36	25	27	.	5	18	.	.	.	1	.	275	208	483				
16	.	10	.	23	.	30	.	20	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	462	.	574	.	574
.	2	8	92	7	44	384	394	317	438	218	244	28	15	21	16	.	.	1	4	984	1,249	2,233				
.	.	.	2	1	7	9	58	47	107	601	634	2450	1278	1967	2502	2	2	.	.	5,077	4,590	9,667				
649	378	1140	786	1607	867	3733	2336	2107	1960	2323	2737	3047	2211	2224	2645	64	7	932	297	18,675	14,573	33,248				
1,027		1,926		2,404		6,069		4,067		5,060		5,258		4,869		71		1,229								
32,805																										
																					4,205		2,336		6,541	
																					364		198		562	
																					23,244		17,107		40,351	

TABLE IV.—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 under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascer- tained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	3	.	4	.	7	3	1	1	2	1	.	.	17	5
Armagh,	3	3	6	2	7	5	1	3	5	3	.	.	22	16
Carlow,	4	3	1	1	4	9	1	1	2	3	.	.	12	17
Cavan,	1	5	2	7	3	2	4	2	3	.	.	16	13
Clare,	1	.	1	.	6	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	10	4
Cork County,	13	2	36	27	43	15	13	5	9	2	.	.	114	51
" City,	13	23	20	29	20	7	10	2	2	3	.	.	65	64
Donegal,	2	1	2	1	5	2	3	3	1	1	.	.	13	8
Down,	2	1	6	2	10	14	4	1	3	6	.	.	25	24
Dublin County,	4	.	7	1	16	5	4	.	1	.	.	.	32	6
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	1	.	44	.	50	.	60	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	175	.
Grangegorman P.,	10	.	34	.	46	.	20	.	6	.	.	.	116
Fermanagh,	1	.	1	.	5	7	2	1	.	2	.	8	12
Galway County,	16	3	12	2	12	1	.	.	40	6
" Town,	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	5	2
Kerry,	2	1	5	6	8	7	.	4	2	2	.	.	17	20
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	1	2	28	8	4	4	6	2	.	.	40	16
" Athy,	2	.	5	.	16	3	4	1	4	.	.	.	31	4
Kilkenny County,	3	1	3	2	4	5	1	.	1	4	.	.	12	12
" City,	2	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	8	.
King's,	2	.	8	1	13	4	9	3	6	.	.	.	88	8
Leitrim,	2	1	1	.	3	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	7
Limerick County,	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
" City,	2	3	4	6	1	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	8	15
Londonderry,	3	1	9	2	11	2	5	2	6	2	.	.	34	9
Longford,	1	.	4	.	8	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	16	4
Louth, Dundalk,	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	4	.	.	9	8
" Drogheda,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Mayo,	4	4	7	2	11	3	12	8	4	4	.	.	38	21
Meath,	3	.	8	1	2	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	15	6
Monaghan,	2	.	4	.	5	8	2	3	1	1	.	.	14	12
Queen's,	1	1	7	1	13	10	5	6	5	2	3	.	34	20
Roscommon,	3	1	3	1	8	3	2	1	2	1	.	.	18	7
Sligo,	1	2	4	.	2	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	8	8
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	1	6	1	10	4	5	1	1	3	.	.	24	10
Tipperary, Clonmel,	27	5	26	8	24	13	6	7	4	2	.	.	87	36
Tyrone,	3	.	5	1	3	6	1	5	1	2	.	.	13	14
Waterford County,	3	.	5	7	11	10	3	.	.	2	.	.	22	19
" City,	5	.	4	1	2	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	12	8
Westmeath,	1	2	3	1	9	3	.	.	2	3	.	.	15	9
Wexford,	9	1	5	2	18	12	8	3	3	7	.	.	43	25
Wicklow,	1	.	6	.	7	5	.	2	1	.	.	.	15	7
Total Males,	1	.	174	.	282	.	435	.	141	.	102	.	3	.	1,188	.
Total Females,	60	.	146	.	217	.	107	.	80	.	.	.	649	.
Total M. and F.,	1	.	243	.	428	.	652	.	248	.	182	.	3	.	1,787	.

County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.														CRIMINAL LUNATICS.												COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
AGES AND SEXES.														AGES AND SEXES.												
Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	21 and under 31 Years.	31 and under 41 Years.	41 Years and up- wards.	Could not be ascertained.	TOTAL.		21 and under 31 Years.	31 and under 41 Years.	41 Years and up- wards.	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.	
1	1	7	1	51	6	10	2	2	3			71	13													Antrim.
1		3		8								12														Armagh.
		4		7	1	2						13	1													Carlow.
				1		1		1				3		1												Cavan.
		3	1	10	4	3		3	4			19	9													Clare.
8		3		34	1	4		4				48	1					1								Cork County.
		3		4		1						8														" City.
1		4		10	1	4		9				28	1													Donegal.
		1	2	16	3	3		4	2			24	7													Down.
2		6		2	1	1						11	1													Dublin County.
11		9		23		8		4				55														Dublin City:
	4		9	18		9		4				44						1								Richmond B.
		3		7	1	1						11	1													Grangegorman P.
				20	11	8		7	2			30	18													Fermanagh.
				8				1				8	1													Galway County.
																										" Town.
1		1		22		6		8				33														Kerry.
				12	1	1		1				14	2													Kildare, Naas.
				5	1							5	1						1							" Athy.
2		10	1	18		3		2				33	1													Kilkenny County.
2			1	4		3		2				11	1													" City.
		2	1	3		3		2				10	1													King's.
		1		9		1		1				14		1				2						3		Leitrim.
13	3	14	4	30	13	7		8	4			78	25	1												Limerick County.
2				1	2	2		1	2			6	4													" City.
		10		10		4		1	4			28	1													Londonderry.
		1		6	1							7	1													Longford.
		1		4		4		1	2			10	2													Louth, Dundalk.
		2		4		2		2				10														" Drogheda.
4		8	1	35	1	21		2	14	1		82	5													Mayo.
		1		2		1		1				4	1													Meath.
	1			7	1	1		2	1			10	4													Monaghan.
2			2	12		2		3				24	3													Queen's.
		3		17		3						23														Roscommon.
		2	1	11	1	3		6				22	2													Sligo.
2		9		20		6		4				41		1												Tipperary, Nenagh
1		6		4				1				12														Tipperary, Clonmel
		5	2	13		5		5				28														Tyrone.
		7		4	1	1		1		1		12	3													Waterford County.
1		3		4	1			1				8	2													" City.
		1		10		4		3				18														Westmeath.
		1		11		2		1	7			21	1					1								Wexford.
				9	2	1		2				12	2													Wicklow.
51		134		494		132		103		5		919		4		3		2				9				Total Males.
	9		26		72		20		24		1		161		1		1					2				Total Females.
60		160		566		161		127		6		1,080		5		4		2				11				Total M. and F.

[continued.]

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

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY																																
	OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.																		AGES														
	AGES AND SEXES.																																
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and up- wards.		TOTAL.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 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.		
Antrim,	1	1	87	23	27	5	36	68	7	18	18	17	176	132	.	.	50	17	47	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	10	4	7	10	7	15	7	7	1	10	32	46	.	.	16	6	27	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	2	2	2	5	2	8	.	3	5	.	11	18	1	.	6	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	1	4	.	4	1	1	6	.	2	1	1	10	11	.	.	9	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	4	.	6	9	1	2	3	1	19	12	.	.	3	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	2	.	43	8	30	14	16	48	6	11	10	17	107	98	.	.	19	8	84	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City, . . . . .	.	.	70	11	30	16	11	17	3	7	3	8	117	69	.	.	35	17	74	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	1	2	2	3	.	2	4	.	10	9	.	.	19	2	37	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	3	6	2	.	10	8	3	6	8	11	26	31	.	.	8	5	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	.	37	9	29	9	23	14	2	10	5	7	97	49	.	.	63	8	56	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																																	
Richmond B.,	18	.	249	.	177	.	151	.	64	.	40	.	690	.	9	.	215	.	244
Grangegorman P.,	1	.	43	.	82	.	251	.	132	.	69	.	578	.	.	65	.	315
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	3	5	2	1	4	9	4	1	3	1	18	17	.	.	3	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	40	10	25	6	5	80	70	.	.	13	5	17	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town, . . . . .	.	.	23	3	9	4	4	5	1	1	.	4	37	17	.	.	27	.	17	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	14	2	10	5	4	7	3	2	1	2	32	18	.	.	46	4	49	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	10	1	1	.	16	15	3	3	1	1	32	20	.	.	4	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy, . . . . .	.	.	2	2	6	2	9	11	3	5	1	3	21	23	.	.	8	.	16	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	18	1	6	8	3	8	1	5	2	4	31	26	.	.	5	.	21	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City, . . . . .	.	.	2	3	12	6	16	9	15	1	.	2	45	21	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8	5	6	8	5	7	2	2	21	22	.	.	22	5	26	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	7	3	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	5	4	6	15	2	5	1	3	21	28	.	.	20	4	32	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City, . . . . .	.	.	16	12	144	58	112	68	96	22	64	12	432	172	.	.	20	10	57	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	9	9	9	3	2	14	2	8	2	5	24	39	.	.	9	1	84	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	2	3	3	8	2	3	.	3	10	18	.	.	4	1	32	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	7	1	6	.	6	8	1	1	.	3	21	13	.	.	2	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	1	2	6	.	1	1	1	7	9	.	.	3	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	.	19	9	32	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	4	.	.	.	1	8	5	.	.	4	5	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	4	.	3	1	1	10	8	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	6	5	3	3	4	15	3	8	3	3	19	34	.	.	9	1	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	7	1	2	.	5	1	1	1	3	1	18	4	.	.	5	4	30	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	9	1	.	.	11	3	23	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	14	6	13	10	8	18	4	6	2	6	41	47	.	.	21	.	25	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	42	10	30	15	7	25	5	8	4	4	88	65	1	.	45	21	75	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	6	3	3	1	2	4	2	3	4	4	17	15	1	.	13	3	52	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	11	3	10	9	7	15	3	3	1	.	32	30	.	.	20	1	23	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	16	.	6	1	6	3	1	3	1	.	31	7	.	.	8	7	11	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	3	.	11	12	1	.	.	1	17	13	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	5	1	23	11	5	2	12	20	2	9	4	14	51	57	1	.	12	1	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	3	2	1	.	2	9	1	.	2	2	9	13	.	.	5	4	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	31	.	770	.	621	.	579	.	234	.	206	.	2,471	.	13	.	811	.	1,295
Total Females,	5	.	188	.	285	.	817	.	334	.	233	.	1,862	.	.	.	221	.	763
Total M. and F.	36	.	958	.	906	.	1,396	.	598	.	439	.	4,333	.	13	.	1,032	.	2,058

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.										DANGEROUS LUNATICS.										COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
AND SEXES.										AGES AND SEXES.											
21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and up- wards.		TOTAL.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and up- wards.		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.
850	346	85	65	86	47	618	492	.	1	1	1	3	2	.	2	4	4	.	.	8	10
96	61	19	10	27	18	185	109	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	4	1	.	.	9	2
21	5	3	2	2	2	36	14	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	
63	16	11	3	8	.	102	20	.	.	.	2	5	2	4	4	2	.	.	.	11	8
86	21	5	7	5	4	57	33	.	.	3	3	6	1	1	3	5	3	.	.	15	10
209	99	44	17	35	23	391	165	1	.	2	.	6	5	8	1	1	4	.	.	18	10
102	271	52	182	10	23	273	578	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	
46	12	8	3	15	3	125	23	.	.	2	3	7	6	2	2	5	2	.	.	16	13
65	55	20	14	18	6	125	84	.	.	1	.	8	4	2	2	5	2	.	.	16	8
96	198	35	29	29	15	279	276	1	.	.	.	5	4	3	3	1	4	2	.	12	11
412	.	136	.	76	.	1,092	.	.	.	5	.	19	.	18	.	13	.	.	.	55	
.	941	.	437	.	120	.	1,878	.	.	.	.	7	.	18	.	17	.	.	.	.	54
42	12	2	2	6	4	67	20	1	.	.	1	9	1	3	.	4	6	.	.	17	8
38	17	14	4	12	.	94	40	1	.	.	.	5	3	3	3	1	.	.	.	10	6
32	99	14	11	3	6	98	125	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	1	2	2	.	.	4	7
96	40	17	6	9	5	217	67	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3
14	84	5	6	4	3	36	95	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	2
24	92	15	2	3	5	66	119	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	3
20	5	5	2	8	1	59	11	.	1	1	1	2	5	1	.	1	4	.	.	5	11
1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	3	2
9	10	8	3	4	2	69	32	.	.	1	.	2	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	8	1
69	9	17	1	9	2	117	19	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	
48	11	8	2	4	8	112	44	.	.	1	1	4	.	1	2	6	5	.	.	12	8
60	52	72	64	40	16	249	186	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	30	11	6	11	10	109	53	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	6	1
50	3	7	2	4	6	97	14	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
21	38	5	6	4	8	42	58	.	.	2	1	4	2	4	2	4	.	.	.	14	5
6	4	1	5	4	2	22	12	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
136	87	21	8	22	10	232	73	2	.	.	3	5	8	3	3	6	7	.	.	16	21
31	34	7	2	6	8	58	59	.	.	.	2	3	5	1	1	4	3	.	.	8	11
68	31	20	11	10	20	100	62	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	.	3	2	.	.	11	4
42	11	14	9	12	2	89	26	.	.	.	1	3	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	7	4
64	31	8	9	13	4	120	61	.	.	.	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	.	.	7	9
62	4	12	1	8	9	116	19	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	3	3
36	16	11	7	7	1	100	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
87	71	42	16	18	11	268	158	.	.	.	.	4	1	7	6	.	1	.	.	11	8
75	20	21	10	27	6	189	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	
13	11	8	4	3	4	67	23	.	.	.	.	5	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	7	3
33	95	4	16	8	23	64	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
116	21	10	4	18	5	151	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	4	2
39	26	12	7	15	5	92	40	.	.	3	.	4	1	3	1	3	2	.	.	13	4
18	12	2	5	14	5	56	28	.	.	1	.	2	4	1	1	3	4	.	.	7	9
2891		811		619		6440		6		25		128		95		92		2		348	
2,961		1,000		452		5387		2		32		81		66		83				264	
5,842		1,811		1,071		11,827		8		57		209		161		175		2		612	
Total Males.																					
Total Females.																					
Total M. and F.																					

[continued.]

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

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER REVENUE LAWS.															
	AGES AND SEXES.															
	Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		TOTAL.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,					1	2	2	3			3	6			1	
Armagh,									2		2					
Carlow,																
Cavan,					1				1		2					
Clare,			1		3	2	1	1	5		9	4			2	
Cork County,						2		1	1	2	1	5			10	
" City,																
Donegal,	1		5		7	2	2		15	5	30	7				
Down,							1				1					
Dublin County,	1								1		2					
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.,					3		1		2		6					9
Grangegorman P.,																
Fermanagh,					2				1	1	3	1				1
Galway County,					1		1				2					
" Town,			1								1				5	
Kerry,			1		3	1		3	1	4	5	8			7	
Kildare, Naas,									1		1					
" Athy,																
Kilkenny County,															1	
" City,					1						1					
King's,																
Leitrim,					1		1			1	2	1				
Limerick County,	1		3		1		2	2	3	3	10	5				4
" City,					1						1					
Londonderry,	1		2		2				2		7					
Longford,															3	3
Louth, Dundalk,																
" Drogheda,																
Mayo,		2	3		6	1	1	1	4	1	14	5				
Meath,							1	5			1	5				
Monaghan,															12	
Queen's,																
Roscommon,									1		1				1	2
Sligo,	1		1		4		1			1	10	1				
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1						1				2		1		3	
Tipperary, Clonmel,														2	31	2
Tyrone,			2		1		2	2	6	5	11	7				
Waterford County,																
" City,					1						1					
Westmeath,	1						1		1		3				14	
Wexford,						1	1	1	2	3	3	5			2	2
Wicklow,															2	
Total Males,	7		18		39		19		52		135		8		100	
Total Females,		2		1		11		19		27		60				23
Total M. and F.,	9		19		50		38		70		195		3		123	

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Classes of Crime.

UNDER POOR LAW ACT.										COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.										COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
AGES AND SEXES.										AGES.										
17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		TOTAL.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years..		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.			TOTAL
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	
1	.	4	.	5	1	4	.	15	1	3	7	66	10	1	87	Antrim.				
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	.	.	13	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	Clare.
15	11	8	10	2	3	1	.	42	24	.	7	23	6	.	36	Cork County.				
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	17	6	.	27	" City.
1	.	4	4	1	2	.	.	6	6	.	2	5	.	.	2	Donegal.				
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	27	1	.	7	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	Dublin County.
.	.	6	.	5	.	4	.	15	.	.	14	58	6	3	81	Dublin City:				
.	58	.	13	.	2	.	2	.	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
.	.	2	2	.	2	.	1	2	6	.	1	.	.	.	1	Grangegorman P.				
.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	Fermanagh.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
4	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	19	6	.	2	3	.	.	5	Kerry.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	39	Kildare, Naas.
4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	1	.	8	" Athy.
3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	Kilkenny County.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	3	2	.	.	6	" City.
.	1	3	2	4	1	.	.	7	4	.	.	5	.	.	5	King's.				
1	7	2	8	2	4	1	2	6	25	.	1	3	.	.	4	Leitrim.				
.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	1	8	19	.	.	10	Limerick County.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	" City.
8	1	4	4	.	1	.	.	15	9	.	2	2	1	.	15	Londonderry.				
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	12	5	1	.	5	Longford.
1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	6	17	1	.	18	Louth, Dundalk.				
.	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	.	1	8	.	.	24	" Drogheda.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	2	.	9	Mayo.
1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	17	.	.	3	5	.	.	15	Meath.				
2	3	.	5	.	1	.	.	3	11	.	3	10	.	.	8	Monaghan.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	13	Queen's.
2	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	.	4	Roscommon.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	Sligo.
4	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	40	5	.	5	6	1	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh				
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	5	6	.	.	12	Tipperary, Clonmel				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	Tyrone.
8	.	3	6	1	4	.	1	26	11	.	1	9	1	.	1	Waterford County.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	11	" City.
3	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	4	.	3	5	.	.	4	Westmeath.				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	3	2	.	.	8	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	Wicklow.
00	88	64	63	29	24	18	10	274	208	4	116	404	37	10	571	Total Males.				
148		127		58		28		482			571				571	Total Females.				
																Total M. and F.				

[continued.]

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

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.														DRUNKARDS.							
	AGES AND SEXES.														AGES AND							
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and up- wards.		TOTAL.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,			4		1	1	7	1	3	8	8	7	23	17	2	3			136	277	92	115
Armagh,			2				2				2	3	6	3			23	17	43	50	28	25
Carlow,			1	1	4	1	1	2	2		5	1	13	5					75	12	27	8
Cavan,						1		3	2	1	3	1	9			2	1		57	73	22	3
Clare,			1	1	3	2	4	12	3	2	4	1	15	18			1		16	5	9	3
Cork County,	2		43		24	1	6	2	2	3	2	6	78	12	1		2	1	22	9	4	3
City,	5	2	64	3	30	6	9	7	8	6	7	6	123	30								
Donegal,					2		3	4	1	4	2	2	8	10			3		8	15		9
Down,					1		3	4			4	4	8	8			1		26	21	22	5
Dublin County,	5	2	27	10	11	13	14	42	10	14	13	15	80	96		1	12	8	47	116	21	12
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	14		85		36		51		15		50		251				31		190		135	
Grangegorman P.,		9		54		74		206		101		105		549		10		131		937		368
Fermanagh,																	3	2	34	22	8	8
Galway County,							5	3	2				7	3					7	6	1	11
" Town,	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	22	15	31	2		4	7	36	102	33	18
Kerry,		3	2	1	1	2		15		7	1	6	4	34			15	10	41	40	30	14
Kildare, Naas,							4					2	5	2					28	68	10	7
" Athy,			8		3		1				1		8				3	7	31	54	13	4
Kilkenny County,			3	1	5		2	4	1		1	2	12	7	1		4	1	12	1	6	1
" City,			2	3	6	11	5	18	2		3		18	32					40	49	24	23
King's,			7		1	1	3	2	4	2	1	1	16	6			8	4	34	12	16	8
Leitrim,					1	1	1	6					1	7		2	4	11	47	24	9	4
Limerick County,	1		11	1	3	2		4				3	15	10	1		9		29	5	12	1
" City,	4	6	2	6	3	8		2	6	8	11	19	26	49			136	124	136	172	132	32
Londonderry,			2		1		1						4		4	1	25	28	42	118	32	10
Longford,				3	2	14	1	15		4		2	3	38					49	5	27	7
Louth, Dundalk,		3					1	2		3	3		4	8			12	13	29	74	18	14
" Drogheda,							1	2				1	1	3	2		7	1	29	4	2	3
Mayo,							4	2	3	1	1	1	8	4			8	9	26	37	20	15
Meath,							1				1		2				5		25	17	23	10
Monaghan,																			17	24	3	2
Queen's,											2		2						54	26	40	20
Roscommon,							1						2	1	1		8		52	3	26	5
Sligo,	1	1	1		4	1	2	6		1	9	15	17	24			7		8	2	4	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	1	9	1	5	2	3		1	2	3	1	22	7	2	2	37	3	187	32	45	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	1	34	2	24	12	4	11	10	2	2	1	75	20	6	1	70	9	244	37	181	24
Tyrone,			1		5	13	3	25	3	8	1	7	13	53	1		17	5	24	11	22	3
Waterford County,			23		11		2		2	1			38	1			2	3	3	4	2	3
" City,			10	1	7					4	1	2	18	7			28	93	84	142	47	32
Westmeath,						3	88	1	14	5	6	9	108				2		122	26	31	18
Wexford,			4		2	1	4	11		3	2	1	12	16	1		3		54	8	21	8
Wicklow,			2		2		1				2	1	7	1			19		65	2	26	
Total Males,	35		352		202		159		81		155		684		24		531		2,159		1,246	
Total Females,		29		90		169		510		202		249		1,249		22		496		2,643		846
Total M. and F.,	64		442		371		669		283		404		2,283		46		1,027		4,802		2,092	

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Classes of Crime.

ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.																					
SEXES.				AGES AND SEXES.																COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
41 Years and up- wards.		Could not be ascer- tained.		TOTAL.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and up- wards.		Could not be ascer- tained.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
100	58	.	.	330	460	1	1	27	5	11	5	40	29	16	13	11	11	.	.	112	64
19	21	.	.	113	113	.	.	2	2	10	7	34	20	21	13	19	11	.	.	86	53
14	.	.	.	116	20	.	1	4	1	3	5	30	16	7	5	6	9	.	.	50	37
23	3	.	.	104	80	.	.	.	.	1	2	34	14	7	4	5	1	.	.	47	21
4	2	.	.	30	10	.	.	8	.	9	3	32	27	9	10	6	3	.	.	64	43
4	1	.	.	33	14	1	.	4	1	16	9	35	14	6	4	9	5	.	.	71	33
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	16	9	11	4	2	4	4	.	.	29	33
10	5	.	.	25	29	.	.	3	1	7	1	18	8	11	3	2	4	.	.	41	17
21	7	.	.	70	33	.	.	14	3	25	5	36	19	18	7	11	15	.	.	114	49
22	11	.	.	102	148	3	.	11	1	15	7	23	17	12	2	4	5	.	.	68	32
151	.	.	.	516	.	3	.	52	.	79	.	140	.	55	.	46	.	13	.	388	.
241	.	.	.	1,685	.	.	.	15	.	51	.	141	.	54	.	30	.	4	.	295	.
1	1	.	.	46	33	.	.	2	1	3	6	50	11	10	5	6	.	.	71	23	
1	.	.	.	9	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	10	8	1	.	.	4	.	29	15
27	4	.	.	108	131	.	1	18	.	6	2	38	19	4	6	4	2	.	.	65	30
23	.	.	.	109	64	1	.	10	1	22	5	31	26	7	9	14	7	.	.	85	48
13	9	.	.	51	84	.	.	2	.	2	.	74	34	14	8	5	4	.	.	97	46
9	7	.	.	56	72	1	.	2	.	5	7	38	21	8	3	8	4	.	.	62	35
3	1	.	.	26	4	.	.	5	1	19	5	14	8	4	4	10	6	.	.	52	24
30	17	.	.	94	89	.	.	.	.	34	.	25	26	33	13	26	2	7	.	114	41
6	1	.	.	64	25	.	.	9	.	9	8	29	10	3	5	.	.	.	.	50	23
18	1	.	.	78	42	.	.	2	.	7	1	18	10	2	3	5	1	.	.	34	15
8	.	.	.	59	6	.	.	7	1	33	8	41	23	4	6	11	6	.	.	96	44
99	34	.	.	503	362	.	.	16	14	192	185	222	228	244	169	342	229	4	2	1,020	827
34	11	.	.	137	163	1	1	22	14	29	4	43	24	8	9	9	10	.	.	112	62
15	1	.	.	103	26	1	.	18	3	29	7	61	19	23	5	16	4	.	.	148	38
41	23	.	.	95	112	.	.	7	.	17	5	33	8	9	4	10	1	.	.	76	18
20	15	.	.	76	76	.	.	3	1	4	.	11	6	3	2	3	1	.	.	24	10
22	2	.	.	75	29	1	3	4	1	14	11	51	8	18	8	8	1	154	21	250	53
11	8	.	.	35	35	.	.	2	16	1	25	13	5	1	7	1	.	.	53	18	
47	20	.	.	141	66	1	.	5	2	1	5	32	3	8	5	4	3	.	.	51	18
13	1	.	.	100	9	.	.	10	2	4	6	27	3	8	9	8	7	11	.	68	32
6	3	.	.	25	6	.	.	3	.	9	.	25	3	8	1	2	3	.	.	47	7
11	1	.	.	61	10	.	.	11	1	16	3	27	10	8	2	10	4	.	.	72	20
27	4	.	.	248	42	.	.	16	2	23	12	71	9	17	6	16	8	.	.	143	37
101	19	.	.	602	90	1	.	54	14	79	30	95	80	34	21	17	11	.	.	280	156
20	9	.	.	93	28	.	.	2	1	17	8	15	17	9	3	11	2	.	.	54	31
3	2	.	.	10	13	.	.	3	1	6	3	10	2	4	8	2	.	.	25	14	
45	22	14	.	218	289	1	.	18	1	25	2	4	8	4	4	2	3	.	.	54	18
32	12	.	.	187	51	.	.	2	.	11	2	18	20	3	1	7	2	.	.	41	25
31	6	.	.	110	17	.	1	6	1	5	.	21	20	8	6	4	4	.	.	44	32
9	.	.	.	119	2	.	.	3	.	4	2	11	9	3	3	6	3	.	.	27	17
103	.	14	.	5077	.	16	.	385	.	324	.	1618	.	687	.	695	.	189	.	4414	.
583	.	.	.	4590	.	8	.	93	.	439	.	1009	.	447	.	427	.	31	.	2454	.
1,686	14	.	.	9,667	.	24	.	478	.	1,303	.	2,627	.	1,134	.	1,122	.	220	.	6,868	.
Total Males.																					
Total Females.																					
Total M. and F.																					

[SUMMARY.]

SUMMARY of TABLE IV.—AGES and SEXES of the Prisoners Committed to the several
by Classes

CLASSES OF CRIME.	AGES.							
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.	
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons, . . .	1	.	174	69	282	146	485	247
Misdemeanants, . . .	.	.	51	9	134	26	404	72
Criminal Lunatics, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Offenders under Larceny Act, . . .	31	5	770	188	621	285	579	817
Misdemeanants, . . .	13	.	811	221	1,295	763	2,801	2,051
Dangerous Lunatics, . . .	.	.	6	2	25	32	128	81
Under Revenue Laws, . . .	.	.	7	2	18	1	39	11
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	3	.	100	23	60	88	64	63
Courts Martial and Deserters, . . .	.	.	4	.	116	.	404	.
Under Vagrant Acts, . . .	35	29	352	90	202	169	159	510
Drunkards, . . .	.	.	24	22	531	496	2,150	2,643
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, and Discharged, . . .	16	8	356	86	749	411	1,443	915
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1857, . . .	.	.	29	7	75	28	175	94
Total Males,	99	.	2,684	.	4,108	.	8,974	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	42	.	719	.	2,445	.	8,405
Total Males and Females,	141		3,403		6,553		17,379	

County and Town Gaols, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1857, of Crime.

AGES.									CLASSES OF CRIME.
31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTALS.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	CONVICTED.
141	107	102	80	3	.	1,138	640	1,787	Felons,
132	29	103	24	5	1	919	161	1,080	Misdemeanants,
3	1	2	.	.	.	9	2	11	Criminal Lunatics,
264	334	206	233	.	.	2,471	1,862	4,333	Offenders under Larceny Act,
811	1,000	619	452	.	.	6,440	5,887	11,827	Misdemeanants,
95	66	92	88	2	.	348	284	612	Dangerous Lunatics,
19	19	52	27	.	.	135	60	195	Under Revenue Laws, Summary.
29	24	18	10	.	.	274	208	482	Under Poor Law Act, "
37	.	10	.	.	.	571	.	571	Courts Martial and Deserters, "
81	202	155	249	.	.	984	1,249	2,233	Under Vagrant Acts, "
1,246	846	1,103	583	14	.	5,077	4,590	9,667	Drunkards, "
633	410	664	305	189	31	4,050	2,256	6,306	{ Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, & Discharged.
54	37	31	32	.	.	364	198	562	Remaining for Trial on Dec. 31, 1857.
3,545	.	3,157	.	213	.	22,780	.	.	Total Males.
.	3,075	.	2,168	.	32	.	16,886	.	Total Females.
6,620		5,325		245				39,666	Total Males and Females.

TABLE V.—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 as- certained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	6		7	2					4	3			17	5
Armagh,	5	2	6	3	1	2	1		9	9			22	16
Carlow,	2		1	1					9	16			12	17
Cavan,	4	1	4	3					8	9			16	18
Clare,	3		1	1	1				5	8			10	4
Cork County, . .	31	6	8	6	16	5	12	7	47	27			114	51
" City,	35	20	10	21	8	10	6	6	4	5	2	2	65	64
Donegal,	5	1		2					8	5			13	8
Down,	13	3	8	10	2	1			2	10			25	24
Dublin County, .	11	1	6	3	4		1		10	2			32	6
Dublin City :														
Richmond B.,	111		24		1		10		29				175	
Grangegorman P.,		30		40						46				116
Fermanagh, . . .	3	1	2	4			1		2	7			8	12
Galway County, .	4	2	1	4	5				30				40	6
" Town,			1		1		2		1	2			5	2
Kerry,	10	2	2	1		3	2	2	3	12			17	20
Kildare, Naas, . .	8	4	3	1					29	11			40	16
" Athy,	5	1	3	3					23				31	4
Kilkenny County, .	4		1	2	4	1			3	9			12	12
" City,					2		3		3				8	
King's,	6		14	2	5	3	7	1	6	2			38	8
Leitrim,		1	1	1					5	5			6	7
Limerick County, .	1		1						4					
" City,	4	1	2	4	1	2		4	1	4			8	15
Londonderry, . .	13		12	6	2	1	4		3	2			34	9
Longford,	8	1	3	1	3			2	2				16	4
Louth, Dundalk, .	3	3		1					6	4			9	8
" Drogheda, . .									1	1			1	1
Mayo,	2	1	3	2	1		5	3	27	15			38	21
Meath,	5		2	3					8	3			15	6
Monaghan,	3		2	1	5	8	1	3	3				14	12
Queen's,	12	2	5	12	3	1	1			5	3		34	20
Roscommon, . . .	7	1	2	2	5				10	4			18	7
Sligo,	3	2	1		1	1	1	2	2	3			8	8
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	10		2	1	6	2			6	7			24	10
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	21	3	17	1					49	31			87	35
Tyrone,	6	1	2	7	4	4			1	2			13	14
Waterford County, .	2	3	6	5	10	2	2	1	2	8			22	19
" City,	6		3	1			1	2	2	5			12	8
Westmeath,	4			1					11	8			15	9
Wexford,	15	5	8	4	3		8	1	9	15			43	25
Wicklow,	2		4	3	3	1	6	3					15	7
Total Males, . . .	393		178		97		74		391		5		1,188	
Total Females, . .		98		165		47		37		300		2		649
Total M. and F., .	491		343		144		111		691		7		1,787	

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.														COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not as- certained.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
40	2	20	5	.	.	.	.	11	6	.	.	71	13	Antrim.
8	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	Armagh.
3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	13	1	Carlow.
3	3	.	Cavan.	
5	.	3	4	1	1	3	.	7	4	.	.	19	9	Clare.	
17	.	5	.	5	1	4	.	17	.	.	.	48	1	Cork County.	
5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	" City.
12	16	1	.	.	28	1	Donegal.	
17	2	3	3	2	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	24	7	Down.	
4	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	11	1	Dublin County.	
80	.	8	.	1	.	4	.	12	.	.	.	55	.	Dublin City:	
4	10	.	17	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	44	.	Richmond B.
2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	11	1	Grangegorman P.	
2	.	3	2	3	6	.	.	22	10	.	.	30	18	Fermanagh.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	8	1	Galway County.
23	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	83	.	" Town.	
6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	14	2	Kerry.
21	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	1	Kildare, Naas.
7	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	35	1	" Athy.	
2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	11	1	Kilkenny County.	
2	.	5	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	" City.
8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	14	.	King's.
42	3	12	7	.	.	.	.	24	15	.	.	78	25	Leitrim.
2	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	6	4	Limerick County.	
14	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	28	1	" City.	
2	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	Londonderry.	
3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	10	2	Longford.	
2	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	Louth, Dundalk.	
3	2	4	.	2	.	15	1	58	2	.	.	10	.	" Drogheda.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	82	5	Mayo.	
6	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	Meath.
13	.	4	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	5	1	10	4	Monaghan.	
12	.	5	.	3	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	24	3	Queen's.	
9	.	5	.	2	.	.	1	6	1	.	.	23	.	Roscommon.	
25	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	22	2	Sligo.
3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	41	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
18	.	5	2	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12	.	Tipperary, Clonmel.	
2	.	4	.	2	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	28	2	Tyrone.	
6	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	12	3	Waterford County.	
9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	8	2	" City.
13	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	Westmeath.
2	.	1	1	.	.	9	1	4	1	.	.	21	1	Wexford.	
403	.	142	.	46	.	51	.	272	.	5	.	919	2	Wicklow.	
20	.	47	.	13	.	6	.	74	.	1	.	161	.	Total Males.	
423	.	189	.	59	.	57	.	346	.	6	.	1,080	.	Total Females.	
														Total M. and F.	

[continued.
f 2

TABLE V. *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 im- perfectly.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	43	14	80	68	.	.	.	.	53	50
Armagh,	1	.	.	.	1	14	4	5	19	2	4	2	2	9	17
Carlow,	4	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	6	13
Cavan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	11
Clare,	4	3	5	5	5	5	.	.	5	4
Cork County, . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	10	17	9	7	16	7	4	57	59
" City,	48	6	23	18	23	15	16	12	5	8
Donegal,	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	0
Down,	10	4	6	10	2	2	.	.	8	15
Dublin County,	40	19	16	13	13	3	8	1	20	13
Dublin City:
RichmondBridewell,	337	.	90	.	24	.	10	.	238	.
Grangegorman P.,	1	.	1	.	104	.	232	.	.	.	.	242	.
Fermanagh,	4	.	2	4	1	5	3	2	6	6
Galway County,	7	2	3	4	.	5	.	.	53	50
" Town,	5	.	20	3	5	.	3	.	4	14
Kerry,	13	2	2	2	2	4	10	6	5	4
Kildare, Naas,	3	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	25	17
" Athy,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	19	20
Kilkenny County,	5	1	7	4	4	2	1	2	14	17
" City,	1	2	7	10	4	.	14	8	18	.
King's,	1	.	3	2	7	3	1	5	9	12
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Limerick County,	1	.	1	.	6	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	12	23
" City,	84	22	96	26	52	18	40	18	151	83
Londonderry,	7	.	7	18	2	10	1	2	7	9
Longford,	2	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	4	9
Louth, Dundalk,	5	2	8	2	2	.	3	.	8	9
" Drogheda,	2	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	2	7
Mayo,	1	3	.	1
Meath,	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	4
Monaghan,	2	.	6	2	2	5	.	.	.	1
Queen's,	10	3	6	8	.	3	.	5	3	15
Roscommon,	4	2	2	.	.	1	3	.	9	1
Sligo,	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	1
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	4	9	11	6	3	7	5	9	24
Tipperary, Clonmel,	14	3	24	8	.	.	.	.	50	54
Tyrone,	5	2	2	6	4	2	.	.	6	3
Waterford County,	5	1	9	3	7	4	6	2	5	20
" City,	10	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	15	6
Westmeath,	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	13
Wexford,	1	.	1	.	10	9	3	9	5	4	13	11	20	24
Wicklow,	2	.	.	2	2	4	5	7	.	.
Total Males, . .	4	.	1	.	4	.	9	.	750	228	478	519	185	115	167	96	883	908
Total Females,	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F., .	4	.	2	.	5	.	11	.	978	.	997	.	300	.	263	.	1,786	.

the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.														MISDEMEANANTS.										COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Not ascer- tained.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Know Spelling.		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.	M.	F.								
.	.	176	132	265	31	227	225	.	.	.	.	126	236	.	.	618	492	Antrim.			
.	.	32	46	61	1	38	26	6	7	2	1	78	71	.	.	185	109	Armagh.							
.	.	11	18	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	33	11	.	.	36	14	Carlow.			
.	.	10	11	32	.	24	3	.	.	.	.	46	17	.	.	102	20	Cavan.			
.	.	19	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	33	.	.	57	33	Clare.	
2	.	107	98	112	38	53	20	47	11	27	13	152	83	.	.	301	165	Cork County.							
.	.	117	59	97	65	60	98	40	73	32	37	40	305	4	.	273	578	" City.							
.	.	10	9	25	1	10	4	.	.	.	.	90	18	.	.	125	23	Donegal.			
.	.	26	31	57	13	26	29	9	0	.	.	33	36	.	.	125	84	Down.							
.	.	97	49	108	82	34	58	33	14	16	.	93	122	.	.	279	276	Dublin County.							
.	.	699	578	573	236	101	704	15	.	6	.	397	998	.	.	1,092	1,878	Dublin City:							
.	.	16	17	20	1	10	4	3	1	5	.	29	14	.	.	67	20	Richmond B.							
.	.	60	70	11	3	4	2	3	.	.	.	76	35	.	.	94	40	Grangegorman P.							
.	.	37	17	22	7	17	15	6	9	9	2	39	92	.	.	93	125	Fermanagh.							
.	.	32	18	81	6	18	10	31	9	44	23	43	19	.	.	217	67	Galway County.							
.	.	32	20	10	8	3	12	.	.	.	.	23	75	.	.	36	95	" Town.			
.	.	21	23	19	9	5	22	.	4	.	.	42	84	.	.	66	119	Kerry.							
6	1	31	26	20	.	6	1	11	1	5	.	17	9	.	.	59	11	Kildare, Naas.							
.	.	45	21	.	.	8	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	0	" Athy.							
.	.	21	22	8	2	6	5	9	7	16	6	24	9	6	3	69	32	Kilkenny County.							
.	.	6	3	43	1	17	1	.	.	.	.	57	17	.	.	117	19	" City.			
.	.	21	28	30	2	14	7	.	.	.	.	68	35	.	.	112	44	King's.			
.	.	432	172	46	14	84	21	28	32	26	36	65	83	.	.	249	186	Leitrim.							
.	.	24	39	35	.	37	19	11	13	5	3	21	18	.	.	109	53	Limerick County.							
.	.	10	18	30	2	23	4	11	3	6	.	27	5	.	.	97	14	" City.							
.	.	21	13	14	3	7	3	2	2	.	.	19	50	.	.	42	58	Louth; Dundalk.							
.	.	7	9	10	.	5	2	1	2	1	2	5	6	.	.	22	12	" Drogheda.							
.	.	1	4	59	4	4	2	.	121	36	.	48	31	.	.	232	73	Mayo.							
.	.	8	5	13	3	9	10	2	3	.	15	34	28	.	.	68	59	Meath.							
.	.	10	8	22	.	45	13	25	36	.	.	8	13	.	.	100	62	Monaghan.							
.	.	19	34	26	3	17	9	4	1	3	2	39	11	.	.	89	26	Queen's.							
.	.	18	4	56	3	13	6	18	3	3	.	35	49	.	.	120	61	Roscommon.							
.	.	9	1	53	.	19	5	14	1	4	2	26	11	.	.	116	19	Sligo.							
.	.	41	47	26	4	15	6	18	.	5	1	36	10	.	.	100	27	Tipperary, Nenagh.							
.	.	88	65	67	10	38	16	.	.	.	.	163	132	.	.	268	158	Tipperary, Clonmel.			
.	.	17	15	82	3	46	26	21	11	2	.	38	24	.	.	189	64	Tyrone.							
.	.	32	30	7	3	12	8	20	5	15	1	13	6	.	.	67	23	Waterford County.							
.	.	31	7	16	9	9	23	.	9	2	8	37	80	.	21	64	150	" City.							
.	.	17	13	47	4	18	3	.	.	.	.	86	23	.	.	151	30	Westmeath.			
.	.	51	57	20	5	12	9	2	.	16	4	42	22	.	.	92	40	Wexford.							
.	.	9	13	31	2	6	12	2	2	17	12	.	.	.	.	56	28	Wicklow.			
8	1	2,471	1,832	2,252	582	1,096	1,445	388	265	389	204	2,305	2,867	10	24	6,440	5,387	Total Males.							
.	.	9	4,393	2,834	2,541	653	598	5,172	34	11,837								Total Females.							
																		Total M. and F.							

[continued,

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

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY													
	DANGEROUS LUNATICS.													
	Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not as- certained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	4	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	8	10
Armagh,	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	9	2
Carlow, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2
Cavan,	6	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	1	11	8
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	10	.	.	15	10
Cork County,	7	1	3	.	.	.	1	1	7	8	.	.	18	10
" City,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Donegal,	5	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	8	11	.	.	16	13
Down,	8	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	16	8
Dublin County, . . .	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	7	12	11
Dublin City:														
Richmond B., . . .	41	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	55	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	18	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	1	.	64
Fermanagh,	6	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	8	4	.	.	17	8
Galway County, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	10	6
" Town,	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	4	7
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	3
Kildare, Nsas, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	2
" Athy,	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	3
Kilkenny County, . .	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	8	.	.	5	11
" City, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
King's,	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	8	1
Leitrim,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Limerick County, . .	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	1	2	12	8
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	1
Longford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Louth, Dundalk, . .	7	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	14	6
" Drogheda,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	21	16	21
Meath,	3	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	8	11
Monaghan,	3	1	6	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	4
Queen's,	3	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	4
Rosecommon, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	9	7	9
Sligo,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	9	3
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	8	.	.	11	8
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford County, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	7	3
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	2
Wexford,	8	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	13	4
Wicklow,	6	3	1	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	9
Total Males,	145	.	41	.	5	.	2	.	112	.	43	.	348	.
Total Females, . . .	.	43	.	47	.	4	.	3	.	119	.	48	.	204
Total M. and F. . .	188		88		9		5		231		91		612	

the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.												COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
UNDER REVENUE LAWS.													
Read and Wrote.		Read imper- fectly.		Know Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
2	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	Antrim.	
2	2	.	Armagh.	
1	1	.	2	.	Carlow.	
.	9	4	9	4	Cavan.	
.	Clare.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	5	Cork County.	
8	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	20	6	30	7	" City.	
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Donegal.	
.	2	.	Down.	
.	Dublin County.	
6	6	.	Dublin City:	
1	Richmond B.	
2	2	1	3	1	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Fermanagh.	
.	1	.	Galway County.	
2	1	1	1	2	6	5	8	" Town.	
1	1	.	Kerry.	
1	Kildare, Naas.	
1	" Athy.	
.	Kilkenny County.	
.	1	.	" City.	
.	King's.	
3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	Leitrim.	
1	6	5	10	5	Limerick County.	
3	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	" City.	
.	7	.	Londonderry.	
.	Longford.	
.	Louth, Dundalk.	
3	.	1	.	.	.	7	5	3	.	14	5	" Drogheda.	
1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	5	Mayo.	
.	Meath.	
.	Monaghan.	
.	Queen's.	
2	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Roscommon.	
2	2	1	10	1	Sligo.	
.	2	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
4	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	5	11	7	Tipperary, Clonmel.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.	
1	1	.	Waterford County.	
.	2	.	3	.	" City.	
1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	.	3	5	Westmeath.	
.	Wexford.	
.	Wicklow.	
49	3	18	10	3	1	9	8	56	38	135	60	Total Males.	
52		28		4		17		94		195		Total Females.	
												Total M. and F.	

[continued.]

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

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER POOR LAW ACT.												COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.					
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.	Read imperfectly.	Knew Spelling.	Knew Alphabet.	Wholly illiterate.	TOTAL.
Antrim,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Armagh,	5	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	15	1	40	24	.	.	23	87
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	8	13
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Cork County,	9	3	6	2	5	2	2	5	20	12	42	24	23	5	.	3	5	36
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	8	3	.	.	27
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	2
Down,	1	1	3	3	.	1	.	.	2	1	6	6	5	.	.	.	2	7
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	18	3	.	.	18	39
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	15	.	46	11	.	.	24	81
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	55	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	84	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	1
Galway County,	2	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	1
" Town,	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Kerry,	6	.	1	1	5	1	5	2	2	2	19	6	.	.	1	2	2	5
Kildare, Naas, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	5	.	.	14	39
" Athy, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	3	8
Kilkenny County,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	2	3
" City, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	2	1	2	.	.	5
King's, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	3	2	7	4	3	2	.	.	.	5
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	4
Limerick County,	4	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	17	6	25	4	.	.	.	6	10
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	4	.	9	27
Londonderry,	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	4	2	.	5	15
Longford,	6	3	5	2	2	3	.	.	2	1	15	9	1	.	.	1	3	5
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	10	1	1	.	6	18
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	7	2	4	24
Mayo, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	3	3	3	1	.	.	5	9
Meath, . . . . .	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	7	2	.	.	6	15
Monaghan,	2	.	10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	6	2	.	.	8
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	1	.	4	13
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	8	3	11	3	.	.	.	1	4
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	1	5
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	6	1	15	2	.	.	.	.	19	2	40	5	6	1	.	.	5	12
Tyrone,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	4	.	1	11
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	2	11	1
Westmeath,	18	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	10	26	11	1	1	.	.	2	4
Wexford, . . . . .	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	3	3	.	1	1	8
Wicklow,	2	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	1	.	2	.	5
Total Males,	83	.	68	.	27	.	16	.	80	.	274	.	262	105	29	13	162	571
Total Females, . . . . .	.	77	.	39	.	13	.	11	.	63	.	208	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.,	160		107		40		27		143		482		571					

the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.														COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Read and Wrote.		Read im- perfectly.		Know Spelling.		Know Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not as- certained.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
2	.	15	7	.	.	.	.	6	10	.	.	23	17	Antrim.	
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	6	3	Armagh.	
.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	13	5	Carlow.	
.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	1	9	Cavan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	18	.	.	15	18	Clare.	
25	1	10	.	11	.	5	.	27	11	.	.	78	12	Cork County.	
50	2	29	1	9	4	7	1	24	18	4	4	123	30	" City.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	10	.	.	8	10	Donegal.	
3	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	8	8	Down.	
24	36	28	24	3	5	4	3	21	28	.	.	80	96	Dublin County.	
78	.	44	.	8	.	.	.	121	.	.	.	251	.	Dublin City.	
.	112	.	161	.	1	.	.	.	275	.	.	.	549	Richmond B.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	7	3	Fermanagh.	
1	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	9	30	.	.	15	31	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.	
.	3	.	6	1	4	1	5	2	16	.	.	4	34	Kerry.	
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	Kildare, Naas.	
2	1	3	1	2	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	8	.	" Athy.	
.	2	5	5	3	4	2	6	4	5	.	.	12	7	Kilkenny County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	15	.	.	13	32	" City.	
.	.	3	.	2	1	4	2	3	1	4	2	16	6	King's.	
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	1	7	Leitrim.	
4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	9	.	.	15	10	Limerick County.	
4	1	6	2	3	2	6	9	7	35	.	.	26	49	" City.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	Londonderry.	
2	3	1	13	.	.	.	6	.	16	.	.	3	38	Longford.	
1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	4	8	Louth, Dundalk.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	3	" Drogheda.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	2	.	.	8	4	Mayo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	Queen's.	
5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	11	.	.	16	11	Roscommon.	
3	1	3	1	.	1	.	1	11	20	.	.	17	24	Sligo.	
2	.	9	1	5	1	1	.	5	5	.	.	22	7	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
16	3	16	5	.	.	.	.	43	21	.	.	75	29	Tipperary, Clonmel.	
6	6	5	20	.	11	.	1	2	15	.	.	13	53	Tyrone.	
6	.	10	.	15	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	38	1	Waterford County.	
7	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	18	7	" City.	
1	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	8	96	.	.	9	108	Westmeath.	
2	2	3	5	.	2	3	1	4	6	.	.	12	16	Wexford.	
6	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	Wicklow.	
258	184	202	272	66	36	43	38	407	713	8	6	984	1,249	Total Males.	
442		474		102		81		1,120		14		2,233		Total Females.	
														Total M. and F.	

[continued.]

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

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DRUNKARDS.													
	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,	156	39	91	101	18	22	10	12	83	320	.	.	330	460
Armagh,	20	8	18	20	.	.	.	.	47	51	.	.	113	113
Carlow,	35	2	20	1	.	.	.	.	61	17	.	.	116	20
Cavan,	18	3	4	9	.	.	.	.	82	68	.	.	104	80
Clare, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	10	.	.	30	10
Cork County, . .	10	3	4	5	3	1	.	2	16	3	.	.	33	14
" City,	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	19	27	.	.	25	29
Donegal,	27	1	11	6	.	.	.	.	32	26	.	.	70	38
Down,	37	57	16	25	1	3	.	.	48	63	.	.	102	143
Dublin County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond B., .	289	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	194	.	.	.	516	.
Grangegorman P.,	627	.	440	.	.	.	.	.	618	.	.	.	1,685	.
Fermanagh, . .	10	6	16	10	3	1	5	1	12	16	.	.	46	33
Galway County, .	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	15	.	.	9	17
" Town,	35	1	15	22	3	11	3	.	52	97	.	.	108	131
Kerry,	46	10	4	11	11	6	20	25	28	12	.	.	109	64
Kildare, Naas, . .	16	8	11	14	.	.	.	.	24	62	.	.	51	84
" Athy,	14	4	6	18	.	2	.	.	36	53	.	.	56	72
Kilkenny County, .	4	.	3	2	4	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	26	4
" City,	10	.	24	18	16	20	10	32	34	19	.	.	94	89
King's,	3	.	5	2	8	3	13	4	26	9	9	7	64	25
Leitrim,	18	7	6	5	.	.	.	.	54	30	.	.	78	42
Limerick County, .	22	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	30	5	.	.	59	6
" City,	94	18	64	26	114	49	70	76	161	193	.	.	503	362
Londonderry, . .	63	.	36	52	13	55	6	12	19	48	.	1	137	163
Longford,	26	2	21	14	15	.	1	.	40	10	.	.	103	26
Louth, Dundalk, .	52	5	12	8	2	12	.	.	29	87	.	.	95	112
" Drogheda, . .	32	2	14	6	10	13	7	8	13	47	.	.	76	76
Mayo,	14	.	1	6	.	.	34	5	26	18	.	.	75	29
Meath,	7	2	4	8	.	1	.	11	24	13	.	.	35	35
Monaghan,	47	2	61	15	22	39	.	.	11	10	.	.	141	66
Queen's,	29	1	14	6	18	.	9	.	30	2	.	.	100	9
Roscommon, . . .	11	2	3	1	3	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	25	6
Sligo,	33	.	7	.	3	1	4	.	14	9	.	.	61	10
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	102	27	29	2	16	1	.	.	101	12	.	.	243	42
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	201	19	51	8	.	.	.	.	350	63	.	.	602	90
Tyrone,	41	5	18	11	11	3	.	.	23	9	.	.	93	28
Waterford County, .	8	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	7	6	.	.	10	13
" City,	55	15	32	62	9	.	.	.	108	212	14	.	218	239
Westmeath,	61	1	8	3	.	.	.	.	118	47	.	.	187	61
Wexford,	43	2	18	4	6	1	5	1	38	9	.	.	110	17
Wicklow,	22	.	19	.	9	.	69	2	.	.	.	.	119	2
Total Males, . .	1,712	.	709	.	318	.	266	.	2,049	.	23	.	5,077	.
Total Females, . .	.	883	.	939	.	248	.	191	.	2,321	.	8	.	4,600
Total M. and F., .	2,595		1,648		566		457		4,370		31		9,677	

the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.														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.		
43	13	37	27	.	.	.	.	32	25	.	.	112	64	Antrim.	
15	6	18	8	18	5	4	5	31	30	.	.	86	53	Armagh.	
8	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	41	33	.	.	50	37	Carlow.	
15	1	4	3	.	.	.	.	28	17	.	.	47	21	Cavan.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	43	.	.	64	43	Clare.	
25	3	15	6	3	3	2	7	26	14	.	.	71	33	Cork County.	
25	12	4	15	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	29	33	" City.	
7	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	31	13	.	.	41	17	Donegal.	
55	4	22	21	7	1	2	.	18	23	.	.	104	49	Down.	
33	9	10	6	5	3	1	.	19	14	.	.	68	32	Dublin County.	
240	.	46	.	7	.	1	.	81	.	13	.	388	.	Dublin City:	
.	77	.	90	.	.	.	.	.	124	.	4	.	295	Richmond B.	
24	2	16	5	8	2	.	2	23	12	.	.	71	23	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	5	1	.	2	.	.	24	12	.	.	29	15	Kildare.	
19	.	16	4	3	1	3	1	24	24	.	.	65	30	Galway County.	
37	4	10	5	8	7	15	13	15	19	.	.	85	48	" Town.	
29	7	6	4	.	.	.	.	62	35	.	.	97	46	Kerry.	
20	1	11	6	.	.	.	.	31	28	.	.	92	46	Kildare, Naas.	
22	1	6	4	7	3	.	1	17	16	.	.	52	35	" Athy.	
2	3	22	18	29	10	20	8	34	2	8	.	124	41	Kilkenny County.	
3	.	3	1	4	3	16	2	8	8	16	9	50	23	" City.	
11	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	20	12	.	.	34	15	King's.	
45	1	3	6	.	.	.	.	48	37	.	.	96	44	Leitrim.	
265	38	152	57	213	85	159	104	227	541	4	2	1,020	827	Limerick County.	
40	.	34	23	20	15	7	5	11	19	.	.	112	62	" City.	
64	2	16	11	12	7	6	1	50	17	.	.	148	33	Londonberry.	
36	3	11	1	4	.	.	.	25	14	.	.	76	18	Longford.	
8	.	6	.	5	.	1	.	4	10	.	.	24	10	Louth, Dundalk.	
21	4	13	7	6	.	12	5	44	16	154	21	250	53	" Drogheda.	
18	2	5	5	1	.	1	1	28	10	.	.	53	18	Mayo.	
20	1	20	8	6	8	.	.	5	1	.	.	51	18	Meath.	
12	4	10	3	11	5	2	12	22	8	11	.	68	32	Monaghan.	
17	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	23	7	.	.	47	7	Queen's.	
32	3	13	2	9	2	5	1	13	12	.	.	72	20	Roscommon.	
72	7	12	7	13	4	9	3	37	16	.	.	143	37	Sligo.	
75	20	35	21	.	.	.	.	170	115	.	.	280	156	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
28	4	8	11	7	4	.	.	13	12	.	.	54	31	Tipperary, Clonmel.	
3	1	7	3	.	1	6	1	9	8	.	.	25	14	Tyrone.	
17	3	5	2	4	1	2	1	26	11	.	.	54	18	Waterford County.	
20	6	6	.	1	1	.	.	14	18	.	.	41	25	" City.	
19	9	6	6	5	.	4	6	10	11	.	.	44	32	Westmeath.	
8	1	4	8	6	1	9	7	.	.	.	.	27	17	Wexford.	
1,452	255	627	411	426	178	296	188	1,407	1,386	206	86	4,414	2,454	Wicklow.	
1,707		1,038		604		484		2,793		242		6,868		Total Males.	
														Total Females.	
														Total M. and F.	

[SUMMARY.]

SUMMARY of TABLE V.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners
the 31st of December, 1857,

CLASSES OF CRIME.	EDUCATION ON							
	Read and Wrote.		Read Imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.	
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	393	98	178	165	97	47	74	37
Misdemeanants,	403	20	142	47	46	13	51	6
Criminal Lunatics,	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Act,	750	228	478	519	185	115	167	96
Misdemeanants,	2,252	582	1,096	1,445	388	265	389	204
Dangerous Lunatics,	145	43	41	47	5	4	2	3
Under Revenue Laws,	49	3	18	10	3	1	9	8
Under Poor Law Act,	83	77	68	39	27	13	16	11
Courts Martial and Deserters,	262	.	105	.	29	.	13	.
Under Vagrant Acts,	258	184	202	272	66	36	43	38
Drunkards,	1,712	883	709	939	318	248	266	191
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial,	1,452	255	627	411	426	178	296	188
Total Males,	7,703	.	3,665	.	1,500	.	1,326	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	2,373	.	3,895	.	920	.	782
Total Males and Females,	10,186		7,560		2,510		2,108	

committed to the several County and Town Gaols, from the 1st of January to
by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

COMMITTAL.							CLASSES OF CRIME.
Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTALS.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	CONVICTED.
391	300	5	2	1,138	649	1,787	Felons,
272	74	5	1	910	161	1,080	Misdemeanants,
4	1	.	.	9	2	11	Criminal Lunatics,
883	903	8	1	2,471	1,862	4,333	Offenders under Larceny Act,
2,805	2,867	10	24	6,440	5,387	11,827	Misdemeanants,
112	110	43	48	348	264	612	Dangerous Lunatics,
56	38	.	.	135	60	195	Under Revenue Laws.
80	68	.	.	274	208	482	Under Poor Law Act.
162	.	.	.	571	.	571	Courts Martial and Deserters.
407	713	8	6	984	1,249	2,233	Under Vagrant Acts.
2,049	2,321	23	8	5,077	4,590	9,667	Drunkards.
1,407	1,886	206	36	4,414	2,454	6,868	{ Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial.
8,128	.	308	.	22,780	.	.	Total Males.
.	8,790	.	126	.	16,886	.	Total Females.
16,918		434		39,666			Total Males and Females.

Thirty-sixth Report of

TABLE VI.—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.		Not ascor- tained.		TOTAL.		Protest- ant.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascor- tained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	11	1	.	.	6	4	.	.	17	5	25	2	11	5	35	6	.	.	71	13	
Armagh,	8	4	1	2	13	10	.	.	22	16	8	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	12	.	
Carlow,	1	1	.	.	11	16	.	.	12	17	.	1	.	.	13	.	.	.	13	1	
Cavan,	2	1	.	.	14	12	.	.	16	13	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	
Clare,	2	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	19	9	.	.	10	9
Cork County,	6	1	.	.	108	50	.	.	114	51	4	.	.	.	44	1	.	.	48	1	
" City,	6	3	.	.	59	61	.	.	65	64	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	8	.	
Donegal, . . . . .	.	3	1	.	12	5	.	.	13	8	.	4	.	4	24	1	.	.	28	1
Down,	10	3	5	6	10	15	.	.	25	24	4	.	9	5	11	2	.	.	24	7	
Dublin County, . . .	6	2	.	.	26	4	.	.	32	6	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	11	1
Dublin City :																					
Richmond B., . . .	22	.	1	.	151	.	1	.	175	.	6	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	55	.	
Grangegorman P. .	.	21	.	.	.	95	.	.	.	116	.	6	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	44	
Fermanagh, . . . .	.	3	.	.	8	9	.	.	8	12	5	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	11	1
Galway County, . . .	.	.	.	.	40	6	.	.	40	6	.	.	.	.	30	18	.	.	30	18
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	8	1
Kerry,	1	2	.	.	16	18	.	.	17	20	1	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	33	.	
Kildare, Naas, . . .	5	1	.	.	35	15	.	.	40	16	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	14	2
" Athy,	2	1	.	.	29	3	.	.	31	4	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	1
Kilkenny County, . .	1	.	.	.	11	12	.	.	12	12	.	.	.	.	35	1	.	.	35	1
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	11	1
King's,	2	.	.	.	36	8	.	.	38	8	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	10	1
Leitrim,	1	1	.	.	5	6	.	.	6	7	1	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	14	.	
Limerick County, . .	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	78	24	.	.	78	25
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8	15	.	.	8	15	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	6	4
Londonderry,	5	1	5	1	24	7	.	.	34	9	13	.	6	.	9	1	.	.	28	1	
Longford,	2	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	7	1
Louth, Dundalk, . .	.	3	.	.	9	5	.	.	9	8	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	10	2
" Drogheda, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	.
Mayo,	1	1	.	.	37	20	.	.	38	21	.	.	.	.	82	5	.	.	82	5
Meath,	3	1	1	.	11	5	.	.	15	6	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	1
Monaghan,	5	1	1	.	8	11	.	.	14	12	2	.	1	.	7	4	.	.	10	4	
Queen's,	5	.	.	.	26	20	3	.	34	20	.	.	.	.	19	2	5	1	24	3
Roscommon,	1	1	.	.	17	6	.	.	18	7	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	23	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.	8	8	1	.	.	.	21	2	.	.	22	2
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	1	.	.	.	23	10	.	.	24	10	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	41	.
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	1	1	.	.	86	34	.	.	87	35	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	12	.
Tyron,	5	7	.	1	8	6	.	.	13	14	5	.	8	2	15	.	.	.	28	2	
Waterford County, .	1	2	.	.	21	17	.	.	22	19	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	12	3
" City,	1	.	.	.	11	8	.	.	12	8	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	8	2
Westmeath,	1	2	.	.	14	7	.	.	15	9	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	18	.
Wexford,	5	.	.	.	38	25	.	.	43	25	.	.	.	.	21	1	.	.	21	1
Wicklow,	1	1	.	.	14	6	.	.	15	7	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	12	2
Total Males,	124	.	15	.	995	.	4	.	1138	.	77	.	40	.	797	.	5	.	919	.	
Total Females,	69	.	10	.	570	.	.	.	640	.	10	.	12	.	138	.	1	.	161	.
Total M. and F., . .	103	25	1,665	4	1,787	87	52	935	6	1,080											

County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

SESSIONS.				SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.																COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
CRIMINAL LUNATICS.				OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.								MISDEMEANANTS.									
Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		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.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	.	.	93	42	18	12	65	78	176	132	235	187	83	45	301	260	618	492	Antrim.	
.	1	.	1	19	13	1	1	12	32	32	46	54	38	9	6	122	65	185	109	Armagh.	
.	1	.	.	11	17	11	18	.	.	.	.	36	14	36	14	Carlow.	
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	9	11	10	11	3	2	1	.	98	18	102	20	Cavan.	
.	1	.	.	19	11	19	12	1	.	.	.	56	33	57	83	Clare.	
1	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	104	96	107	98	15	10	2	.	374	155	301	165	Cork County.	
.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	110	57	117	59	11	27	.	.	262	551	273	578	" City.	
.	1	.	.	9	9	10	9	7	3	3	1	115	19	125	23	Donegal.	
.	.	.	.	4	7	10	8	12	16	26	31	28	31	27	16	70	37	125	84	Down.	
.	.	.	.	12	7	.	.	85	42	97	49	21	32	2	.	256	244	279	276	Dublin County.	
.	.	.	.	52	.	2	.	645	.	699	.	93	.	1	.	998	.	1,092	.	Dublin City :	
.	1	.	1	69	.	.	.	509	.	578	.	.	277	.	.	1601	.	1,878	.	Richmond B.	
.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	13	13	16	17	19	5	.	.	48	15	67	20	Grangegorman P.	
.	60	70	60	70	3	3	.	.	91	87	94	40	Fermanagh.	
.	1	.	.	37	16	37	17	.	5	.	.	98	120	93	125	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	31	18	32	18	2	1	.	.	215	66	217	67	" Town.	
1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	30	19	32	20	3	.	.	.	33	95	36	95	Kerry.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	20	23	21	23	6	12	.	.	60	107	66	119	Kildare, Naas.	
.	31	26	31	26	2	.	.	.	57	11	59	11	" Athy.	
.	45	21	45	21	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	Kilkenny County.	
.	21	22	21	22	2	2	.	.	67	30	69	32	" City.	
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	6	3	.	.	.	.	117	19	117	19	King's.
1	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	19	26	21	28	.	.	.	.	112	44	112	44	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	428	170	432	172	8	5	.	.	241	181	249	186	Limerick County.	
.	.	.	.	3	3	4	.	21	32	24	39	18	13	10	5	31	35	109	53	" City.	
.	10	13	10	13	.	1	.	.	97	13	97	14	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	18	12	21	13	3	2	.	.	39	56	42	58	Longford.	
.	7	9	7	9	1	.	.	.	21	12	22	12	Louth, Dundalk.	
.	1	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	231	73	232	78	" Drogheda.	
.	8	5	8	5	.	4	.	.	58	55	58	59	Mayo.	
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	9	7	10	8	10	9	.	1	90	52	100	62	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	17	32	19	34	4	1	.	.	85	25	89	26	Monaghan.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	4	18	4	2	1	.	.	118	60	120	61	Queen's.	
1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	9	1	9	1	2	1	.	.	114	18	116	19	Roscommon.	
.	40	45	41	47	1	1	.	.	99	26	100	27	Sligo.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	86	65	88	65	2	1	.	.	266	157	268	158	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	.	.	.	3	5	1	2	13	8	17	15	36	16	13	3	140	45	189	64	Tipperary, Clonmel	
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	30	30	32	30	4	.	.	.	63	23	67	23	Tyrone.	
.	1	.	.	31	6	31	7	1	3	.	.	63	147	64	150	Waterford County.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	13	17	13	2	1	1	.	148	29	151	30	" City.	
1	.	1	.	1	8	.	.	50	49	51	57	2	1	.	.	90	39	92	40	Westmeath.	
.	9	13	9	13	7	4	.	.	49	24	56	28	Wexford.	
9	.	9	.	225	.	38	.	2213	.	2471	.	609	.	151	.	5680	.	6,440	.	Wicklow.	
2	.	2	.	177	.	27	.	1658	.	1862	.	609	.	77	.	4611	.	5,387	.	Total Males.	
11	.	11	.	402	.	60	.	3,871	.	4,333	.	1,308	.	228	.	10,201	.	11,827	.	Total Females.	
																				Total M. and F.	

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

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.										UNDER			
	DANGEROUS LUNATICS.													
	Protestant.		Presby- terian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presby- terian.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	3	7	6	.	1	.	.	8	10	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	2	1	1	.	6	1	.	.	9	2	2	1	1	2
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	11	8	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	15	10	.	.	15	10	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	1	.	.	17	9	.	.	18	10	.	.	.	.
" City,	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	13	12	.	.	16	13	.	.	.	.
Down,	1	3	6	1	9	4	.	.	16	8	1	.	2	.
Dublin County, . . .	1	2	.	.	7	8	4	1	12	11	.	.	.	.
Dublin City :														
Richmond B., . . .	9	.	1	.	45	.	.	.	55	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	6	.	.	.	48	.	.	.	54	2	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	6	1	.	.	11	7	.	.	17	8	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . .	.	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	10	6	1	.	.	.
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	7	.	.	4	7	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas, . . .	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.
" Athy,	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County, . .	.	1	.	.	5	10	.	.	5	11	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.
King's,	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . .	1	.	.	.	11	8	.	.	12	8	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	2	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, . .	3	.	.	.	11	5	.	.	14	5	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda, . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	16	21	.	.	16	21	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	8	10	.	.	8	11	1	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	2	1	.	9	2	.	.	11	4	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	7	8	.	.	7	9	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	.	.	.	.	11	8	.	.	11	8	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Waterford County, . .	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	7	3	1	.	.	1
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	13	3	.	.	13	4	.	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	5	.	.	7	4	.	.	7	9	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	30	.	21	.	284	.	4	.	348	.	13	.	3	.
Total Females, . . .	.	28	.	9	.	226	.	1	.	264	.	1	.	3
Total M. and F., . .	67		30		510		5		612		14		6	

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

REVENUE LAWS.				UNDER POOR LAW ACT.								COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS.				COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protestant.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.		
3	8	6	7	1	4	.	.	4	.	15	1	38	10	39	87	Antrim.	
1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	8	13	Armagh.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
9	4	9	4	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	2	2	Cavan.
1	5	1	5	.	3	.	.	42	21	42	24	20	.	16	36	Clare.	
27	7	30	7	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	6	.	21	27	Cork County.
1	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	3	4	6	6	2	3	2	2	" City.	
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	11	2	26	30	Donegal.
4	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	15	.	32	3	46	81	Down.	
2	1	3	1	.	2	.	.	82	2	84	6	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
2	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	.	1	1	Dublin City:	
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	4	2	.	.	1	1	Richmond B.
5	8	5	8	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	1	1	Grangegorman P.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	19	6	.	.	5	5	Fermanagh.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	8	1	30	39	Galway County.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	3	.	5	8	" Town.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	2	.	1	3	Kerry.
2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	1	.	4	5	Kildare, Naas.
10	5	10	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	8	.	30	39	" Athy.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	5	8	Kilkenny County.
3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	2	.	1	3	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	7	4	2	.	3	5	King's.
13	5	14	5	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	.	3	.	4	4	Leitrim.
1	5	1	5	1	.	1	.	6	25	6	25	6	.	7	10	Limerick County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	21	27	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	.	3	2	10	16	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	9	15	9	.	.	5	5	Longford.
1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	4	3	11	18	Louth, Dundalk.	
10	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	6	.	18	24	" Drogheda.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	3	4	.	5	9	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	4	.	11	15	Meath.
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	14	.	17	.	3	.	5	8	Monaghan.	
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	8	13	Queen's.
10	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	3	11	3	11	.	.	4	4	Roscommon.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	5	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh
10	6	11	7	1	.	2	.	39	5	40	5	2	.	10	12	Tipperary Clonmel	
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	5	.	6	11	Tyrone.
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	" City.
3	5	8	5	.	1	.	.	26	11	26	11	1	.	3	4	Westmeath.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	4	2	.	6	8	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	5	5	Wicklow.
110	50	135	60	16	14	8	.	250	194	274	208	181	24	366	571	Total Males.	
175		195		30		8		444		482		571			571	Total Females.	
																Total M. and F.	

[continued.]

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

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.						TOTAL.		DRUNKARDS.			
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.				Protestant.		Presbyterian.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	8	3	4	3	11	11	23	17	120	180	53	38
Armagh,		1			6	2	6	3	40	46	12	10
Carlow,					13	5	13	5	1			
Cavan,					1	9	1	9	4	12		2
Clare,					15	18	15	18				
Cork County,	3	1			75	11	78	12	2			
" City,	2	2			121	28	123	30				
Donegal,	1		1		6	10	8	10	2		1	
Down,	1	1	1	1	6	6	8	8	23	9	3	9
Dublin County, . . .	2	6			78	90	80	96	6	20	1	
Dublin City :												
Richmond Bridewell,	25		1		225		251		47		4	
Grangegorman Pen.		39		1		509		549		217		
Fermanagh,									12	15		
Galway County, . . .					7	3	7	3				
" Town,		1			15	30	15	31	2	9		
Kerry,		1			4	33	4	34	4	8		
Kildare, Naas, . . .					5	2	5	2	1	1		
" Athy,					8		8		4	8		
Kilkenny County, . .		1			12	6	12	7				
" City,					18	32	18	32				
King's,					16	6	16	6	1			
Leitrim,	1	1				6	1	7		5	1	1
Limerick County, . .					15	10	15	10				
" City,					26	40	26	49	56	18		
Londonderry,	1				3		4		27	45	26	6
Longford,					3	38	3	38	1			
Louth, Dundalk, . .				6	4	2	4	8	9	4	1	
" Drogheda, . . .					1	3	1	3	1			
Mayo,					8	4	8	4				
Meath,					2		2		3	3		
Monaghan,									10	13	3	
Queen's,					2	1	2	1	6	3		
Roscommon,					16	11	16	11				
Sligo,	3				14	24	17	24	3			
Tipperary, Nenagh, .					22	7	22	7	2			
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	1	2			74	27	75	29	3			
Tyrone,	1	14			12	39	13	53	15	8	3	3
Waterford County, .	1	1			37		38	1	1	1		
" City,	1	1			17	6	18	7	13	2		
Westmeath,		2			9	106	9	108	2			
Wexford,		1	1		11	15	12	16	5	1	1	
Wicklow,					7	1	7	1	9			
Total Males,	51		8		925		984		440		109	
Total Females, . . .		78		11		1,160		1,249		628		69
Total M. and F. . .	129		19		2,085		2,233		1,068		178	

several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1857, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

DRUNKARDS.				TOTAL.		ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND UNTRIED.								TOTAL.		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.				Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
137	242	.	.	330	460	48	22	10	8	48	34	.	.	112	64	Antrim.	
61	57	.	.	113	113	33	19	5	4	48	30	.	.	86	53	Armagh.	
115	20	.	.	116	20	2	.	.	.	43	37	.	.	50	37	Cavan.	
100	66	.	.	104	80	1	1	.	.	46	20	.	.	47	21	Carlow.	
30	10	.	.	30	10	1	.	.	.	63	43	.	.	64	43	Clare.	
81	14	.	.	83	14	3	1	1	.	67	32	.	.	71	33	Cork County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	28	31	.	.	29	33	" City.
22	20	.	.	25	29	.	3	.	1	41	13	.	.	41	17	Donegal.	
39	15	.	.	70	33	29	12	18	7	57	80	.	.	104	49	Down.	
95	128	.	.	102	148	12	4	.	.	56	28	.	.	68	32	Dublin County.	
465	.	.	.	516	.	47	.	4	.	287	.	50	.	388	.	Dublin City:	
.	1,468	.	.	.	1,685	.	44	.	.	.	247	.	4	.	205	Richmond B.	
34	18	.	.	46	33	34	9	1	.	36	14	.	.	71	23	Grangegorman P.	
9	17	.	.	9	17	2	1	.	.	27	14	.	.	29	15	Fermanagh.	
108	122	.	.	108	131	3	.	.	.	62	30	.	.	65	30	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
105	56	.	.	109	64	4	1	.	.	81	47	.	.	85	48	Kerry.	
50	83	.	.	51	84	7	.	3	.	87	46	.	.	97	46	Kildare, Naas.	
52	64	.	.	56	72	9	1	.	.	53	34	.	.	62	35	" Athy.	
26	4	.	.	26	4	2	.	1	.	49	24	.	.	52	24	Kilkenny County.	
94	89	.	.	94	89	4	.	.	.	120	41	.	.	124	41	" City	
63	25	.	.	64	25	2	1	.	.	48	22	.	.	50	23	King's.	
77	36	.	.	78	42	3	3	.	.	31	12	.	.	34	15	Leitrim.	
59	6	.	.	59	6	.	.	.	.	96	44	.	.	96	44	Limerick County.
447	344	.	.	503	862	108	55	.	.	912	772	.	.	1,020	827	" City.	
84	117	.	.	137	168	23	7	5	7	84	48	.	.	112	62	Londonderry	
102	26	.	.	103	26	1	.	1	.	147	37	.	.	148	38	Longford.	
85	108	.	.	95	112	10	2	1	.	65	16	.	.	76	18	Louth, Dundalk.	
75	76	.	.	76	76	1	.	.	.	23	10	.	.	24	10	" Drogheda.	
75	29	.	.	75	29	.	.	.	.	96	32	154	21	250	58	Mayo.
32	32	.	.	85	35	2	3	.	.	51	15	.	.	53	18	Meath.	
128	58	.	.	141	66	10	4	2	.	39	14	.	.	51	18	Monaghan.	
94	6	.	.	100	9	1	.	.	.	56	32	11	.	68	32	Queen's.	
25	6	.	.	25	6	1	.	.	.	46	7	.	.	47	7	Roscommon.	
68	10	.	.	61	10	3	1	.	.	69	19	.	.	72	20	Sligo.	
246	42	.	.	248	42	10	.	.	.	133	37	.	.	143	37	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
599	90	.	.	602	90	5	6	.	.	275	151	.	.	280	156	Tipperary, Clonmel.	
75	17	.	.	93	28	13	7	5	2	36	22	.	.	54	31	Tyrone.	
9	12	.	.	10	13	.	.	.	.	25	14	.	.	25	14	Waterford County.
191	237	14	.	218	289	1	.	.	.	53	18	.	.	54	18	" City.	
185	51	.	.	187	51	2	1	.	.	39	24	.	.	41	25	Westmeath.	
104	16	.	.	110	17	3	.	.	.	41	32	.	.	44	32	Wexford.	
110	2	.	.	119	2	2	1	.	.	25	16	.	.	27	17	Wicklow.	
1,514		14	.	5,077		443		62		8,694		215		4,414		Total Males.	
	3,893	.	.		4,590		210		30		2,189		25		2,454		Total Females.
8,407		14		9,667		653		92		5,883		240		6,868		Total M. and F.	

[SUMMARY.]

Thirty-sixth Report of

SUMMARY—TABLE VI.

CLASSES OF CRIME.	Protestant.		Presby-terian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascer-tained.		TOTAL.		
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons, At Assizes {	124	69	15	10	995	570	4	.	1,138	649	1,787
Misdemeanants, } and Quarter	77	10	40	12	797	138	5	1	919	161	1,080
Criminal Lunatics, Sessions, {	.	.	.	.	0	2	.	.	0	2	11
Offenders under Larceny Act, } Sum-	225	177	33	27	2,213	1,058	.	.	2,471	1,862	4,333
Misdemeanants, } mary.	609	609	151	77	5,080	4,611	.	.	6,440	5,387	11,827
Dangerous Lunatics, } Sum-	39	28	21	9	284	236	4	1	348	264	612
Under Revenue Laws, }	13	1	3	3	119	56	.	.	135	60	195
Under Poor Law Act, }	16	14	8	.	250	194	.	.	274	208	482
Courts Martial and Deserters, }	181	.	24	.	366	.	.	.	571	.	571
Under Vagrant Acts, }	51	78	8	11	925	1,160	.	.	984	1,249	2,233
Drunkards, }	440	628	109	69	4,514	3,893	14	.	5,977	4,590	9,667
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial, }	443	210	62	30	3,694	2,189	215	25	4,414	2,454	6,868
Total Males, }	2,218	.	474	.	10,846	.	242	.	22,780	.	.
Total Females, }	.	1,014	.	218	.	14,697	.	27	.	16,886	.
Total Males and Females, }	4,132	.	722	.	34,543	.	269	.	39,666	.	39,666

TABLE VII.—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER of PRISONERS in COUNTY GAOLS for the Seven Years ending 1846, for the Four Years ending 1850, and for the Seven Years ending 1857, with the Increase and Decrease per Cent.

COUNTY GAOLS. — Localities.	Average Daily No. for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily No. for 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily No. for 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857.	Decrease per Cent.
Sligo,	93-02	224-19	141-01	74-26	71-29
Lettertrim, Carrick-on-Shannon	94-35	183-6	94-59	59-57	67-56
Galway,	188-85	452-5	225-89	152-86	66-22
Longford,	100-14	183-72	83-46	65-44	64-38
Roscommon,	105-28	240-39	136-88	89-86	63-97
Fermanagh, Enniskillen,	97-42	220-25	135-82	88-71	63-48
Limerick,	180-05	520-48	300-21	217-43	58-23
Mayo, Castlebar,	172-49	394-15	128-51	177-44	56-5
Monaghan,	98-14	203-5	107-36	87-71	58-41
Cavan,	116-52	207-25	77-87	91-29	55-95
Armagh,	126	227	80-16	100-02	55-94
Kerry, Tralee,	123-5	425-81	244-88	189-57	55-44
Carlow,	79-71	187-68	110-36	75-11	55-27
Tyrone, Omagh,	107-18	247-5	130-92	114-06	53-91
Cork,	242-85	1,117-74	360-26	524-44	53-08
Queen's, Maryborough,	110-19	239-5	117-35	112-57	53
King's, Tullamore,	118-76	233	104-82	110	62-79
Clare, Ennis,	117-43	425	261-92	207	61-29
Meath, Trim,	85-48	175-49	105-3	87-04	50-38
Westmeath, Mullingar,	116-28	211-75	82-1	105-4	50-22
Wicklow,	75-78	140-5	85-4	70-73	49-66
Kilkenny,	97-36	236-5	142-91	119	45-45
Down, Downpatrick,	168-9	255	50-96	140-07	45-07
Londonderry,	90-26	182-78	102-44	102-81	43-75
Donegal, Lifford,	81-07	170-67	110-52	98-09	42-63
Waterford,	80-14	242-25	202-28	145-0	40-14
Tipperary, Nenagh & Clonmel	310-8	949-06	205-36	572-61	39-87
Louth, Dundalk,	65-80	113-47	72-45	72-5	36-11
Kildare, Naas and Athy,	83-05	179-91	116-63	120-14	33-22
Wexford,	96-37	227-37	135-44	183-49	17-43
Dublin, Kilmainham,	125-28	222-62	77-78	186-18	16-39
Antrim, Belfast,	215-91	292-83	33-62	256-37	9-04

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS COMMITTED to the several County and Town Gaols in 1857, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	53	3	53	7	106	10	116
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	17	.	17	.	17
Carlow,	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
Cavan,	7	4	2	.	9	4	13
Clare,	6	1	.	.	6	1	7
Cork County,	17	3	3	1	20	4	24
" City,	26	3	19	1	45	4	49
Donegal,	7	.	2	.	9	.	9
Down,	15	1	17	.	32	1	33
Dublin County,	44	7	8	.	52	7	59
Dublin City :							
Richmond Bridewell, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	5	.	6	.	11	.	11
Galway County,	13	.	3	1	16	1	17
" Town,	13	1	.	.	13	1	14
Kerry,	17	.	3	.	20	.	20
Kildare, Naas,	8	.	.	.	8	.	8
" Athy, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	3	.	3
" City, . . . . .	.	.	5	1	5	1	6
King's,	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
Leitrim,	3	.	6	.	9	.	9
Limerick County,	5	.	6	.	11	.	11
" City,	12	2	100	8	112	10	122
Londonderry,	21	.	4	.	25	.	25
Longford,	5	1	.	.	5	1	6
Louth, Dundalk,	6	3	3	.	9	3	12
" Drogheda,	4	.	1	.	5	.	5
Mayo,	6	2	4	.	10	2	12
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	2	.	2
Monaghan,	7	.	4	.	11	.	11
Queen's,	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
Roscommon,	5	.	2	.	7	.	7
Sligo,	6	.	.	.	6	.	6
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	.	3	.	7	.	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	9	.	4	.	13	.	13
Tyrone,	16	1	12	.	28	1	29
Waterford County,	1	1	1	.	2	1	3
" City,	2	.	3	2	5	2	7
Westmeath,	3	2	3	2	6	4	10
Wexford,	9	1	9	.	18	1	19
Wicklow,	1	2	2	.	3	2	5
Total Males,	371	.	311	.	682	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	33	.	23	.	61	.
Total Males and Females,	409		334		743		743

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASES in the several County

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED, TREATED																											
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumo- nia, Bronchitis, and other Pul- monary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhoea, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.		Hepatic Diseases, &c. Jaundice.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Ge- nital and Uri- nary Organs.		Fistula in ano.		Venereal Diseases.					
	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, . . .	8	1	26	9	116	30			3	4			2	1			4		4	2			17	5				
Armagh, . . .	10	13	7	3	8	2	4	1	1								3	1	4	2			11	18				
Carlow, . . .			3	1	3	2																						
Cavan, . . .				2					1										1				3	4				
Clare, . . .	6	1	1	2	5	4													1			1						
Cork County, . .	14	11	19	14	13	8			5	2			3		2		2		1	1			7	14				
" City, . . .	23	34		6	2	1					1												3	2				
Donegal, . . .			2		1				1				1															
Down, . . .	3		6	3	2	12								2				2				6	8					
Dublin County, .	1	1	3		8	1			1				6				2	6				3	1					
Dublin City:																												
Richmond B. .	28		66		35		1				5		14		27		32		47			137						
Grangegorman P.		3		49		15		60			7	2		2		1		3		6			32					
Fermanagh, . .	2		1	2	10	1					1								1	1			1	1				
Galway County, .					4	10											1	1										
" Town, . . .	1	1			1												1					2	4					
Kerry, . . .	7	7		1	5	7																4	5					
Kildare, Naas, .																												
" Athy, . . .			6	2	14	27																1	6					
Kilkenny County, .	1		2	2	3									2				1	4			7	3					
" City, . . .					2																							
King's, . . .	1		8	2	5	11								1					3			4	3					
Leitrim, . . .		1	1	1	3								1	1			1	1				3	4					
Limerick County, .	2	2	6	14	9	15		6						1			1	1		6			3	2				
" City, . . .	18	4	6	4	10	3	2			1									1			6	8					
Londonderry, . .	2				3	1											1		2			5	5					
Longford, . . .	2	1	6	3	8								1				1											
Louth, Dundalk, .					15	5			1					2								4	20					
" Drogheda, . .			2		4	2													2									
Mayo, . . .	6	3	6	5	5	3	1							2						2		3	2					
Meath, . . .	6	5	4		2	2																						
Monaghan, . . .	2		5	3	5	4							1		1				1			2						
Queen's, . . .			1		1					2									3	2								
Roscommon, . . .	1	1	1	1	3	7																						
Sligo, . . .	4	1	5	2	1								2									1						
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	1		62	32	40	29	28	12	1				14	8			34	14	20	9		22	16					
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	13	6	31	38	12	3				1												10	1					
Tyrone, . . .	3		3	1	2		2												1			1						
Waterford County, .	8		10	7	9	2							1						3									
" City, . . .	1	2	4		15	15																2	6					
Westmeath, . . .	2	1	4	9	3	5			1										4									
Wexford, . . .	3	2	27	11	43	34											2	1				16	8					
Wicklow, . . .	3		17	12	42	20							2				2	4	3			2	2					
Total Males, . .	182		351		480		39		14		5		48		30		86		102		1		296					
Total Females, .		101		241		281		80		18		2		21		2		34		36			282					
Total M. and F.	283		592		761		119		32		7		69		32		120		138		1		578					

and Town Gaols during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1857.

IN OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Hysteria and other Nervous Diseases.		Purpura.		Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruption Fevers.		Cutaneous Dis- eases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		TUMOURS.		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
																						Simple.	Malignant.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	7	.	.	4	1	.	1	.	1	16	2	7	5	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	1	1	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	24	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	106	17	86	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	Dublin City.
.	10	.	2	.	5	.	12	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	Richmond B.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare, Naas.
1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Athy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	Leitrim.
4	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	23	5	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	10	9	5	.	" Drogheda.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	4	5	.	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	53	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	24	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Westmeath.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	9	5	5	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	7	3	2	.	4	3	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	Wicklow.
13	52	.	3	14	13	13	19	1	3	352	62	170	45	3	6	26	16	6	8	16	49	15	14	Total Males.
65	3	27	32	4	414	215	9	42	14	16	64	19	5											Total Females.
																								Total M. and F.

[continued.]

TABLE IX. *continued.*—CASES OF SICKNESS AND DISEASES in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED, TREATED																			
	Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Joints.		Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Disease of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.		Disease of Uterus and Appendages.		Abortion.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	12		8				14	2	3		5		11	2	2		5		3	
Armagh,	1	2					7	4					4	3						
Carlow,								3			1	1			1					
Cavan, ^a							4	1				2		1	2			1		
Clare,												4			2					
Cork County,	3	2									3	1			3		1			
City,				2											3		1	1	1	
Donegal,							3						1							
Down,	2	1							1	2					1			1		7
Dublin County,	2						10	3		2	2	2			2			1		2
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B.,	37						74				37							6		
Grangegorman P.,		4		4		4		14		5		7		5			2	3	2	39
Fermanagh,									2		1						1			2
Galway County,	1	2					8	1		1		1			6			1		
" Town,		1										1								
Kerry,	3	2					5				4				5				1	
Kildare, Naas,	1										1									
" Athy,							5	3				1			3					
Kilkenny County,	1								2			1			1				4	
" City,										2										
King's,							5	1			5	1	3		1				6	
Leitrim,	3	1	1		1		2					1			1		2		1	
Limerick County,	6		1				4	2		2		8		10	4	3			7	9
" City,	8	2	2				1	3		1	3	3			1		4	4	2	
Londonderry, ^a		1					1	1			3				1				1	
Longford,					1		5	2		1		1	1					1	3	
Louth, Dundalk,							2				1	1					2		1	4
" Drogheda,															1					
Mayo,	10	2	1			1	7	3			1	1	1		4					
Meath,							2				1	1					1		1	1
Monaghan, ^a							3	2			2	2	2	1					5	4
Queen's,															2					
Roscommon,	4	1					1				1		1		2		2			
Sligo,							2								2					
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1										26	7			3	3	1			
Tipperary, Clonmel,	4				1		7	1			3		1		5				4	4
Tyrone,			2										1		2					
Waterford County, ^a			2				4	3			1	3			2				1	
" City,							3								1			1	1	
Westmeath,	1						3	1				2						1		
Wexford,		5		1			1	1	2	6					3	39			4	5
Wicklow,	4	4	1				5	1			4		4	2		1	1	1	3	2
Total Males,	115		18		1		188		10		104		32		63		66		23	
Total Females,		30		7		7		52		22		53		26		63		7		92
Total M. and F.	142		25		8		240		32		157		58		63		66		25	
																			194	

Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.

CV

County and Town Gaols during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1857.

IN OR OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Attempt 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.		LUNATICS.		Daily average Number.				COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
											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.		
13	4	28	10	347	106	26	22	67	58	1	9	2	1.25	2.75	2.34	.5	Antrim.
.	.	2	.	67	58	7	15	205	7	15	2	2	2.75	2.23	.71	.06	Armagh.
1	.	2	.	9	13	29	31	9	18	1	11	3	.67	1	.29	.56	Cavan.
1	.	2	7	18	22	87	91	18	22	.	2	3	1	1	2	2	Carlow.
1	15	2	.	108	66	1778	298	108	66	.	6	5	6	5	4	1	Cork County.
.	4	7	1	41	61	700	458	41	61	.	.	.	2	4	1	3	„ City.
.	.	.	.	13	.	141	6	13	.	.	16	13	.6	.	.	.	Donegal.
1	8	8	.	59	49	154	52	59	49	.	16	8	4.25	3.67	.4	.14	Down.
.	6	15	6	53	51	274	76	53	51	.	12	11	4.4	9.6	3	.7	Dublin County.
.	77	.	26	861	.	2,677	.	916	.	.	55	.	27	.	7	.	Dublin City :
4	55	.	5	406	.	2,136	.	406	.	1	11	.	.	16	.	6.5	Richmond B.
1	1	.	2	36	23	30	27	53	31	.	17	8	4	4	1	1	Grangegorman P.
1	17	14	.	36	36	374	370	36	36	.	1	1	1.5	1.5	2	1	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	6	7	30	40	6	7	.	.	1	0.11	0.21	.1	.1	Galway County.
.	.	1	3	38	31	33	3	38	31	.	.	1	1.67	3.84	.91	.01	„ Town.
.	2	4	2	5	12	107	50	5	12	.	3	2	.02	.03	0.3	0.2	Kerry.
.	4	4	.	33	45	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	Kildare, Naas.
.	.	.	.	26	11	140	26	11	.	13	10	3	0.4	.	.4	.4	„ Athy.
.	.	.	.	3	6	24	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	2	.	59	28	41	14	17	5	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	King's.
1	6	5	.	40	23	245	158	30	14	3	2	.	2	1	5	4	Leitrim.
.	11	17	12	96	116	81	71	15	45	1	12	8	1.5	2.7	.2	.2	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	74	40	136	98	74	40	.	.	.	2.6	1.2	3.5	2.25	„ City.
.	1	.	.	17	11	35	36	11	7	.	6	1	2.3	.3	.1	.1	Londonderry.
.	1	2	.	56	33	43	25	56	33	.	1	.	0.1	0.1	0.1	.07	Longford.
.	3	.	1	44	20	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	5	.	10	13	28	39	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.5	1	„ Drogheda.
1	17	5	.	88	43	494	132	88	43	.	16	21	2	3	1.1	.13	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	26	14	149	87	26	14	.	8	11	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	Meath.
.	.	1	1	46	29	32	19	14	5	.	11	4	2	1	3	2	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	16	8	5	1	16	8	.	5	2	1	1	1	1	Queen's.
.	.	2	1	13	43	73	74	13	43	.	7	9	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	3	2	2	20	5	90	24	20	5	.	3	3	1.9	0.8	.2	.07	Sligo.
.	.	24	.	371	139	34	12	30	22	1	8	2	5.7	6.6	1.03	.4	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	14	8	6	111	71	405	353	111	71	.	.	.	4.3	2	1.1	.9	Tipperary, Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	16	3	117	191	16	3	.	.	1	0.7	0.1	.3	.5	Tyrone.
.	.	2	.	65	22	80	30	65	22	.	.	.	1.5	.9	.2	.1	Waterford County.
1	1	.	.	29	22	8	6	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	9	5	.	23	41	142	115	9	29	.	4	2	1	2	.4	.3	Westmeath.
1	4	6	.	127	142	54	33	21	25	1	9	2	1	1.13	.3	.3	Wexford.
.	.	.	2	124	63	.	.	1	5	.	7	9	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
4	213	121	.	3237	.	8,998	.	2109	7	.	293	.	91.37	.	45.08	.	Total Males.
8	177	45	.	1952	.	5,441	.	1,330	4	.	183	.	81.61	.	31.89	.	Total Females.
12	390	166	.	5189	.	14,439	.	3,439	11	.	476	.	172.98	.	76.97	.	Total M. and F.

* In addition to the 14 males and 5 females, dangerous lunatics, committed to Dundalk Gaol in 1857, 4 males and 4 females, lunatics, were committed for further examination, and discharged.

Thirty-sixth Report of

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, in the several County and

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Cholera.		Apoplexy.		Paralysis.		Inflammation of Brain.		Insanity.		Epilepsy.		Disease of Brain.		Disease of Heart.		Consumption.		Bronchitis.		Chest affection.	
	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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	
Carlow,	
Cork County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City :																										
Richmond B.,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2
Fermanagh,	
Galway County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Athy,	
Kilkenny County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	
Louth, Dundalk,	
Mayo,	
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
Waterford City,	
Wexford,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	2	.	1	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	3	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	
Total Females,	2	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2
Total M and F.	2	6	1	6	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	11	1	3												

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES from January to December,

Gaols from which Escapes were effected.	Sex.	Age.	Offence of Prisoners.
Fermanagh,	Male.	30	Larceny.
Mayo,	Do.	17	Felony.
Tyrone,	Do.	24	Larceny.
Westmeath,*	Do.	26	Assault.

* By personation.

Town Gaols in the Year ending the 31st of December, 1857.

													TOTAL.			COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	
Inflammation of Lungs.	Emphysema.	Disease of Bladder.	Disease of Intestines.	Peritonitis.	Dropsy.	Hydrathorax.	Scrophula.	Hernia.	Jaundice.	Marasmus.	Suicide.	Debility and Old Age.					
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F		
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	Antrim.
.	1	.	1	Armagh.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	Carlow.
.	6	.	6	Cork County.	
.	3	3	Dublin County.	
1	8	.	8	Dublin City:	
.	9	9	Richmond B.	
.	1	1	Grangegorman P.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	Fermanagh.
.	1	1	Galway County.	
.	Kildare, Athy.	
.	1	2	1	3	Kilkenny County.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Leitrim.	
.	1	2	2	Limerick County.	
.	1	.	.	1	.	1	„ City.	
.	1	.	1	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Louth, Dundalk.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	Mayo.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Monaghan.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	Queen's.	
.	2	3	5	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	1	1	2	Tipperary, Clonmel.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	Waterford City.
.	1	.	4	1	5	Wexford.	
.	1	1	Wicklow.	
1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	3	35	.	61	Total Males.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	26	.	Total Females.
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	61	.	.	Total M. and F.	

1857, from the County and Town Gaols.

Convicted or Unconvicted.	Whether confined separately, or with others.	Whether Retaken or not.
Untried.	Separately.	Retaken.
Convicted.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto.	With others.	Ditto.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1857, in the several County and Town Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Dark Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Whipping Boys.	Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	12	.	239	48	.	5	.	256	48	304
Armagh,	5	.	17	13	.	.	.	22	13	35
Carlow,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Cavan,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	17	2	.	16	5	33	7	40
Cork County,	138	20	.	.	.	.	.	138	20	158
„ City, . . . . .	.	.	150	39	.	.	.	150	39	189
Donegal,	67	4	87	.	.	.	.	154	4	158
Down,	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	22
Dublin County,	40	20	74	2	.	.	.	114	22	136
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	470	.	439	.	.	7	.	916	.	916
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	28	.	120	.	.	10	.	158	158
Fermanagh,	6	.	5	2	.	.	.	11	2	13
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	9	2	11
„ Town, . . . . .	.	.	58	.	.	.	.	58	.	58
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	19	14	19	14	33
Kildare, Naas,	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
„ Athy,	10	3	3	2	.	.	1	13	6	19
Kilkenny County,	4	2	13	20	.	.	.	17	22	39
„ City,	1	3	31	14	.	.	.	32	17	49
King's,	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	5	.	5
Leitrim,	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	11
Limerick County,	16	7	.	.	.	.	.	16	7	23
„ City,	54	14	.	.	.	.	.	54	14	68
Londonderry,	26	11	.	.	.	.	.	26	11	37
Longford,	22	10	.	2	.	.	.	22	12	34
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	2	4
„ Drogheda,	9	1	7	.	.	.	.	16	1	17
Mayo,	3	6	27	22	.	.	.	30	28	58
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	6	7	13
Monaghan,	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
Queen's,	15	8	.	.	.	.	.	15	8	23
Roscommon,	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	10	.	10
Sligo,	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	15
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	44	.	.	.	.	44	.	44
Tipperary, Clonmel,	54	15	23	.	.	1	.	78	15	93
Tyrone,	6	29	8	9	.	.	.	14	38	52
Waterford County,	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12
„ City,	26	6	.	.	.	.	.	26	6	32
Westmeath,	20	27	.	.	.	.	.	20	27	47
Wexford,	23	5	32	7	21	.	.	76	12	88
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	23	19	23	19	42
Total Males,	1,098	.	1,279	.	25	87	.	2,489	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	231	.	302	.	.	60	.	593	.
Total Males and Females,	1,329		1,581		25	147		3,082		3,082

TABLE XIII.—PRISON STOCK OF BEDDING AND CLOTHING in the several County and Town Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1857 (both in Use and Store).

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING.											
	Pairs of Blankets.	Pairs of Sheets.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Iron or Wooden Bedsteads.	For Males.					For Females.						
							Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Shifts.	Jackets or Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Clogs and Shoes (pairs).
Antrim,	407	749	403	356	400	78	444	246	12	210	239	80	80	60	80	24	80	575
Armagh,	119	111	124	61	124	126	194	99	99	86	64	85	76	141	120	.	67	79
Carlow,	161	73	.	16	119	96	87	90	74	126	112	40	61	48	42	76	198	.
Cavan,	150	94	.	.	122	103	99	62	65	65	70	40	44	41	40	56	48	48
Clare,	240	320	200	310	50	14	350	200	200	120	130	70	50	50	40	60	80	160
Cork County, . .	328	439	298	56	263	316	293	232	200	344	483	120	152	139	146	136	213	391
" City,	274½	274½	204	45	256	299	329	153	159	160	148	143	165	107	154	214	130	193
Donegal,	150	137	121	.	148	123	154	127	114	138	150	45	40	42	42	40	40	120
Down,	190	211	250	5	200	239	160	120	120	120	150	120	140	100	100	120	100	80
Dublin County, .	221	123	161	.	148	113	162	217	138	148	146	61	49	69	56	26	46	163
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B., .	462½	657	548	379	183	99	1044	541	354	407	668	.	1827	1175	1398	2580	1999	3148
Grangegorman P.,	466	740	446	.	540	267	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	31	31	.	.	373
Fermanagh, . . .	114	172	110	1	102	128	57	41	42	36	.	27	31	31	20	29	20	12
Galway County, .	356	65	220	.	315	218	30	43	43	43	34	32	44	40	20	29	20	9
" Town,	98	.	.	.	70	68	50	25	25	25	25	20	10	10	10	10	.	30
Kerry,	236	124	.	.	243	238	103	135	13	82	.	10	12	16	.	13	12	50
Kildare, Naas, .	123	163	11	.	84	77	119	85	.	88	20	60	49	50	28	55	20	110
" Athy,	76½	87	60	.	76	40	119	61	65	73	66	38	53	72	68	63	54	73
Kilkenny County, .	204	204	258	104	181	112	204	66	59	79	14	49	50	42	124	33	29	80
" City,	50	41	4	.	40	39	24	18	18	19	6	36	12	12	12	.	.	22
King's,	328	120	16	10	168	150	89	89	68	87	68	35	24	24	40	40	25	78
Leitrim,	72	202	97	7	223	127	131	52	28	49	24	26	54	39	.	.	.	24
Limerick County, .	162	274	60	116	281	191	110	133	77	144	83	64	64	64	64	64	64	132
" City,	172	152	60	63	141	130	72	57	.	61	54	42	31	32	.	.	.	73
Londonderry, . .	320	169	22	.	231	219	200	77	77	77	100	85	45	98	100	99	100	210
Longford,	149	85	132	67	86	70	84	97	51	65	56	22	34	30	30	40	.	111
Louth, Dundalk, .	157½	141½	114	108	118	25	71	72	99	99	62	52	36	60	56	62	68	97
" Drogheda, . .	27	23½	37	.	45	36	41	24	25	28	12	29	11	18	17	.	.	20
Mayo,	389	379	366	.	296	281	236	134	226	158	.	20	28	19	.	.	.	74
Meath,	180	184	160	.	158	138	52	50	40	50	50	59	52	70	42	46	78	86
Monaghan, . . .	155	87	15	.	139	121	97	47	38	43	25	30	30	34	42	13	35	41
Queen's,	205	90	204	30	191	168	93	50	48	57	60	56	72	75	72	101	123	100
Rosecommon, . .	121	135	135	.	121	123	79	91	90	94	129	48	52	74	.	.	4	99
Sligo,	144	362	130	.	147	112	124	133	67	88	50	106	100	88	64	.	20	99
Tipperary, Nenagh,	384	155	295	12	305	204	68	91	80	82	85	41	73	55	46	34	37	61
Tipperary, Clonmel,	205	290	320	.	330	388	115	125	105	105	110	85	55	55	70	50	55	220
Tyrone,	129	128	136	80	111	94	139	149	94	119	80	137	53	87	36	44	82	87
Waterford County, .	155	144	117	.	185	152	71	135	70	164	50	63	47	45	52	18	100	66
" City,	77	64	41	40	72	36	60	37	9	33	32	60	44	90	54	34	80	38
Westmeath, . . .	134	140	130	.	136	128	90	42	40	46	60	58	44	42	38	30	.	68
Wexford,	349	160	20	.	221	210	265	137	169	132	95	196	95	141	79	95	32	122
Wicklow,	97	94	104	.	126	84	82	151	137	184	65	90	45	50	90	90	90	68
Total,	8,538	8363½	6,230	1,906	7,445	5,990	6,381	4,598	3,438	4,244	3,845	4,845	3,362	3,818	4,054	3,814	5,278	4,869

Thirty-sixth Report of

TABLE XIV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION, &c., 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	.	.	329	103	.	.
Armagh,	3	2	15	3	2	2	3	.	.	.	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	18	9	16	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	74	86
" City,	9	9	6	5	9	9	8	8	54	54	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	6	3	8	2	10	3	7	2	2	.	2	.	73	10
Down,	8	3	10	5	9	2	14	2	152	49	19	10	.	.
Dublin County, . . .	5	3	7	3	6	2	2	1	40	8	23	20	1	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B., . . .	15	.	20	.	34	.	18	.	152	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	15	.	15	.	15	.	2	.	164	.	2	.	.
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	1	.	66	35	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . .	7	3	6	3	7	3	.	.	62	18	5	1	.	.
" Town,	5	2	6	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	7	24	.
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	78	15	78	15	.	.
Kildare, Naas, . . .	6	2	5	2	3	2	.	.	20	15	.	.	.	.
" Athy, . . . . .	.	.	4	2	4	2	2	1	20	12	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County, . .	14	8	8	2	4	.	8	4	104	88	.	.	47	.
" City,	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	6	2	6	2	6	2	3	1	80	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	14	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,	5	4	9	4	10	.	10	3	140	31	6	.	.	5
Longford,	7	4	7	4	7	4	3	4	.	.	2	.	48	13
Louth, Dundalk, . .	3	1	13	.	1	1	2	2	*81	23	.	2	.	.
" Drogheda, . . . .	.	.	3	3	3	2	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	68	30
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	12	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	60	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
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	34	4	18	3	10	4	8	2	100	40	39	.	.	.
Tyrone,	5	2	7	2	14	1	2	.	7	37	7	37	56	.
Waterford County, . .	.	.	7	2	6	2	2	.	57	16	.	.	.	.
" City,	8	3	6	3	6	3	2	1	16	.	.	.	10	30
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	10	7	9	2	4	2	80	14	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	11	7	7	4	4	2	.	.	91	64	.	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	5	3	5	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	257	.	367	.	312	.	158	.	2,003	.	672	.	650	.
Total Females, . . .	.	116	.	164	.	125	.	73	.	895	.	309	.	341
Total M. and F., . .	373		531		437		231		2,898		981		891	

* Used for males and females, as required.

Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.

cxi

County and Town Gaols on the 31st of December, 1857.

Cells to contain 3 Persons.		Sleeping Rooms.		No. of Beds in such Rooms.		Hospital Rooms.		Water Closets in Hospital.		Baths in Hospital.		Chapels.	School Rooms.		COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
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.
.	.	18	.	6	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	Armagh.
.	18	4	1	12	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	Cavan.
107	14	9	.	9	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Carlow.
87	8	2	.	5	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	Clare.
2	.	8	3	24	12	3	3	2	.	1	1	2	1	1	Cork County.
.	.	6	1	11	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Donegal.
115	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	Down.
.	3	.	4	.	70	.	5	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	Dublin County.
2	2	5	2	5	.	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	Dublin City:
4	2	6	4	18	12	2	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Richmond B.
.	.	2	4	1	13	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	Grangegorman P.
3	2	4	2	12	6	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	Fermanagh.
.	.	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	4	1	8	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	" Town.
.	.	7	3	18	22	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Kerry.
.	2	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	Kildare, Naas.
7	4	7	.	12	.	5	3	2	2	1	1	2	.	.	" Athy.
17	.	20	6	65	22	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	Kilkenny County.
.	.	4	1	12	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	" City.
2	.	6	5	17	25	3	1	3	1	1	.	2	1	1	Londonderry.
10	.	.	.	.	6	4	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	Longford.
14	.	4	2	8	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Louth, Dundalk,
10	6	9	1	12	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	" Drogheda.
.	.	6	1	32	3	3	2	3	1	.	.	1	1	1	Mayo.
16	4	4	3	8	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	Meath.
5	.	10	8	8	13	2	3	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	Monaghan.
37	14	14	5	14	5	5	3	.	.	1	.	2	2	2	Queen's.
57	.	6	4	25	20	10	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	Rosecommon.
8	.	2	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	8	1	8	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tipperary, Nenagh
10	.	6	.	12	.	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	Tipperary, Clonmel
2	4	7	2	9	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	Tyrone.
.	.	3	1	3	1	†2	1	2	1	2	.	2	†.	.	Waterford County.
526	92	195	78	390	282	129	89	43	85	30	20	.	25	17	" City.
618	.	273	.	672	.	218	.	78	.	60	52	.	42	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
Total Males.															Total M. and F.
Total Females.															

† Portable.

‡ Chapel for men. Day-room for females.

continued.

TABLE XIV. *continued*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, &c., in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Workshops.		Worksheds.		Kitchens.	Bakery.	Store Rooms.		Laundries.	Drying Rooms.	Lavatories.		Baths, exclusive of those in Hospital.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	102	.	1	.	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	10	.	1	.	4	.	1	1	1	2	1	2
Carlow,	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	8	4	4	.
Cavan,	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	.
Clare,	3	.	4	.	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	.	2	.
Cork County,	1	.	9	6	1	1	4	.	1	2	16	9	1	1
" City,	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	9	9	1	1
Donegal,	4	1	4	.	1	.	4	1	1	1	6	1	1	.
Down,	15	.	24	.	1	1	6	3	1	1	9	7	2	.
Dublin County, . . .	3	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	1	1	1	.	3	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B., . . .	3	.	5	.	1	1	14	.	1	1	10	.	3	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	2
Fermanagh,	1	.	20	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	1	.
Galway County, . . .	1	.	.	13	1	1	7	3	1	1	.	.	2	1
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kerry,	4	.	7	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	2	1	.
Kildare, Naas, . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	3	2	.	.
" Athy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny County, . .	3	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	1	1	1	.	1	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
King's,	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.
Lentrim,	1	.	24	.	2	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	1	.
Limerick County, . .	22	1	2	.	1	1	3	.	1	1	12	5	1	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	33	.	1	.	7	1	1	.	1	1	4	1
Londonderry,	2	.	36	.	1	.	0	2	1	1	.	6	12	4
Longford,	3	1	16	.	2	1	3	2	1	1	.	1	5	1
Louth, Dundalk, . .	3	.	32	.	1	.	4	1	1	1*	.	.	1	1
" Drogheda, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Mayo,	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	8	.
Meath,	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	.	33	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	10	4	12	.	2	1	2	1	1	1	6	12	1	1
Roscommon,	3	.	8	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	2
Sligo,	6	.	8	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	8	2	3	.	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	.	7	4
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	10	4	27	.	1	.	5	.	2	3	8	2	7	1
Tyrone,	5	.	20	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	3	.	1
Waterford County, . .	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	2	1	3	1	5	1
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	1
Westmeath,	7	.	6	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	1
Wexford,	10	.	2	1	1	.	5	1	1	1	6	.	1	1
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	2	.	2	.
Total Males,	149	.	460	.	.	.	141	.	.	.	118	.	91	.
Total Females, . . .	.	15	.	22	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	71	.	28
Total M. and F., . .	164		482		48	14	178		46	32	184		119	

* Not fitted up.

County and Town Gaols on the 31st December, 1857.

Furni- gating Rooms.		Recep- tion Rooms.		Pumps.	Wells.	Tread Wheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills.	Other Machines for Labour.	Total No. of Beds, including 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	.	.	.	.	.	328	108	41	1	287	436	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	107	75	14	2	93	182	Armagh.
.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	58	46	7	.	53	41	Carlow.
1	1	1	.	10	1	1	.	.	1	77	26	24	12	216	72	Cavan.
.	157	.	12	.	115	12	Clare.
1	.	2	2	1	.	2	1	.	2	177	94	17	3	320	107	Cork County.
1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	165	60	32	3	162	170	" City.
1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	112	26	12	1	90	25	Donegal.
1	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	8	176	63	56	8	120	58	Down.
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	10	83	43	10	2	72	36	Dublin County.
1	.	1	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	420	.	.	.	563	.	Dublin City:
.	1	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	5	267	.	.	.	400	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	86	40	8	4	66	35	Grangegorman P.
.	1	1	.	.	.	92	26	10	.	80	20	Fermanagh.
.	1	1	.	.	.	40	23	6	.	40	28	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	96	30	12	6	84	24	" Town.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	64	19	4	1	30	20	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	27	20	2	2	20	12	Kildare, Naas.
1	.	1	1	1	2	1	.	1	*	174	40	12	6	151	88	" Athy.
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	27	24	9	2	30	30	Kilkenny County.
1	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	90	50	10	.	80	50	" City.
.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	76	22	21	2	72	29	King's.
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	†	130	61	11	7	112	40	Leitrim.
1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	135	43	12	3	123	40	Limerick County.
.	160	36	12	2	140	36	" City.
.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	18	70	20	16	4	76	31	Londonderry.
.	.	4	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	87	35	4	2	85	28	Longford.
.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	*	24	12	2	1	36	16	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	148	40	8	4	140	36	" Drogheda.
.	.	1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	106	40	18	1	98	54	Mayo.
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	91	27	32	4	59	23	Meath.
1	1	2	2	2	2	1	.	.	*	126	58	20	4	106	54	Monaghan.
1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	76	24	8	.	78	30	Queen's.
.	.	2	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	119	28	36	6	82	49	Roscommon.
.	1	.	1	1	166	58	18	6	215	54	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	10	10	2	.	.	.	196	52	10	.	212	44	Tipperary, Nenagh
.	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	65	38	30	5	56	37	Tipperary, Clonmel
.	.	1	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	90	23	8	2	87	80	Tyrone.
1	.	1	1	7	.	1	.	.	*	43	30	18	.	28	30	Waterford County.
.	.	1	1	4	3	1	.	1	*	105	29	10	4	105	49	" City.
1	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	110	82	16	.	102	86	Westmeath.
1	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	60	26	8	2	50	23	Wexford.
13	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,739	.	616	.	4,743	.	Wicklow.
4	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,878	.	112	.	2,236	.	Total Males.
17	.	62	.	110	35	32	5	8	48	6,617	.	728	.	6,919	7,707	Total Females.
															Total M. and F.	

* Shot-drill.

† Looms, &c.

‡ During alteration of Gaol.

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

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	MALES.														FEMALES.													
	Masons or Stonemasons.	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.					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	4	3	5	1	10	27	104	20	14	52	185	27	2	24	22	6	18	2	2	22	6	61					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52	52	8	18	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3					
Armagh, Carrick.	1	1	2	0	1	2	10	32	5	8	52</																	

† Includes inmates and those attending school (56).

Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.

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Town Gaols on the 31st December, 1857, 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: Number of feet Ascent per day.	Total Number of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed.	COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
632 9 8	135 0 11	814 8 10	555 19 10½	602 18 1½	27	.	8	Antrim.
26 14 4	3 6 0	86 5 1	13 3 8	69 8 5	8	.	4	Armagh.
74 11 1	30 0 6	92 3 1	36 15 11	31 7 5	6	12,774	5	Carlow.
2 5 0	—	6 17 3	—	4 12 3	4	380	2	Cavan.
19 3 11	6 13 0	60 16 2	45 14 11	80 14 2	.	10,240	5	Clare.
67 19 8	—	102 14 6	—	34 14 10	51	15,400	8	Cork County.
174 4 6	—	216 2 7	59 3 6	101 1 7	41	11,400	6	" City.
151 15 0	6 5 7	211 16 11	60 17 1	114 13 5	1	.	1	Donegal.
58 7 3	8 7 8	73 3 4	6 12 5	18 0 10	17	.	2	Down.
200 2 6	8 13 0	320 18 3	10 14 6	62 17 3	14	.	4	Dublin County.
2,523 17 8	—	2,850 2 0	—	326 4 4	166	8,500	6	Dublin City:
—	470 6 9	—	583 17 6	113 10 9	.	.	2	Richmond B.
60 10 10	—	100 1 3	—	30 10 5	1	.	4	Grangegorman P.
434 9 4	29 1 5	442 19 4	34 6 4	30 5 6	16	7290 & 5130	5	Fermanagh.
—	—	—	5 16 7	5 16 7	.	6,000	5	Galway County.
188 0 4½	3 12 3½	231 19 7	6 15 8	46 11 6	25	2,560	6	" Town.
59 18 1	0 3 6	41 7 3	2 1 4	—	.	.	6	Kerry.
40 1 2	2 17 4	88 8 4	4 19 6	26 13 10½	15	.	3	Kildare, Naas.
90 1 9	16 1 4	121 3 5	18 18 7	33 18 11	7	73,752	5	" Athy.
—	—	—	—	—	.	.	6	Kilkenny County.
88 12 6	12 14 6	51 6 4	12 14 6	12 13 10	7	.	5	" City.
7 0 5	10 4 7½	20 11 0	12 0 4½	15 6 4	10	7,640	5	King's.
209 15 5	32 0 0	353 1 9	87 18 6	139 4 10	19	3,840	4	Leitrim.
2 7 11	8 19 7	114 15 0	13 9 2	16 16 8	.	5180 & 8300	5	Limerick County.
169 5 4½	—	266 17 3	—	107 11 10¼	1	.	1	" City.
65 4 0½	3 5 0	93 5 0½	11 18 7½	36 14 7½	5	0,600	3	Londonderry.
1 16 1	—	18 2 9	3 18 8	20 5 4	7	.	2	Longford.
14 0 8½	—	16 17 4½	—	2 16 8	2	.	2	Louth, Dundalk.
0 6 0	—	2 7 0	0 3 0	2 1 0	.	.	2	" Drogheda.
10 18 4	1 19 6	19 0 9	12 14 9	19 2 8	4	11,520	1	Mayo.
6 13 4½	1 8 0½	9 5 3½	9 4 8	10 8 6½	2	3,840	1	Meath.
44 18 8	7 13 0	72 9 1	12 7 3	32 5 1	35	11,520	11	Monaghan.
9 3 4	—	11 18 5	4 10 11	12 11 10	1	9,600	11	Queen's.
31 12 2½	—	44 11 6	—	12 19 3½	10	0,400	4	Roscommon.
577 7 9	56 16 5	690 6 10½	102 9 8½	158 12 5	5	\$.	4	Sligo.
529 12 10	247 2 10½	630 1 3½	286 5 5½	139 11 0½	11	11,420	8	Tipperary, Nenagh
132 15 4	43 7 4	185 5 6	9 14 0½	18 16 10½	1	4,253	11	Tipperary, Clonmel
178 3 5	139 7 9	210 6 8	227 17 5	122 12 11	16	5,400	7	Tyrone.
9 15 0	6 3 0	16 1 0	61 11 3	61 14 3	.	7,640	3	Waterford County.
112 2 0	2 3 0	148 12 1	6 7 0	40 14 1	3	.	4	" City.
122 14 0½	—	188 8 9	—	65 13 8½	28	.	8	Westmeath.
72 9 5½	42 9 9	101 16 5	48 15 5	35 12 7	7	6,400	8	Wexford.
7,268 1 10½	1,881 3 8	9,033 14 8½	2,369 18 10	2,818 6 8	572	.	4	Wicklow.
8,500 5 6½	—	11,403 13 1½	—	—	—	—	—	Total.

† Chiefly from stone-breaking—materials supplied by parties outside.

§ No regulating power.

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TABLE XVI.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Ordinary Diet of each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital.)		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prison.	COST OF	
		Per Day.	Per Annum.				Prisoners' Ordinary Diet within the Year.	Fuel, for use of Prison.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	Mixed.	2-99	4 11 0	191	Coal.	17	869 0 11½	79 12 6
Armagh, . . .	Do.	2-32	3 10 8-58	71-18	Do.	11	251 9 11½	96 18 6
Carlow, . . .	Do.	2-34	3 11 3-75	32-89	Do.	11	117 5 0	64 19 0
Cavan, . . .	Do.	3-03	4 12 3-13	41	Coal and Turf.	23	189 2 8½	81 16 6
Clare, . . .	Do.	3	4 9 8	62	Do.	31	278 1 8	102 5 10
Cork County, . .	Do.	2-26	3 8 9-36	206	Coal.	32	708 8 8	141 7 2
„ City, . . .	Do.	2-5	3 16 0-5	145	Do.	41	551 6 0½	42 14 7
Donegal, . . .	Do.	2-75	4 3 7-75	60-1	Do.	33	250 15 4	54 1 4
Down, . . .	Do.	2-85	4 6 10	70	Do.	36	303 18 10	104 15 10
Dublin County, .	Do.	3-25	4 18 10	104	Do.	25	412 18 11	69 1 0
Dublin City :								
Richmond R., .	Do.	2-92	4 8 10-5	254	Do.	27	893 4 6	122 15 6
Grangegorman P.	Do.	2-65	4 0 9	245	Do.	39	989 3 7½	184 0 0
Fermanagh, . .	Do.	2-55	3 17 5-82	44	Coal and Turf.	15	170 9 4	64 1 3
Galway County, .	Do.	2-07	3 2 6-5	58	Turf.	19	181 7 8	63 2 4½
„ Town, . . .	Do.	2-09	3 3 5-3	28-65	Do.	12	90 15 3	31 2 0
Kerry, . . .	Do.	1-8	2 15 1-75	64-45	Coal and Turf.	23	177 13 9	130 16 2
Kildare, Naas, .	Do.	2-87	4 6 10	45-86	Coal.	23	197 7 0½	77 18 0
„ Athy, . . .	Do.	3-04	5 10 8-73	40-29	Turf.	12	252 5 8½	42 9 1½
Kilkenny County, .	Do.	3	4 8 8-14	42	Coal and Turf.	6	186 4 6	153 10 11
„ City, . . .	Do.	3-07	4 13 1-5	21-03	Do.	7	98 10 0	26 10 0
King's, . . .	Do.	2-83	4 6 4	49	Turf.	25	211 8 11	112 11 11
Leitrim, . . .	Do.	2-35	4 6 8-53	35-32	Coal and Turf.	35	153 2 11	91 3 3½
Limerick County, .	Do.	2-56	3 17 4	90	Coal.	28	347 18 4	204 3 10
„ City, . . .	Do.	2-63	4 0 7-2	113-7	Do.	22	458 4 1	61 16 6
Londonderry, . .	Do.	3-19	4 16 3-38	65-9	Do.	13	317 5 2½	31 7 0
Longford, . . .	Do.	2-52	3 16 8-5	40-62	Coal and Turf.	27	151 3 2	86 2 0½
Louth, Dundalk, .	Do.	3-79	5 15 5-46	40-73	Coal.	*	235 2 8	77 9 7½
„ Drogheda, .	Do.	2-49	3 15 7-62	12-8	Do.	6	48 8 1½	12 14 7
Mayo, . . .	Do.	2-5	3 17 10	98	Turf.	30	381 8 1½	78 15 4
Meath, . . .	Do.	3-25	4 18 10-25	81-75	Coal and Turf.	35	129 6 0	48 1 2
Monaghan, . . .	Do.	2-92	4 9 2-04	47	Coal.	15	196 3 6½	39 4 7
Queen's, . . .	Do.	2-36	3 11 8-5	51	Coal and Turf.	26	182 17 0	123 16 11
Roscommon, . .	Do.	2-5	3 14 4	56-5	Do.	20	214 17 3	108 1 6
Sligo, . . .	Do.	3-19	4 16 11-44	36-09	Coal.	21	180 3 5	57 18 10
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Do.	3-13	4 13 1	94	Coal and Turf.	28	389 16 8½	144 6 2
Tipperary, Clonmel,	Do.	3-25	4 19 1-33	157-44	Coal.	54	778 4 3	151 0 2½
Tyrone, . . .	Do.	3-09	4 14 0-7	64-53	Coal and Turf.	18	303 9 8	210 0 10
Waterford County, .	Do.	3-07	4 13 4	52	Coal.	21	242 12 4	53 5 0
„ City, . . .	Do.	2-75	4 7 2-33	46	Do.	15	209 10 0	56 13 8
Westmeath, . . .	Do.	2-66	4 1 11	65	Coal and Turf.	23	253 14 8	86 4 11
Wexford, . . .	Do.	3-78	5 14 10-21	107-77	Coal.	11	607 15 0	47 4 7
Wicklow, . . .	Do.	3	4 11 3	35	Do.	14	160 10 9	77 17 3
Total, 1857, . .		2-71	4 2 10	3222-55		980	13,293 11 14	3,672 6 10
Total, 1856, . .		2-93	4 9 3-99	3541-17		954	15,867 4 6½	4,162 11 3½

* Dundalk Gaol heated by hot air.

County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1857.

COST OF						COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicine, &c.	Prisoners' Diet 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
82 4 10	14 6 7	24 16 9	11 19 10	21 13 0	53 17 11	Antrim.
42 16 11	21 9 1	21 16 0	—	18 6 6	24 0 6	Armagh.
51 5 0	15 11 0	—	—	21 9 4	5 14 10	Carlow.
13 12 1	4 0 11½	13 14 0½	—	20 7 9	39 14 3	Cavan.
28 9 9	7 16 5	2 0 7	—	9 16 10	24 0 3	Clare.
97 11 10	20 15 3	66 17 8	10 16 2	44 11 9	55 16 2	Cork County.
36 16 9	11 9 8	42 5 2	7 9 4½	35 2 0	58 5 2	„ City.
13 4 1	8 10 6	5 10 10	28 3 6	29 3 3	30 13 10	Donegal.
47 5 4	18 0 11	7 6 1	9 0 11	28 14 7	34 16 6	Down.
41 3 9	17 18 6	118 17 2	8 11 6	22 3 5½	42 15 6	Dublin County.
112 12 11	130 14 3	327 5 11	33 1 4	33 1 6	178 17 8	Dublin City:
68 9 10	127 6 2	133 3 10½	188 12 3	52 13 3	—	Richmond B.
18 15 0	29 0 0	52 10 4	—	10 7 1	17 0 0	Grangegorman P.
30 14 5½	—	26 13 2	15 10 7	5 18 0	31 18 11	Fermanagh.
11 12 6	1 6 0	1 18 8	4 15 3	13 13 0	—	Galway County.
16 12 10	10 15 4½	18 13 11	1 10 9½	14 18 1	35 12 11	„ Town.
16 3 1	3 18 0	2 3 2½	—	32 3 2	41 10 10	Kerry.
5 0 0	15 13 5½	—	4 3 2	8 3 2	33 2 2	Kildare, Naas.
37 5 7	30 0 11	40 5 1	16 15 3	9 16 9	24 5 6	„ Athy.
5 19 2	8 18 8	—	2 1 0	11 11 3	3 17 6	Kilkenny County.
14 1 10	1 9 4½	5 8 4	4 10 4	16 1 10	38 12 6	„ City.
18 1 11½	18 9 4½	34 13 8½	12 13 5½	9 10 5	9 17 7	King's.
31 19 11	31 15 10	45 17 9	9 7 8	26 2 1	6 8 6	Leitrim.
25 0 0	30 0 0	21 14 10	—	20 19 2	22 16 2	Limerick County.
38 7 9½	13 6 6	2 12 10	1 11 0½	35 11 3	32 9 0	„ City.
21 5 8	20 0 0	8 17 3	5 16 8½	13 6 5	16 9 3	Londonderry.
41 14 0½	6 8 9	—	1 3 4	20 1 6	8 11 6	Longford.
5 17 6½	5 4 7	—	17 15 9	7 7 7	11 12 5	Louth, Dundalk.
20 1 10½	1 14 1	30 0 1½	13 18 7	48 0 5	43 16 10½	„ Drogheda.
48 0 9	20 0 0	15 8 3	6 14 6	13 11 0	11 10 2	Mayo.
4 15 6	7 1 3½	15 14 0	—	6 11 10	7 16 7½	Meath.
25 19 3	5 4 4	13 1 9	8 5 9	17 19 0	38 18 5	Monaghan.
19 9 2	28 0 0	5 2 6	9 1 10	8 11 8	—	Queen's.
13 18 6½	6 17 2	13 6 1½	1 17 8½	21 3 10	19 10 1½	Roscommon.
26 19 6	11 3 9	74 12 5½	13 1 5	21 6 4	—	Sligo.
127 12 0	10 6 11	67 3 4	14 16 6	48 12 10	126 18 7	Tipperary, Nenagh
42 14 11	0 15 0	4 12 9½	0 18 4½	32 4 4	41 3 2½	Tipperary, Clonmel
56 15 3	14 10 5	4 18 3	—	9 17 3	30 3 6	Tyrone.
23 9 9	4 15 6	20 13 11	—	10 9 5	10 15 2	Waterford County.
18 14 7	2 12 4	12 19 0	3 1 9	13 2 11	40 10 0	„ City.
82 10 4	16 7 8	22 2 0	6 2 6	18 5 0	0 2 1	Westmeath.
39 16 3	5 4 6	2 5 3	54 4 10	13 8 7	51 19 10	Wexford.
1,531 2 11½	767 18 1	1,336 2 11½	471 12 11½	875 18 4½	1,306 1 11	Wicklow.
1,579 16 4½	793 0 2	1,480 16 3½	455 16 7	845 1 5	1,325 2 9	Total, 1857.
						Total, 1856.

[continued.]

TABLE XVI. *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.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	6 5 0	27 3 0	52 16 6	105 6 1	62 8 6	130 18 10
Armagh, . . .	12 15 0	28 7 0	78 6 1	15 12 11	23 6 4	—
Carlow, . . .	2 17 7	14 11 2	28 8 0	39 3 10	5 14 2	—
Cavan, . . .	26 14 1	25 1 7	45 3 9	—	11 3 9	—
Clare, . . .	—	2 18 3	33 14 10	18 16 3	95 16 2	—
Cork County, . .	45 1 11	74 5 9	176 13 5	83 6 9	59 16 4	—
" City, . . .	41 6 2	71 17 3	108 10 8	16 0 2	17 14 10	—
Donegal, . . .	—	24 11 7	41 15 4	98 19 6	26 4 1	—
Down, . . .	23 14 7	141 10 1	174 10 0	22 16 8	29 14 9	—
Dublin County, .	21 5 8½	52 15 2	104 0 9½	9 9 8	108 2 3½	51 13 4
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	—	179 12 2	*1,243 2 0	29 0 0	334 17 9	438 2 5
Grangegorman P.	156 14 11	200 17 7	436 10 1	46 19 3	96 19 9	150 8 2
Fermanagh, . . .	—	6 5 0	—	13 17 1	2 15 0	—
Galway County, .	5 4 1	13 17 10	108 12 10	17 6 0	18 12 2	12 0 0
" Town, . . .	—	2 1 10	41 18 0	5 11 6	37 9 8	—
Kerry, . . .	6 6 8	44 5 0	74 12 7	16 11 6	54 0 8	205 0 0
Kildare, Naas, .	4 17 0½	53 16 0	28 19 1	90 3 4	54 4 3½	101 13 4
" Athy, . . .	20 4 8	36 19 3	67 15 9	139 17 1	126 13 10	—
Kilkenny County, .	4 0 5	42 3 11	40 0 0	41 9 11½	7 0 8	30 0 0
" City, . . .	2 10 10	4 19 7	2 15 0	—	1 19 10	—
King's, . . .	12 14 6	48 9 2	17 19 11½	44 4 8	26 11 7	16 13 4
Leitrim, . . .	0 1 7	63 14 8½	29 5 0½	43 17 9	40 5 6	67 0 0
Limerick County, .	8 10 6	8 8 5	67 0 11	63 14 11	104 11 10	18 5 0
" City, . . .	13 0 0	44 10 3	34 3 1	4 2 3	88 7 0	155 0 0
Londonderry, . .	21 5 11½	65 16 6	117 1 11½	71 7 6	16 15 0	32 0 0
Longford, . . .	8 11 9	2 10 10	101 8 5	14 17 5	8 10 5	52 2 4
Louth, Dundalk, .	1 10 9	77 7 4	142 4 10	4 14 3	56 18 1	37 18 4
" Drogheda, . .	0 15 9	13 14 6½	7 3 3	3 17 8	10 8 7½	10 0 0
Mayo, . . .	13 8 11	43 7 0½	117 19 8	70 4 0	21 12 1½	—
Meath, . . .	6 16 2	37 3 4	168 2 1	58 17 2	14 6 9	—
Monaghan, . . .	1 10 0	31 2 5½	53 6 5½	5 15 6	0 19 0	—
Queen's, . . .	18 9 4	29 16 0	67 8 6	27 7 11	14 17 1	—
Roscommon, . . .	2 4 2	21 6 11	42 18 4	36 0 0	6 13 9	—
Sligo, . . .	1 8 8½	42 6 8½	53 15 2½	8 8 6	22 11 10	81 5 0
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	—	10 6 6	36 2 2	87 7 5	35 4 4	—
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	35 2 7	112 5 2	364 1 9½	29 11 9	53 3 7½	—
Tyrone, . . .	—	77 3 3	328 16 11½	77 10 7	24 1 5	35 0 0
Waterford County, .	15 11 8	13 19 11	29 12 7	17 9 2	15 8 8	—
" City, . . .	10 12 1	20 13 11	34 17 11	—	7 7 2	23 6 8
Westmeath, . . .	16 9 8	51 14 10	77 9 10	14 19 7	12 17 4	—
Wexford, . . .	1 12 1	107 12 11	254 11 10	146 8 1	17 6 3	—
Wicklow, . . .	5 18 10	38 9 6	48 0 3	52 2 10	87 8 11	26 13 4
Total 1857, . . .	575 12 10	2,012 19 2½	5,081 15 9	1,693 6 5½	1,860 16 1½	1,715 0 1
Total 1856, . . .	713 4 8	1,879 0 6½	5,129 5 2	1,607 19 11½	1,920 5 9	1,650 2 3

* Includes building of new Church and Chapel, and putting up Heating Apparatus, and erection of new Solitary Cell.

the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1857.

SALARY OF							COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
MALE DEPARTMENT.							
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	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6	74 0 0	—	—	Antrim.
60 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.
68 14 8	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.
75 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.
75 0 0	22 10 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	150 0 0	—	Richmond B.
80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—	GrangegormanP.
138 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	—	74 0 0	—	Fermanagh.
37 18 6	27 13 10	—	50 0 0	56 0 0	—	—	Galway County.
150 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	73 16 11	—	30 0 0	" Town.
87 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10	—	40 0 0	30 0 0	Kerry.
27 13 10	27 13 10	—	27 13 10	—	25 0 0	—	Kildare, Naas.
80 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	65 0 0	—	—	" Athy.
30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	Kilkenny County.
130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	45 0 0	—	20 0 0	" City.
100 0 0	45 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.
50 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	16 0 0	Limerick County.
90 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.
50 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	30 0 0	65 0 0	—	21 0 0	Roscommon.
75 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	25 0 0	Sligo.
125 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—	Tipperary, Nenagh
130 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	Tipperary, Clonmel
80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	65 0 0	—	—	Tyrone.
60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	50 0 0	—	—	Waterford County.
5 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	35 0 0	" City.
100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0	Westmeath.
96 18 0	46 3 1	—	46 3 1	—	65 0 0	—	Wexford.
3,672 12 4	1,653 8 10	548 19 7	1,738 5 0	895 16 11	1,119 16 10	484 13 10	Total 1857.
3,189 18 7	1,646 6 6½	578 19 7	1,746 2 8½	1,059 13 9	906 0 0	452 3 10	Total 1856.

(continued.)

TABLE XVI, continued—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SALARY OF						
	MALE DEPARTMENT.						
	Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		School- masters.	Other Prison Officers.
				No.	Total Amount of Salary.		
32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.
	£ 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
Armagh, . . .	170 0 0	—	45 0 0	6	188 0 0	35 0 0	—
Carlow, . . .	150 0 0	—	50 0 0	5	126 0 0	—	—
Cavan, . . .	200 0 0	—	55 7 8	4	145 7 8	30 0 0	—
Clare, . . .	300 0 0	32 8 0	—	6	102 1 10	30 17 1	24 3 0
Cork County, . .	200 0 0	—	50 0 0	12	380 16 0	40 0 0	131 19 5
„ City, . . .	150 0 0	—	65 6 3	8	310 13 6	30 0 0	—
Donegal, . . .	150 0 0	—	—	6	165 0 0	24 0 0	—
Down, . . .	200 0 0	—	100 0 0	13	334 5 11	40 0 0	—
Dublin County, .	250 0 0	—	80 0 0	9	336 0 0	—	—
Dublin City:							
Richmond B., .	400 0 0	142 0 0	90 0 0	15	719 3 10	60 0 0	470 10 0
Grangegorman P.	200 0 0	90 0 0	—	—	—	40 0 0	310 0 0
Fermanagh, . .	150 0 0	—	35 0 0	4	116 0 0	25 0 0	—
Galway County, .	375 7 8	—	50 0 0	5	152 1 8	30 0 0	50 0 0
„ Town, . . .	138 9 2	—	30 0 0	3	74 11 5	9 8 10	—
Kerry, . . .	200 0 0	45 0 0	—	13	412 3 8	35 0 0	30 0 0
Kildare, Naas, .	160 0 0	40 0 0	—	6	126 17 5	20 0 0	21 6 0
„ Athy, . . .	100 0 0	—	30 0 0	3	65 0 0	—	—
Kilkenny County, .	240 0 0	30 0 0	—	7	217 0 0	—	—
„ City, . . .	65 0 0	—	—	2	45 0 0	—	—
King's, . . .	184 12 4	—	60 0 0	6	165 0 0	30 0 0	—
Leitrim, . . .	200 0 0	—	—	6	180 0 0	38 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Limerick County, .	300 0 0	—	—	10	325 0 0	60 0 0	—
„ City, . . .	130 0 0	—	—	7	186 0 0	66 0 0	—
Londonderry, . .	130 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	5	125 0 0	30 0 0	—
Longford, . . .	200 0 0	—	40 0 0	5	150 0 0	18 0 0	35 0 0
Louth, Dundalk, .	176 15 6	20 0 0	45 0 0	5	175 0 0	35 0 0	—
„ Drogheda, . .	80 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	—
Mayo, . . .	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	9	275 0 0	—	40 0 0
Meath, . . .	231 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	5	167 10 0	25 0 0	95 10 0
Monaghan, . . .	138 9 2	—	—	7	200 0 0	—	—
Queen's, . . .	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	6	170 0 0	—	105 0 0
Roscommon, . .	200 0 0	—	40 0 0	7	185 0 0	50 0 0	32 18 4
Sligo, . . .	212 10 0	30 0 0	—	8	183 6 8	20 0 0	—
Tipperary, Nenagh,	250 0 0	—	25 0 0	9	330 0 0	—	73 15 0
Tipperary, Clonmel,	250 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	12	474 18 0	—	—
Tyrone, . . .	200 0 0	—	45 0 0	8	174 15 0	22 0 0	—
Waterford County, .	200 0 0	80 0 0	—	5	147 10 0	30 0 0	18 5 0
„ City, . . .	180 0 0	—	—	4	100 0 0	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	150 0 0	—	60 0 0	8	235 0 0	8 0 0	—
Wexford, . . .	160 0 0	—	60 0 0	8	221 18 6	30 0 0	10 0 0
Wicklow, . . .	150 0 0	—	—	6	188 5 0	—	—
Total, 1857, . .	8,222 3 10	679 8 0	1,500 13 11	288	9,018 6 1	971 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,513 6 9
Total, 1856, . .	8,241 7 6	765 8 0	1,787 12 2	294	9,118 19 5	692 18 0	1,642 10 3

the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1857.

SALARY OF				OFFICERS'			COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.				COST OF			
Matrons.	Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys.	Hospital Nurse- tenders.	Other Prison Officers.	Rations.	Clothing.	Total, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing.	
40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
45 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	57 12 0	40 13 4	42 14 8	1,525 15 6	Antrim.
30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	31 9 11½	36 17 8	736 7 7½	Armagh.
50 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	164 16 1	27 12 8	713 16 9	Carlow.
40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	75 11 0	—	762 6 4	Cavan.
40 0 0	34 16 0	24 0 0	—	—	13 18 5	927 5 0	Clare.
50 0 0	123 0 0	—	13 0 0	97 16 2	80 16 0	1,562 13 7	Cork County.
36 16 6	24 18 0	25 7 11	23 17 4	67 10 0	43 10 8	1,010 15 2	" City.
30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	149 13 11	35 17 9	834 11 8	Donegal.
20 0 0	36 0 0	—	—	57 9 5	37 11 0	1,010 10 2	Down.
32 10 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	16 2 0	138 10 4½	47 4 3	1,283 9 7½	Dublin County.
—	—	—	—	395 15 3	90 19 1	2,951 14 10	Dublin City.
200 0 0	602 5 10	—	94 0 0	357 0 0½	18 2 8	2,494 15 2½	Richmond B.
31 10 0	18 10 0	—	—	53 6 0	—	590 6 0	Grangegorman P.
30 0 0	29 0 0	10 0 0	—	63 0 1	28 19 0	1,109 11 3	Fermanagh.
20 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	30 7 3	—	486 9 0	Galway County.
40 0 0	20 0 0	32 0 0	23 6 8	82 0 11	67 18 0	1,346 6 2	" Town.
20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	173 15 11½	23 17 0	759 2 4½	Kerry.
20 0 0	6 16 8	—	—	113 9 0	16 15 6	460 2 8	Kildare, Naas.
30 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	—	784 6 0	" Athy.
15 0 0	—	—	—	32 0 0	6 5 0	238 5 0	Kilkenny County.
40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	14 12 0	46 9 3	57 7 6	918 1 1	" City.
30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	55 13 7½	18 15 11½	772 10 3½	King's.
40 0 0	51 4 0	25 0 0	—	—	32 18 5	1,128 2 5	Leitrim.
40 0 0	35 0 0	20 16 0	—	—	22 15 0	686 11 0	Limerick County.
80 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	178 3 4½	63 8 11	907 1 6½	" City.
40 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	—	30 10 0	737 5 6	Londonderry.
35 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	45 18 4	48 2 0	786 11 4	Longford.
10 0 0	—	—	—	79 2 2½	—	299 2 2½	Louth, Dundalk.
40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	100 19 6	30 0 0	1,055 19 6	" Drogheda.
40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	66 0 0	24 13 8½	968 13 8½	Mayo.
24 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	45 2 6	35 0 0	715 18 8	Meath.
21 0 0	17 10 0	21 0 0	—	39 10 0	27 18 0	821 18 0	Monaghan.
32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	37 1 10	14 13 4	867 11 7	Queen's.
20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	163 16 0	37 2 6	952 15 2	Roscommon.
44 13 4	46 5 0	22 15 0	—	149 4 8	41 13 6	1,242 6 6	Sligo.
41 5 0	47 0 0	44 6 11	—	71 3 1½	42 1 6	1,519 14 6½	Tipperary, Nenagh
25 0 0	—	32 15 0	—	153 13 7	57 16 5½	951 0 0½	Tipperary, Clonmel
40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	24 4 6	31 16 9	841 16 3	Tyrone.
25 0 0	25 0 0	23 5 0	—	62 7 5	—	595 12 5	Waterford County.
30 0 0	14 5 6	14 5 6	—	62 4 0	33 7 4	737 2 4	" City.
45 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	—	207 3 5	30 9 1	1,036 11 0	Westmeath.
30 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	16 17 4	674 6 6	Wexford.
1,504 16 11	1,582 19 0	530 19 4	252 10 0	3,702 2 1	1,316 15 7½	40,859 1 5½	Wicklow.
1,515 10 9	1,475 10 7	552 8 2	306 8 4	3,825 3 2½	1,295 18 8½	40,859 0 1	Total, 1857.
							Total, 1856.

[continued.]

TABLE XVI. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1857.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Total Expense of Gaol.	Deduct Profit on Works.	Net Expenditure.	Average Number of Prisoners per day, debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner per head per day.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner per head per Annum.
48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	3,068 5 9½	602 18 1½	2,465 7 8	196·5	0 8·25	12 10 11·25
Armagh, . . .	1,369 12 5	39 8 5	1,300 4 0	71·13	0 1·03	18 5 7·3
Carlow, . . .	1,080 15 8	31 7 5	1,049 8 3	34	1 8·20	30 17 3·62
Cavan, . . .	1,232 17 0½	4 12 3	1,228 5 6½	41·5	1 7·38	29 11 11·5
Clare, . . .	1,531 0 10	80 14 2	1,450 6 8	62	1 4·25	24 13 10
Cork County, . .	3,157 2 5	34 14 10	3,122 7 7	220	0 9·34	14 3 10
„ City, . . .	2,051 18 0	101 1 7	1,950 11 5	158	0 8·11	12 6 10·75
Donegal, . . .	1,446 4 10	44 10 3	1,401 14 7	60·1	1 3·25	23 3 10·25
Down, . . .	1,953 15 3	18 0 10	1,938 14 5	77	1 4·5	25 3 6
Dublin County, .	2,364 5 11½	62 17 3	2,301 8 8½	113	1 1·30	20 7 4
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	7,008 2 9	326 4 4	6,681 18 5	264	1 4·64	25 6 2·46
Grangegorman P.,	5,256 13 11½	113 10 9	5,143 3 2½	261	1 0·06	19 14 1·30
Fermanagh, . . .	984 6 1	30 10 5	953 15 8	46	1 1·63	20 14 8·25
Galway County, .	1,649 9 4	30 5 6	1,619 3 10	58	1 6·36	27 18 4
„ Town, . . .	728 12 8	5 16 7	722 16 1	30·5	1 3·5	23 13 4·25
Kerry, . . .	2,153 16 5	46 11 6	2,107 4 11	69·9	1 7·88	30 3 0
Kildare, Naas, .	1,528 18 9½	—	1,528 18 9½	45·86	1 9·8	33 6 1·37
„ Athy, . . .	1,212 10 0½	26 13 10½	1,185 16 2	46·20	1 4·86	25 12 9·11
Kilkenny County, .	1,456 5 5½	33 18 11	1,422 6 6½	45·5	1 8	31 5 2·5
„ City, . . .	452 17 10	—	452 17 10	21·03	1 2·07	21 10 7·5
King's, . . .	1,488 19 4	12 13 10	1,476 5 6	40·18	1 7·88	30 2 7
Leitrim, . . .	1,364 7 7	15 6 4	1,349 1 3	36·1	2 0·58	37 7 5·2
Limerick County, .	2,102 7 11	18 2 6	2,084 5 5	94	1 2·6	22 3 5·5
„ City, . . .	1,646 4 4	16 16 8	1,629 7 8	119·25	0 8·98	13 3 3·25
Londonderry, . .	1,703 19 0½	107 11 10½	1,596 7 2	67·8	1 3·38	23 11 1·13
Longford, . . .	1,248 7 8	36 14 7½	1,211 13 0½	42·37	1 6·81	28 12 0·6
Louth, Dundalk, .	1,497 11 4	46 18 0	1,450 13 4	40·77	1 11·25	35 11 8·79
„ Drogheda, . .	448 2 7½	2 16 8½	445 5 11	14·3	1 8·47	31 2 9·48
Mayo, . . .	1,940 6 8	2 1 0	1,938 5 8	102	1 0·5	19 0 0·5
Meath, . . .	1,546 11 0½	19 2 8	1,527 8 4½	31·75	2 7·25	47 10 6·25
Monaghan, . . .	1,085 19 5½	10 8 6½	1,075 10 11	48	1 2·72	22 8 1·72
Queen's, . . .	1,395 19 3	32 5 1	1,363 14 2	51	1 5·58	26 14 9·5
Roscommon, . . .	1,367 18 8	12 11 10	1,355 6 10	57·1	1 3·31	24 2 0
Sligo, . . .	1,457 6 5½	12 19 3½	1,444 7 2	39·24	2 0·19	36 15 8·44
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2,092 13 3	15 0 0	2,077 13 3	96·09	1 2·22	21 12 5
Tipperary, Clonmel,	3,439 3 1	139 11 0	3,299 12 1	157·44	1 1·75	20 19 2
Tyrone, . . .	2,129 11 4½	18 16 10½	2,110 14 6	66	1 9·03	31 19 6·72
Waterford County, .	1,346 0 3	122 12 11	1,223 7 4	55	1 2·62	22 4 10
„ City, . . .	1,019 17 7	11 0 0	1,008 17 7	46	1 2·25	21 18 7·5
Westmeath, . . .	1,341 13 4	40 14 1	1,300 19 3	66·8	0 6·21	19 14 1
Wexford, . . .	2,364 11 4	65 13 8½	2,298 17 7½	112·07	1 2·11	21 6 7·63
Wicklow, . . .	1,338 7 5	—	1,338 7 5	35	2 1	38 4 9
Total 1857, . . .	77,056 6 3½	2,423 14 7	74,633 11 8½	3,349·43	1 2·65	22 5 7·7
Total 1856, . . .	80,168 7 10½	3,015 18 11½	77,152 8 10½	—	1 2·13	21 10 11·62

* Includes £26 12s. 8d. received for Military Prisoners.

JUVENILES.

TABLE XVII.—NUMBER OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Desert- ers. Ages.	
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.					
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.					
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.		
Antrim,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Armagh,			3				1	1	1	1	140	44			4		3	
Carlow,			3	3			1				26	10			2			
Cavan,			4	3					1		8	3			1	1		
Cavan,				1		1					13							
Clare,			1								10				1	1		
Cork County,			18	2			3		2		81	16	2		43			
" City,			13	23							105	28	5	2	64	3		
Donegal,			2	1			1				25	2						
Down,			2	1							11	11						
Dublin County,			4				2		1		102	18	5	2	27	10		
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	1		44				11		27		464		14		85			
Grangegorman P.				10				4		1		127		9		54		
Fermanagh,				1							7	6						
Galway County,											14	5						
" Town,							57	3					1	1	5	2		
Kerry,			2	1			1				67	6		3	2	1		
Kildare, Naas,			1						1		14	1						
" Athy,			2								10	2			3			
Kilkenny County,			3	1			2		1		25	2			3	1		
" City,			2				2				4	3			2	3		
King's,			2								22	5			7			
Leitrim,			2	1			2				11	5						
Limerick County,							13	3			29	11	1		11	1		
" City,			2	3			2				36	22	4	6	2	6		
Londonderry,			3	1							23	11			2		1	
Longford,			1								10	5				3		
Louth, Dundalk,									1		9	1		3				
" Drogheda,											7							
Mayo,			4	4			4				21	11						
Meath,			3								7	6						
Monaghan,			2					1			13							
Queen's,			3	1							16	6						
Roscommon,			3	1							13	7			5			
Sligo,			1	2							14	3	1	1	1			
Tipperary, Nenagh,			2	1			2		1	1	41	8	1	1	9	1		
Tipperary, Clonmel,			27	5			1		3		124	34	1	1	34	2		
Tyrone,			3						1		21	6			1			
Waterford County,			3								31	5			23			
" City,			5				2		1		23	7			10	1		
Westmeath,			1	2							17							
Wexford,			9	1					6	1	38	12			4			
Wicklow,			1								10	6			2			
Total Males,	1		176				107		47		1,662		35		352		4	
Total Females,			69			1	12			4		455		29		90		
Total M. and F.,	1		245		1		119		51		2,117		64		442		4	
			246				120				2,168				506			
							366								2,674		4	

Town Gaols in the Year 1857, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

ACQUITTED; NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, & REMAINING FOR TRIAL.												TOTAL.		INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.						COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Felon.		Misdemeanants.		For further Examination, Untried, &c.		Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.												
Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.										
10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Yrs. and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Yrs. and under.	Above 10 and under 17 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.									
.	.	2	.	.	4	1	1	1	23	4	2	2	178	50	.	.	Antrim.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	34	15	.	.	Armagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	1	1	1	17	8	.	.	Carlow.	
.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	Cavan.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	2	Clare.	
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	142	19	.	16	Cork County.			
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	187	54	.	.	" City.	
.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	31	4	.	.	Donegal.			
2	.	3	2	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	27	15	.	.	Down.			
.	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	9	2	140	29	.	2	.	3	Dublin County.
.	13	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	37	.	45	656	.	.	20	.	.	Dublin City:		
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	10	210	.	9	.	.	Richmond B.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	1	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	1	2	75	5	.	8	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	10	1	1	3	82	9	.	4	.	2	Kerry.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	17	1	.	.	.	.	Kildare, Naas.
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	" Athy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	5	.	1	.	4	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	40	5	.	9	1	2	King's.		
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	6	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	60	14	.	2	4	11	Limerick County.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	16	14	4	6	58	40	.	.	.	4	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	14	1	1	51	26	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	18	2	1	.	29	11	.	3	3	6	Longford.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	3	16	1	.	.	.	1	Louth, Dundalk.
1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	3	" Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	33	16	.	1	.	.	1	Mayo.
.	2	.	.	10	8	.	2	4	.	2	Meath.	
.	.	2	1	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	1	20	3	.	.	1	15	2	Monaghan.	
.	8	2	.	.	29	9	.	1	.	.	.	Queen's.	
.	3	1	.	.	8	.	.	3	.	.	.	24	8	.	1	2	.	3	Roscommon.	
.	1	2	.	13	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	27	6	Sligo.	
1	70	12	.	16	1	1	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
.	54	14	5	1	240	55	2	31	2	.	.	Tipperary, Clonmel	
.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	26	7	Tyrone.	
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	16	1	.	2	.	60	6	.	10	.	.	.	Waterford County.	
.	1	1	20	2	.	14	.	.	8	" City.	
.	1	1	5	1	.	6	2	57	16	.	1	2	.	.	Westmeath.	
.	.	.	.	2	16	6	.	2	.	.	.	Wexford.	
4	3	53	9	2	60	10	5	270	79	99	42	2684	719	2	154	2	70	7	Total Males.	
7	62	2	65	15	349	141	3,403	185	79	2	183	2	77						Total Females.	
500										3,544				264						Total M. and F.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, Three County and Town Gaols, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	COMMITTED ONCE IN 1857.								COMMITTED TWICE IN 1857.							
	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.			
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.		
Antrim,	M. 2	F. 2	M. 97	F. 25	M. .	F. .	M. 4	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 22	F. 8	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .
Armagh, . . . . .	. .	. .	30	11	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	1	2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Carlow,	1	1	16	7	. .	. .	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Cavan, . . . . .	. .	1	13	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Clare, . . . . .	. .	. .	19	. .	. .	. .	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Cork County,	3	. .	79	19	2	. .	33	. .	. .	. .	9	. .	. .	. .	3	. .
" City, . . . . .	. .	. .	34	29	3	2	22	3	. .	. .	15	6	1	. .	11	. .
Donegal, . . . . .	. .	. .	27	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Down, . . . . .	. .	. .	27	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dublin County,	4	. .	106	10	4	2	14	7	. .	. .	5	1	1	. .	4	. .
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.,	21	. .	360	. .	12	. .	54	. .	1	. .	61	. .	1	. .	8	. .
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	. .	1	. .	35	. .	5	. .	11	. .	. .	24	. .	. .	2	. .	7
Fermanagh, . . . . .	. .	. .	9	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Galway County, . . . . .	. .	. .	14	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
" Town, . . . . .	. .	1	31	1	1	1	5	2	. .	. .	7	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kerry,	1	. .	67	8	. .	3	2	1	. .	. .	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kildare, Naas,	1	. .	13	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
" Athy,	1	. .	12	2	. .	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kilkenny County,	1	. .	33	4	. .	. .	3	1	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
" City, . . . . .	. .	. .	6	3	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	1	1	. .
King's, . . . . .	. .	. .	29	5	. .	. .	7	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Leitrim, . . . . .	. .	. .	17	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Limerick County, . . . . .	. .	. .	12	11	1	. .	6	1	. .	. .	4	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
" City, . . . . .	. .	. .	33	27	4	6	2	6	. .	. .	5	3	. .	. .	. .	. .
Londonderry,	1	1	18	8	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	8	8	. .	. .	. .	. .
Longford,	1	. .	25	4	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	. .	2	2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Louth, Dundalk,	1	. .	13	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
" Drogheda, . . . . .	. .	. .	5	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Mayo,	1	3	29	12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Meath, . . . . .	. .	. .	10	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Monaghan,	1	. .	18	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Queen's, . . . . .	. .	. .	25	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Roscommon, . . . . .	. .	. .	19	6	. .	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	1	. .	. .
Sligo, . . . . .	. .	. .	23	4	. .	. .	1	1	. .	. .	2	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	1	50	11	1	1	9	1	. .	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Tipperary, Clonmel,	4	. .	197	49	1	1	34	2	. .	. .	3	2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Tyrone,	1	. .	21	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Waterford County, . . . . .	. .	. .	17	6	. .	. .	23	. .	. .	. .	10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
" City,	2	. .	39	6	. .	. .	10	1	. .	. .	3	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Westmeath, . . . . .	. .	. .	13	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Wexford,	6	1	40	16	. .	. .	4	. .	1	. .	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Wicklow, . . . . .	. .	. .	14	6	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total Males,	54	1,060	20	247	1	188	3	28								
Total Females,	12	387	21	43	1	59	2	8								
Total M. and F.,	66	2,047	50	290	2	247	5	36								
	2,113				340				249				41			
	2,453								290							

Times, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, within the Year 1857, to the several Officers being distinguished from Vagrants.

COMMITTED THREE TIMES IN 1857.								COMMITTED FOUR TIMES IN 1857.								COMMITTED FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS IN 1857.								COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Yrs. and under	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Yrs. and under	Above 10 and under 17 Years.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	Armagh.				
.	Carlow.				
.	Cavan.				
.	Clare.				
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	11	2	.	4	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	Donegal.				
.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Down.
.	Dublin County.				
1	.	17	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	Dublin City :				
.	.	.	14	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	Richmond B.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	Fermanagh.				
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	" Town.				
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	Kildare, Naas.				
.	" Athy.				
.	Kilkenny County.				
.	" City.				
.	King's.				
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Leitrim.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	" City.
.	Londonderry.				
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	1	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.				
.	" Drogheda.				
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.				
.	Menth.				
.	Monaghan.				
.	Queen's.				
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	Sligo.				
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Clonmel.
.	Tyrone.				
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	Westmeath.				
.	Wexford.				
1	Wicklow.				
1	37	24	1	8	5	14	8	3	3	1	12	4	3	1	1	16	4	3	1	Total Males.				
1	81	1	13	22	6	1	16	4	4	Total Females.														
82	14	22	6	17	4	Total M. and F.																		
96				28				21																

TABLE XVIII. *continued.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, Three Times, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, within the year 1857, &c.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES COMMITTED IN 1857.								TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEALS IN 1857.							
	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.		
Antrim,	M. 2	F. 2	M. 129	F. 86	M. .	F. .	M. 4	F. .	M. 2	F. 2	M. 174	F. 50	M. .	F. .	M. 4	F. .
Armagh, . . . . .	. .	. .	. 31	. 13	. .	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. 32	. 15	. .	. .	. 2	. .
Carlow,	1	1	16	7	. .	. .	1	1	1	1	16	7	. .	. .	1	1
Cavan, . . . . .	. .	1	13	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	13	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Clare, . . . . .	. .	. .	19	. .	. .	. .	1	1	. .	. .	19	. .	. .	. .	1	1
Cork County,	3	. .	89	19	2	. .	37	. .	3	. .	100	19	2	. .	42	. .
" City, . . . . .	. .	. .	66	38	4	2	39	3	. .	. .	123	51	5	2	64	3
Donegal, . . . . .	. .	. .	29	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	31	4	. .	. .	. .	. .
Down, . . . . .	. .	. .	27	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	27	15	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dublin County,	4	. .	112	13	5	2	19	8	4	. .	119	19	5	2	27	10
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	24	. .	446	. .	13	. .	66	. .	31	. .	571	. .	14	. .	85	. .
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	. .	1	. .	80	. .	7	. .	26	. .	1	. .	156	. .	9	. .	54
Fermanagh, . . . . .	. .	. .	9	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	8	. .	. .	. .	. .
Galway County, . . . . .	. .	. .	14	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14	5	. .	. .	. .	. .
" Town, . . . . .	. .	1	44	2	1	1	5	2	. .	1	70	3	1	1	5	2
Kerry,	1	. .	73	8	. .	3	2	1	1	. .	80	8	. .	3	2	1
Kildare, Naas,	1	. .	15	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	17	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
" Athy,	1	. .	13	2	. .	. .	3	. .	1	. .	14	2	. .	. .	3	. .
Kilkenny County,	1	. .	54	4	. .	. .	3	1	1	. .	85	4	. .	. .	3	1
" City, . . . . .	. .	. .	7	3	. .	. .	1	2	. .	. .	8	3	. .	. .	2	3
King's, . . . . .	. .	. .	31	5	. .	. .	7	. .	. .	. .	33	5	. .	. .	7	. .
Leitrim, . . . . .	. .	. .	17	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	17	6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Limerick County, . . . . .	. .	. .	24	12	1	. .	7	1	. .	. .	49	13	1	. .	11	1
" City, . . . . .	. .	. .	42	32	4	6	2	6	. .	. .	56	39	4	6	2	6
Londonderry,	1	1	29	14	. .	. .	2	. .	1	1	49	26	. .	. .	2	. .
Longford,	1	. .	27	6	. .	. .	. .	3	1	. .	29	8	. .	. .	. .	3
Louth, Dundalk,	1	. .	14	1	. .	1	. .	. .	1	. .	16	1	. .	3	. .	. .
" Drogheda, . . . . .	. .	. .	6	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Mayo,	1	3	31	14	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3	33	16	. .	. .	. .	. .
Meath, . . . . .	. .	. .	10	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	8	. .	. .	. .	. .
Monaghan,	1	. .	19	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	20	3	. .	. .	. .	. .
Queen's, . . . . .	. .	. .	27	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	29	9	. .	. .	. .	. .
Roscommon, . . . . .	. .	. .	19	7	. .	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	19	8	. .	. .	5	. .
Sligo, . . . . .	. .	. .	25	5	. .	. .	1	1	. .	. .	26	6	1	1	1	. .
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	1	55	11	1	1	9	1	1	1	61	11	1	1	9	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	4	. .	201	51	1	1	34	2	4	. .	206	53	1	1	34	2
Tyrone,	1	. .	22	7	. .	. .	1	. .	1	. .	25	7	. .	. .	1	. .
Waterford County, . . . . .	. .	. .	27	6	. .	. .	23	. .	. .	. .	37	6	. .	. .	23	. .
" City,	2	. .	48	7	. .	. .	10	1	2	. .	48	8	. .	. .	10	1
Westmeath, . . . . .	. .	. .	16	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20	2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Wexford,	6	2	46	16	. .	. .	4	. .	6	2	53	16	. .	. .	4	. .
Wicklow, . . . . .	. .	. .	14	6	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	14	6	. .	. .	2	. .
Total Males,	57	. .	1,931	. .	32	. .	289	. .	64	. .	2,332	. .	35	. .	352	. .
Total Females, . . . . .	. .	13	. .	482	. .	24	. .	60	. .	13	. .	629	. .	29	. .	90
Total M. and F.,	70	. .	2,413	. .	56	. .	349	. .	77	. .	2,961	. .	64	. .	442	. .
	2,483				405				3,038				506			
	2,888								3,544							

SUMMARY of TABLE XVII.—NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.				SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.				By Courts Martial and Desertors.	ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL.						TOTAL.	INCLUDED IN FORE-GOING COLUMNS.				
	Felon.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.			Felon.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, &c., &c.			Workhouse Offenders.	Offenders on leaving Work-house.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
10 years and under, .	1	.	.	1	47	4	35	29	.	4	3	2	.	10	5	99	42	2	.	2	.
Above 10 and under 17 years, .	176	60	107	12	1,662	455	352	90	4	53	9	60	5	270	79	2,684	719	154	29	70	7
Total Males, .	177	.	107	.	1,709	.	387	.	4	57	.	62	.	280	.	2,783	.	156	.	72	.
Total Females, .	.	69	.	13	.	459	.	119	.	.	12	.	5	.	84	.	761	.	29	.	7
General Totals, {	246		120		2,168		506		4	69		67		364		3,544		185		79	
	366				2,674					500								264			

SUMMARY of TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, Three Times, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, within the Year 1857, to the several County and Town Gaols, by Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

AGES.	COMMITTED ONCE IN 1857.				COMMITTED TWICE IN 1857.				COMMITTED THREE TIMES IN 1857.				COMMITTED FOUR TIMES IN 1857.				COMMITTED FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS IN 1857.				TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED IN 1857.				TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEES IN 1857.			
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
10 years and under, .	M. 54	F. 12	M. 29	F. 21	M. 1	F. 1	M. 3	F. 2	M. 1	F. .	M. .	F. 1	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 1	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 57	F. 13	M. 32	F. 24	M. 64	F. 13	M. 35	F. 29
Above 10 and under 17 years, .	1,660	387	247	43	188	59	28	8	57	24	8	5	14	8	3	3	12	4	3	1	1,981	482	289	60	2,832	629	352	90
Total Males, .	1,714		276		189		31		58		8		14		3		13		3		1,988		321		2,896		387	
Total Females, .	. 399		. 64		. 60		. 10		. 24		. 6		. 8		. 3		. 4		. 1		. 495		. 84		. 642		. 119	
General Totals, {	2,113		350		249		41		82		14		22		6		17		4		2,483		405		3,038		506	
	2,463				290				96				28				21				2,888				3,544			

Thirty-sixth Report of

TABLE XIX.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISON-
the Year 1857, and also of those *Committed* in 1856, but *Tried* in 1857, with

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CRIMINAL																							
	ABOVE 10 AND UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.												IMPRISON-											
	TRANSPORT- ATION, FOR						PENAL SERVITUDE, FOR						3 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 18 Months	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 9.	6 Months and above 6.							
	Life.		Other Periods.		10 Years.	6 Years.	4 Years.	3 Years.	Ages.	Ages.	Ages.	Ages.		Ages.										
									Above 10 and under 17 Years.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.										
Antrim,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,							1		2					1								1		
Carlow,																								
Cavan,																								
Clare,																								
Cork County,				1		1		1	1		1		1		2		1				8		1	
" City,																								
Donegal,																								
Down,																								
Dublin County,									4		1													
Dublin City:																								
RichmondBridewell,							2		10		8				2		1		16		8			
Grangegorman P.,																								
Fermanagh,																								
Galway County,																								
" Town,																								
Kerry,																								
Kildare, Naas,																								
" Athy,																								
Kilkenny County,															1							1		
" City,																								
King's,																								
Leitrim,																								
Limerick County,										4					3						4		2	
" City,										2														
Londonderry,																					1		1	
Longford,												1												
Louth, Dundalk,																								
" Drogheda,																								
Mayo,																								
Meath,																						1		
Monaghan,											2					1								
Queen's,																								
Roscommon,																								
Sligo,																								1
Tipperary, Nenagh,																						1		
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1					1		3								1	1					7		
Tyrone,																								
Waterford County,																						1		
" City,																								
Westmeath,																								
Wexford,										1												2		
Wicklow,																								
Total Males,	1		1		2		7		25		6		1		7		5		1		37		3	
Total Females,							1			1	1					2					8		1	
Total M. and F.,	1		1		2		8		26		7		1		7		7		1		45		4	
	2		43										1		7		7		46		4			

Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.

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MENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

OFFENDERS.

MENT 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.	
Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.	
Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.

M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	2	1	32	11	17	3	1	40	12	18	7	29	7							Antrim.
8	1	1	1	4	1	2		13	3	9	2	2	1							Armagh.
1	1	1	3	1	1			2	2	4	1	2	1							Carlow.
4	1		2		1			7		3		2								Cavan.
1	1		1		1			6		1		2								Clare.
1	1		7	1	6	3	2	36	4	10	4	6	1							Cork County.
1	1		19	6	15	9		24	21	23	8	22	7							" City.
3	1		2		3			9	1	8	1	5								Donegal.
2			1	1	2			6	6	1	2	1	2							Down.
19			9	4	20	5		27	2	12	2	22	2							Dublin County.
8	6	33	1	72	3	108	1	73	6	48		29								Dublin City:
1		13		16		26	1	23		3		3								Richmond B.
1				1		5		1		1		3								Grangegorman P.
1		4		1		2		1		1		3								Fermanagh.
1		6		3		9		1		9		17								Galway County.
2		6	1	8		20	2	16	1	16	1	21	4							" Town.
2		1		1		1		1		1	1	6								Kerry.
1		1	1	1		2	1	2	1	2		5								Kildare, Naas.
1		3		1		10		6		6	1	10	1							" Athy.
1		1		1	1	2		2		3	2									Kilkenny County.
1		1		5		15	3	8		8		3								" City.
3	2	4		1		6	3	1		1		4	1							King's.
4	3	4	3	1		15	5	15	5	8	2	6	1							Leitrim.
2		6		8	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	5	4							Limerick County.
		4		3		7	2	7	2	3		3								" City.
		1		2		5	2	5	2	4		1								Londonderry.
1		1		1		4		1		1										Longford.
2		1	3	2	1	4	3	4	3	6	2	9	3							Louth, Dundalk.
		1		1		1		2		2		4								" Drogheda.
		1		1		1		2		2		6								Mayo.
		1		1		1		2		1		6								Meath.
		1		3	1	5	1	5	1	2	1	3								Monaghan.
		4	2	5	1	5	1	6	2	2	1	5	2							Queen's.
		9	5	8		11	1	16	2	5		1								Rosecommon.
		12	3	17	8	16	2	5	2	60	4	14	3							Sligo.
		6		3		5		16		4		5								Tipperary, Nenagh.
		7	1	8	3	8	3	8	1	3		7								Tipperary, Clonmel.
		1		2	1	3		8		4		4								Tyrone.
		10	1	9	2	11	7	3		3	2	9	3							Waterford County.
		1		1		4		4		1	3	2	3							" City.
74	28	7	205	67	1	228	64	8	2	482	124	4	1	333	78	9	297	95		Westmeath.
102	8	272	2	292	10	606	5	411	9	392										Wexford.
102	280	294	616	416	401															Wicklow.
2,545																				Total Males.
																				Total Females.
																				Total M. and F.

continued.
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TABLE XIX. *continued.*—SENTENCES OF DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Gaols in the Year 1857, and also of those *Committed* in 1856, but *Tried* in 1857,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.															
	IMPRISONMENT FOR										NOT CONVICTED, UNTRIED, &c.				TOTAL.	
	48 Hours.				24 Hours.				Unlimited.		Ages.				Ages.	
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.	
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,				1			1	2		1			1	1	27	5
Armagh,										1				2	2	82
Carlow,												1		4	1	16
Cavan,															1	16
Clare,																19
Cork County,			1								1			9	3	100
" City,			9				5							5		123
Donegal,														3	1	31
Down,														14	3	28
Dublin County,	1		13	3				1			3			13		123
Dublin City :															4	
Richmond B.,	6		87		4		47				3		55		31	575
Grangegorman P.,				23										15		1
Fermanagh,			1											2	1	9
Galway County,									1					3	1	14
" Town,			10				1		1				13		1	70
Kerry,							1				1		11	1	1	85
Kildare, Naas,							1				1		2		1	17
" Athy,											1		2		1	14
Kilkenny County,				1									5	1	1	36
" City,																8
King's,														2		34
Leitrim,			1	1										2		17
Limerick County,				1										11	1	59
" City,			7	2			4	3	1	1			16	14		58
Londonderry,													23	15	1	49
Longford,											1		18	3	1	29
Louth, Dundalk,				1			2						8		1	16
" Drogheda,													3	1		10
Mayo,				1			2		2		1	3	7	2	1	35
Meath,				1										2		10
Monaghan,							8				1		5	2	1	21
Queen's,			2					1					11	2		29
Roscommon,													3			19
Sligo,									12	1				1		27
Tipperary, Nenagh,			1	2			1						16	2	1	61
Tipperary, Clonmel,	4		25	13			5		6	4			35	15	4	206
Tyrone,			1	1			2						3	1	1	28
Waterford County,							6	1					3	2		37
" City,							9		1		1		18	1	2	50
Westmeath,													3			22
Wexford,	2		3		1						1		9	1	6	58
Wicklow,							2						3			14
Total Males,	13		161		6		97		1		27		14		378	
Total Females,				50				8		1		7			98	
Total M. and F.,	13		211		6		105		2		34		21		476	
	224		111		36		497		3,087							

IMPRISONMENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town with their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

VAGRANTS.																	COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.		
IMPRISONMENT FOR																			
2 Mths. & above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days & above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		TOTAL.							
Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.							
Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
.	Antrim.			
.	Armagh.			
.	Carlow.			
.	Cavan.			
.	Clare.			
.	Cork County.			
.	" City.			
.	Donegal.			
.	Down.			
.	Dublin County.			
.	Dublin City.			
.	Richmond B.			
.	Grangegorman P.			
.	Fermanagh.			
.	Galway County.			
.	" City.			
.	Kerry.			
.	Kildare, Naas.			
.	" Athy.			
.	Kilkenny County.			
.	" City.			
.	King's.			
.	Leitrim.			
.	Limerick County.			
.	" City.			
.	Londonderry.			
.	Longford.			
.	Louth, Dundalk.			
.	" Drogheda.			
.	Mayo.			
.	Meath.			
.	Monaghan.			
.	Queen's.			
.	Roscommon.			
.	Sligo.			
.	Tipperary, Nenagh			
.	Tipperary, Clonmel			
.	Tyrone.			
.	Waterford County.			
.	" City.			
.	Westmeath.			
.	Wexford.			
.	Wicklow.			
1	8	183	30	12	8	99	28	18	11	109	30	1	3	8	1	3	35	353	90
1	15	163		20		127		24		139		4		8	1	5	64	443	
1	178			147				163				12			6		507		
507																	Total Males.		
																	Total Females.		
																	Total M. and F.		

[For Summary, see page cxxxviii.]

TABLE XX.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to
Offenders being distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.								BOTH PARENTS DEAD.								FATHER DEAD.							
	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.					
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.						
Antrim, . . .	M. 1	F. 1	M. 73	F. 9	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 20	F. 11	M. .	F. 3	M. .	F. 1	M. 51	F. 18	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .		
Armagh, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 14	. 7	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. 3	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 5	. 4	. .	. .	. .	. .
Carlow, . . .	. 1	. .	. 7	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. 5	. 1	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. 2	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. .
Cavan, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. 3	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Clare, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 5	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. 1	. .	. 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Cork County, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 27	. 7	. .	. 1	. .	. 1	. 37	. 5	. .	. 32	. .	. 1	. .	. 19	. 6	. 2	. .	. 5		
" City, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 23	. 19	. .	. 4	. .	. .	. 43	. 14	. 5	. 2	. 48	. 1	. .	. 36	. 8	. .	. 8	. .	. 8	. 1
Donegal, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 20	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Down, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 8	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 6	. 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 6	. 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dublin County, . . .	. 1	. .	. 42	. 6	. 2	. 2	. 6	. 1	. 2	. 28	. 3	. 3	. .	. 17	. 3	. 1	. 30	. 7	. .	. .	. 3	. 6
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B., . . .	. 14	. .	. 190	. .	. 4	. .	. 8	. .	. 13	. 177	. .	. 4	. .	. 54	. .	. 2	. 135	. .	. 5	. .	. 8	. .	
Grangegorman P., 53	. .	. 1	. .	. 19 44	. .	. 5	. .	. 23	. .	. 1	. 38	. .	. 2	. .	. 8	. .	
Fermanagh, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 5	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	. 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Galway County, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 5	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .
" Town, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 1	. 18	. .	. 1	. .	. 1	. .	. 24	. 1	. .	. .	. 2	. 1	. .	. 16	. 1	. .	. 1	. 1	. .
Kerry, . . .	. 1	. .	. 36	. 4	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. 10	. 2	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. 19	. 1	. .	. 1	. 1	. 1	. .
Kildare, Neas, . . .	. 1	. .	. 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 9	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
" Athy, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	. .	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kilkenny County, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 7	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	. 1	. .	. 12	. 1	. .	. .	. 1	. .
" City, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. 1	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	. 2	. .	. .	. 1	. 2	. .
King's, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 12	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 6	. .	. .	. 7	. 2	. .	. .	. 1	. .
Leitrim, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 7	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 5	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 5	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Limerick County, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 17	. 3	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. 10	. 8	. .	. .	. 4	. 1	. .	. 19	. 2	. 1	. .	. 2		
" City, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 24	. 21	. .	. 2	. .	. 4	. 16	. 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 16	. 4	. 3	. 3	. 2		
Londonderry, . . .	. 1	. .	. 25	. 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 12	. 9	. .	. .	. 1		
Longford, . . .	. 1	. .	. 6	. 3	. .	. .	. 2	. .	. 11	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 7	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .
Louth, Dundalk, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 3	. .	. .	. 2	. .	. 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. 3	. 1	. .	. 3		
" Drogheda, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Mayo, . . .	. 1	. 3	. 11	. 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	. 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 11	. 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Meath, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 5	. 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Monaghan, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 4	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. 7	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Queen's, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 17	. 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 6	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. .
Roscommon, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 6	. 1	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. 3	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 8	. 4	. .	. .	. 4	. .
Sligo, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 8	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 9	. 1	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. 7	. 1	. 1	. 1		
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . .	. . .	. . .	. 1	. 15	. 5	. .	. .	. 1	. 1	. 25	. 4	. .	. .	. 8	. .	. .	. 15	. 2	. 1	. 1	. 1	. .
Tipperary, Clonmel, . . .	. 3	. .	. 62	. 18	. .	. 6	. .	. .	. 73	. 16	. 1	. .	. 14	. 2	. .	. 36	. 10	. .	. 1	. 8		
Tyrone, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 11	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. 7	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Waterford County, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 30	. 2	. .	. 13	. .	. .	. 5	. 3	. .	. .	. 7		
" City, . . .	. 1	. .	. 17	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 19	. 4	. .	. 10	. 1	. 1	. .	. 7	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Westmeath, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 13	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Wexford, . . .	. 5	. 2	. 28	. 10	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. 6	. 4	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. 1	. 16	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .
Wicklow, . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .
Total Males, . . .	30	. .	774	. .	7	. .	33	. .	20	. .	665	. .	13	. .	223	. .	8	. .	558	. .	13	. .	56	. .
Total Females, 9	. .	. 220	. .	. 7	. .	. 28	. .	. 1	. .	. 167	. .	. 7	. .	. 33	. .	. 3	. .	. 155	. .	. 13	. .	. 19	. .
Total M. and F. . .	39	. .	994	. .	14	. .	61	. .	21	. .	832	. .	20	. .	256	. .	11	. .	713	. .	26	. .	75	. .
	1,033				75				853				276				724				101			
	1,108								1,129								825							

the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Ages and Sexes; Criminal from Vagrants.

MOTHER DEAD.								COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.								TOTAL.								COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 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.	
1	24	12												2	2	174	50			4				Antrim.
	10	3														32	15			2				Armagh.
	2				1									1	1	16	7			1		1		Carlow.
	2															13	1							Cavan.
	5															19				1		1		Clare.
1	17	1		2						2				3		100	19	2		42				Cork County.
	21	10		4	1											123	51	5	2	64	3			" City.
	3	2														31	4							Donegal.
	7															27	15							Down.
	19	4		1										4		119	19	5	2	27	10			Dublin County.
2	69		1	15										31		571		14		85				Dublin City :
	21		1	4									1	1		156		9		54				Richmond B.
	1															9	8							Grangegorman P.
	4	2					5	2								14	5							Fermanagh.
	12	1		1	1									1		70	3	1	1	5	2			Galway County.
																								" Town.
	9	1												1		80	8		3	2	1			Kerry.
	1													1		17	1							Kildare, Naas.
	1													1		14	2			3				" Athy.
1	7	1					3							1		35	4			3	1			Kilkenny County.
	1			1												8	3			2	3			" City.
	5															33	5			7				King's.
	2															17	6							Leitrim.
	3															49	13	1		11	1			Limerick County.
	0	3	1	1	2											60	39	4	6	2	6			" City.
1	9	4		1										1	1	49	26			2				Londonderry.
	5	1												1		20	8							Longford.
	4													1		16	1		3					Louth, Dundalk.
	5	1					4							1	3	10								" Drogheda.
	1															38	10							Mayo.
																10	8							Meath.
	3													1		20	3							Monaghan.
	8	1														29	9							Queen's.
	2															19	8			5				Roscommon.
	6															26	6	1	1	1				Sligo.
														1	1	61	11	1	1	9	1			Tipperary, Nenagh
	35	9		6										4		206	53	1	1	34	2			Tipperary, Clonmel
	4	1												1		25	7			1				Tyrone.
	2															87	6			23				Waterford County
	5	2												2		48	8			10	1			" City.
	2															20	2							Westmeath.
	3	1		1										6	2	53	16			4				Wexford.
	3															14	6			2				Wicklow.
6	323		2	38	9		12		2		2		1	64	13	2332	629	35	29	352	90			Total Males.
0	408		4	47			14		3					77		2,961		64		442				Total Females.
	414		51				14		3							3,038				506				Total M. and F.
							17										3,544							

TABLE XX. *continued.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed
Offenders being distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	INCLUDED IN																			
	HAVING STEPFATHER.								HAVING STEPMOTHER.								ABANDONED BY			
	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Antrim,			2	1			2				3	1				4				
Armagh,											1	2				1				
Carlow,																2				
Cavan,																1				
Clare,			1																	
Cork County,			6				3				3	1		6		8				
" City,			4	1							13	3		1		2				
Donegal,											5					3				
Down,																3				
Dublin County,			8	2			1	4			3	3				11				
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B.,	1		19				1				6			1		5				
Grangegorman P.				4				3				8		1	5	3				
Fermanagh,			1													2				
Galway County,			5	1							4	2				2				
" Town,			7				1	1			5			1	1	3				
Kerry,			1								1					1				
Kildare, Naas,																				
" Athy,			2																	
Kilkenny County,			2	1												2				
" City,			2				2									2				
King's,											1					1				
Leitrim,																				
Limerick County,																				
" City,			2	3	1	1	1				4	2	1	2	1					
Londonderry,																				
Longford,											3									
Louth, Dundalk,																				
" Drogheda,																				
Mayo,			1	2							2	3								
Meath,																1				
Monaghan,																				
Queen's,																3				
Roscommon,			2								1					1				
Sligo,																				
Tipperary, Nenagh,																3				
Tipperary, Clonmel,			9	2			3				3			2		15				
Tyrone,			1													4				
Waterford County,				1							2									
" City,											1	1								
Westmeath,											1									
Wexford,				1							1									
Wicklow,											1					1				
Total Males,	1	75			1	14				64		1	12			81				
Total Females,			19		2		7				26		3		6	17				
Total M. and F.,	1	94			3	21				90		4	18			98				
	95				24				90				22				98			
	119																			

to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Ages and Sexes; Criminal from Vagrants.

FOREGOING COLUMNS.

PARENTS.				ABSCONDED FROM PARENTS.								ILLEGITIMATE.								COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.						
Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.										
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.										
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
.	10	6	.	.	6	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.					
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.					
.	Carlow.						
.	Cavan.						
.	Clare.						
.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	Cork County.						
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.					
.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	Donegal.					
.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	Down.					
.	.	2	1	1	.	12	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Dublin County.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City:
.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.					
.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.					
1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.	
.	" Town.						
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Kerry.					
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare, Naas.					
.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Athy.					
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	" City.						
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	Leitrim.						
.	Limerick County.						
.	" City.						
.	Londonberry.						
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	Longford.						
.	Louth, Dundalk.						
.	1	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.						
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.					
.	Meath.						
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.					
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.						
.	Roscommon.						
.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.					
.	Tipperary, Nenagh.						
.	.	3	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Clonmel.	
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.					
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.					
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	" City.						
.	Westmeath.						
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	Wicklow.						
1	2	18	2	1	.	99	84	1	.	17	8	.	.	26	6	1	1	2	2	Total Males.						
3	15	1	133	1	25	32	4																	Total Females.		
18	134	26	32	6																					Total M. and F.	
116	160	38																								

SUMMARY of TABLE XIX.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, Gaols in the Year 1857; and also of those *Committed* in 1856, but *Tried* in 1857,

Ages.	TRANSPORTATION FOR		PENAL SERVITUDE FOR								IMPRISONMENT FOR															
	Life.	Other Periods.	10 Years.	6 Years.	4 Years.	3 Years.	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.													
CRIMINALS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
10 years and under,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1							
Above 10 and under 17 years,	1	.	1	.	2	.	7	1	25	1	6	1	1	.	7	.	5	2	37	8	3	1	74	28	203	67
Males.	1	.	1	.	2	.	7	.	25	.	6	.	1	.	7	.	5	.	38	.	3	.	74	.	212	.
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	1	.	28	.	68	.
VAGRANTS.																										
10 years and under,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Above 10 and under 17 years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males,	1	.	1	.	2	.	7	.	25	.	6	.	1	.	7	.	5	.	38	.	3	.	74	.	212	.
Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	1	.	28	.	68	.
General Totals,	1 1		2		8		26		7		1		7		7		46		4		102		280			
	2		43																							

SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS
Criminal Offenders being

AGES.	PARENTAGE.												TOTAL.
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.				
CRIMINALS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under, . . .	30	9	20	1	8	3	6	.	.	.	64	13	77
Above 10 and under 17 years,	774	220	665	167	558	155	323	85	12	2	2,332	629	2,961
Males,	804	.	685	.	566	.	329	.	12	.	2,396	.	3,088
Females, . . . . .	.	229	.	168	.	158	.	85	.	2	.	642	
VAGRANTS.													
10 years and under, . . .	7	7	13	7	13	13	2	2	.	.	35	29	64
Above 10 and under 17 years,	33	28	223	33	56	19	38	9	2	1	352	90	442
Males,	844	.	921	.	635	.	369	.	14	.	2,783	.	3,544
Females, . . . . .	.	264	.	208	.	190	.	96	.	3	.	761	
General Totals, . . .	1,108		1,129		825		465		17		3,544		

and IMPRISONMENT, of the Juvenile Offenders Committed to the several County and Town by Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														NOT CON- VICTED AND UNTRIED.		TOTAL.		AGE.	
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.	Unlim- ited.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	CRIMINALS.		
1	1	8	2	4	1	9	.	13	.	6	.	1	1	14	7	64 13		77 10 years and under.	
228	64	482	124	333	78	297	95	161	50	97	8	27	7	378	98	2,377 633	3,010 { Above 10 and un- der 17 years.		
229	.	490	.	337	.	306	.	174	.	103	.	28	.	392	.	2,441 .	} 8,087 { Males. Females.		
.	65	.	126	.	79	.	95	.	50	.	8	.	8	.	105	646			
.	.	8	7	12	8	13	11	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	85	29	64 VAGRANTS. 10 years and under.
1	.	133	30	99	28	109	30	8	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	353 90	443 { Above 10 and un- der 17 years.
230	.	631	.	448	.	428	.	183	.	107	.	28	.	392	.	2,829 .	} 3,594 { Males. Females.		
.	65	.	163	.	115	.	136	.	53	.	10	.	8	.	105	765			
235		794		563		564		236		117		36		497		3,594	} General Totals.		
3,052																			

Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Ages and Sexes; distinguished from Vagrants.

INCLUDED IN FOREGOING.										AGES.
Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Illegitimate.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	CRIMINALS. 10 years and under. Above 10 and under 17 years. Males. Females. VAGRANTS. 10 years and under. Above 10 and under 17 years. Males. Females. General Totals.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
75	19	64	26	81	17	99	34	26	6	
78	.	64	.	81	.	100	.	26	.	
.	19	.	26	.	17	.	34	.	6	
1	2	1	3	1	2	.	1	1	1	
14	7	12	6	13	2	17	8	2	2	
91	.	77	.	95	.	117	.	29	.	
.	28	.	35	.	21	.	43	.	9	
119		112		116		160		38		

TABLE XXI.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	RESIDED IN COUNTY OR BOROUGH TO WHICH GAOL BELONGS.								RESIDED IN OTHER LOCALITIES.							
	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	2	167	50	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	27	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	2	.
Cavan,	1	1	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	1	1
Carlow, . . . . .	.	1	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Cork County,	3	.	90	15	2	.	30	.	.	.	10	4	.	.	12	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	110	47	5	2	40	3	.	.	13	4	.	.	24	.
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	30	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	20	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	3	.	84	11	.	1	8	0	1	.	35	8	5	1	19	1
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	22	.	375	.	7	.	22	9	.	103	.	7	.	63	.	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	.	.	97	.	5	.	35	.	1	.	50	.	4	.	10
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	14	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Town, . . . . .	.	1	44	1	1	.	3	1	.	.	26	2	.	1	2	1
Kerry,	1	.	73	7	.	3	2	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.
" Athy, . . . . .	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	20	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	1
" City, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1
King's, . . . . .	.	.	26	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	6	.
Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	45	12	1	.	7	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	52	38	3	6	2	6	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.
Londonderry,	1	.	42	25	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	1	.
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	21	5	.	.	.	2	1	.	8	3	.	.	.	1
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	.	.
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	23	13	.	.	.	.	1	3	5	3	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	24	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	13	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	4	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	19	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	1	55	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	4	1	1	8	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	4	.	180	41	1	1	26	2	.	.	26	12	.	.	8	.
Tyrone,	1	.	23	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	30	4	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	18	.
" City,	2	.	33	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	9	1
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	6	2	50	13	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	2	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	11	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Total Males,	51	.	1,862	488	20	.	158	63	13	.	464	.	15	.	194	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	8	.	.	19	.	.	.	5	.	139	.	10	.	26	.
Total M. and F.,	59	.	2,350	.	39	.	221	.	18	.	603	.	25	.	220	.
	2,409				260				621				245			
	2,669															
	866															

TABLE XXII.—STATE OF EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL, of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to
Offenders being distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.								READ IMPERFECTLY.							
	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.	
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	35	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	79	26	.	.	4	.
Armagh,	8	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Cavan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	29	1	.	.	10	.	1	.	22	2	.	.	5	.
" City,	58	18	.	.	26	.	.	.	21	9	1	.	15	1
Donegal,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.
Down,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	2	.	34	6	.	.	9	2	1	.	17	4	1	.	12	1
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.,	220	.	1	.	26	.	8	.	104	.	2	.	22	.
Grange Gorman P.,	60	.	1	.	16	.	.	.	37	.	2	.	19
Fermanagh,	1	1	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
" Town,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	35	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
" Athy,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	2	.
" City,	2	.	.	.	1	1
King's,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	3	.
Leitrim,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	13	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.
" City,	23	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	3	1	.	1	1
Londonderry,	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	7	.	.	.	.
Longford,	10	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Meath,	2	2	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	18	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	11	4	.	.	5	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	42	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	57	8	.	.	8	.
Tyrone,	1	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	11	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	5	.
" City,	14	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	11	1	.	.	3	.
Westmeath,	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	14	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	5	.	689	.	1	.	97	.	11	.	486	.	5	.	87	.
Total Females,	110	.	1	.	21	.	.	143	.	.	2	.	25
Total M. and F.,	5	.	799	.	2	.	118	.	11	.	629	.	7	.	112	.
	804		120		640		779									
	924															

the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Ages and Sexes; Criminal from Vagrants.

KNEW SPELLING.								KNEW ALPHABET.								COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.															
Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.																			
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.																			
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.																	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.				
.	Armagh.															
.	Carlow.															
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.			
.	Clare.															
1	.	7	1	1	6	.	.	1	.	14	5	.	.	2	.	Cork County.															
.	.	18	6	2	10	2	.	.	.	17	7	1	1	6	.	" City.															
.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.		
.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.			
.	.	31	5	1	1	2	1	.	.	18	2	3	.	2	1	Dublin County.															
8	.	51	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City:						
.	Richmond B.															
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.				
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.		
.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.						
.	" Town.															
.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	24	4	.	.	1	.	Kerry.															
.	Kildare, Naas.															
.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	" Athy.															
.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	Kilkenny County.															
.	" City.															
.	.	8	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	King's.											
.	Leitrim.															
.	.	15	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	6	15	1	3	.	2	Limerick County.															
.	.	6	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	" City.											
.	Londonderry.															
.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.				
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.			
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.										
.	Mayo.															
.	Meath.															
1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.			
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Queen's.			
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.			
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	Sligo.								
.	.	13	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.											
.	Tipperary, Clonmel.															
.	.	8	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.						
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.					
.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	" City.					
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.		
.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	13	3	.	.	.	.	Wexford.							
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.				
10	.	227	43	5	2	37	8	8	2	161	52	6	5	14	4	Total Males.															
10		270		7		45		10		213		11		18		Total Females.															
280								223								20								Total M. and F.							
332																252															

[continued.]

TABLE XXII. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of JUVENILE OFFENDERS. Committed to the several County and Town Gaols, in 1857, by Ages and Sexes; &c.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	WHOLLY ILLITERATE.								COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.								
	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Criminals.				Vagrants.				
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.			
Antrim,	M. 1	F. 2	M. 60	F. 24	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	M. 2	F. 2	M. 174	F. 50	. . . . .	M. 4	F. .	
Armagh, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Carlow, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cavan, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Clare, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cork County, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
" City, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Donegal, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Down, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Dublin County, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Dublin City:																					
Richmond B.,	15	. . . . .	190	. . . . .	11	. . . . .	20	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	31	. . . . .	571	. . . . .	14	. . . . .	85	
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Fermanagh, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Galway County, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
" Town, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Kerry,	1	. . . . .	13	. . . . .	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	80	8	. . . . .	3	2	1
Kildare, Naas,	1	. . . . .	10	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	17	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
" Athy,	1	. . . . .	10	2	. . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	14	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	35	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	1
" City, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	3
King's, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	1	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	33	5	. . . . .	. . . . .	7	
Leitrim, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	17	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Limerick County, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	33	9	1	. . . . .	7	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	49	13	1	. . . . .	11	1
" City, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	15	. . . . .	3	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	56	39	4	6	2	6
Londonderry, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	14	11	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	49	26	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	
Longford,	1	. . . . .	9	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	20	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	. . . . .	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	16	1	. . . . .	3	. . . . .	. . . . .
" Drogheda, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mayo,	1	3	22	14	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	3	33	16	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Meath, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Monaghan, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	20	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Queen's, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	29	9	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Roscommon, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8	4	. . . . .	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	19	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	
Sligo, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	3	1	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	26	6	1	1	1	
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	13	6	. . . . .	1	1	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	61	11	1	1	9	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	4	. . . . .	107	43	1	1	21	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	. . . . .	206	53	1	1	34	2
Tyrone, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	25	7	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	
Waterford County, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7	3	. . . . .	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	37	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	23	
" City,	2	. . . . .	16	1	. . . . .	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	. . . . .	48	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	10	1
Westmeath, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	20	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wexford,	2	. . . . .	13	5	. . . . .	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	2	53	16	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	
Wicklow, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	14	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	
Total Males,	30	. . . . .	764	. . . . .	18	. . . . .	117	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	. . . . .	. . . . .	64	. . . . .	2,332	. . . . .	35	. . . . .	352	
Total Females,	11	281	19	32	13	629	29	90
Total M. and F.,	41	. . . . .	1,045	. . . . .	37	. . . . .	149	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	. . . . .	. . . . .	77	. . . . .	3,038	. . . . .	64	. . . . .	442	
	1,086				186				5		3,038				506						
	1,272																				
	3,544																				

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in 1857, by Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
CRIMINALS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under, . . .	51	8	13	5	.	.	64	13	77
Above 10 and under 17 years,	1,802	488	464	139	6	2	2,332	629	2,961
Males,	1,913	.	477	.	6	.	2,396	.	3,038
Females, . . . . .	.	496	.	144	.	2	.	642	
VAGRANTS.									
10 years and under, . . .	20	19	15	10	.	.	35	29	64
Above 10 and under 17 years,	158	63	194	26	.	1	352	90	442
Males,	2,091	.	686	.	6	.	2,783	.	3,544
Females, . . . . .	.	578	.	180	.	3	.	761	
Total Males and Females,	2,669		866		9		3,544		

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1857, by Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.														
	Read and Wrote.		Read Imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
CRIMINALS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under, . . .	5	.	11	.	10	.	8	2	30	11	.	.	64	13	77
Above 10 and under 17 years,	689	110	486	143	227	43	161	52	764	281	5	.	2,332	629	2,961
Males,	694	.	497	.	237	.	169	.	794	.	5	.	2,396	.	3,038
Females, . . . . .	.	110	.	143	.	43	.	54	.	202	.	.	.	642	
VAGRANTS.															
10 years and under, . . .	1	1	5	2	5	2	6	5	18	19	.	.	35	29	64
Above 10 and under 17 years,	97	21	87	25	37	8	14	4	117	32	.	.	352	90	442
Males,	792	.	589	.	279	.	189	.	929	.	5	.	2,783	.	3,544
Females, . . . . .	.	132	.	170	.	53	.	63	.	343	.	.	.	761	
Total Males and Females,	924		759		332		252		1,272		5		3,544		

TABLE XXIII.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed in the Year being distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	PROTESTANT.								PRESBYTERIAN.							
	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	1	94	11	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,
Clare,
Cork County,	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City :
Richmond B.,	2	.	35	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	21	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Town,
Kerry,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,
" Athy,
Kilkenny County,
" City,
King's,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,
Limerick County,
" City,
Londonderry,	17	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.
Longford,
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
" Drogheda,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,
" City,	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	4	.	212	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females,	1	.	71	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	10	.	.	3	.
Total M. and F.	5	.	283	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	3	.
	288				14				38				3			
	302								41							

1857 to the several County and Town Gaols, by Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders from Vagrants.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.								COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.								COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Criminals.				Vagrants.				Criminals.				Criminals.				Vagrants.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	1	65	37	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	174	50	.	4	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	18	11	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	15	.	2	.	.	Armagh.
1	1	15	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	16	7	.	1	1	.	Cavan.
.	1	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	13	1	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	19	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	1	1	.	Clare.
3	.	97	19	1	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	100	19	2	42	.	.	Cork County.
.	.	117	49	5	2	64	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	51	5	64	3	.	" City.
.	.	30	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	4	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	17	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	15	.	.	.	.	Down.
4	.	111	16	5	2	27	10	.	.	.	.	4	.	119	19	5	27	10	.	Dublin County.
29	.	533	.	14	.	84	.	.	.	3	.	31	.	571	.	14	85	.	.	Dublin City:
.	1	.	135	.	9	52	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	156	.	9	54	.	.	Richmond B.
.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	1	70	3	1	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	70	3	1	5	2	.	Galway County.
1	.	77	8	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	80	8	3	2	1	.	" Town.
1	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
1	.	14	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	2	.	3	.	.	Kildare, Naas.
1	.	35	4	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	35	4	.	3	1	.	" Athy.
.	.	8	3	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	2	3	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	32	4	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	5	.	7	.	.	" City.
.	.	17	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	6	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	49	13	1	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	13	1	11	1	.	Leitrim.
.	.	56	39	4	6	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	39	4	6	2	6	Limerick County.
1	1	28	13	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	49	26	.	2	.	.	" City.
1	.	29	8	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	8	.	.	3	.	Londonderry.
1	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	1	3	.	.	.	Longford.
1	3	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	10	1	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	32	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	16	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.
.	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	3	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	27	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	9	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	17	7	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	8	.	5	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	24	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	6	1	1	1	.	Roscommon.
1	1	61	10	1	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	61	11	1	9	1	.	Sligo.
4	.	206	53	1	1	33	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	206	53	1	1	34	2	Tipperary, Nenagh.
1	.	20	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	25	7	.	1	.	.	Tipperary, Clonmel.
.	.	37	6	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	6	.	23	.	.	Tyrone.
2	.	47	8	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	48	8	.	10	1	.	Waterford County.
.	.	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	" City.
6	2	52	13	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	53	16	.	4	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	13	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	6	.	2	.	.	Wexford.
60	12	3089	548	34	26	345	84	.	.	3	.	64	13	2332	629	35	29	352	90	Wicklow.
72	.	2,037	.	60	.	429	.	.	.	3	.	77	.	2,961	.	64	.	442	.	Total Males.
2,709	.	.	.	489	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3,038	.	.	.	506	.	.	.	Total Females.
3,198	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3,544	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total M. and F.

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed in the Year 1857, to the several County and Town Gaols, by Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
CRIMINALS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10 years and under, . .	4	1	.	.	60	12	.	.	64	13	77
Above 10 and under 17 years, .	212	71	28	10	2,089	548	3	.	2,332	629	2,961
Males,	216	.	28	.	2,149	.	3	.	2,306	.	} 3,038
Females, . . . . .	.	72	.	10	.	560	.	.	.	642	
VAGRANTS.											
10 years and under, . .	1	.	.	3	34	26	.	.	35	29	64
Above 10 and under 17 years, .	7	6	.	.	345	84	.	.	352	90	442
Total Males,	224	.	28	.	2,528	.	3	.	2,783	.	} 3,544
Total Females, . . . . .	.	78	.	13	.	670	.	.	.	761	
Total Males and Females, .	302		41		3,198		3		3,544		

TABLE XXIV.—Number of Times each of the INDIVIDUAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed in 1857 had been in Gaol, from their first Committal in any year, Criminals being distinguished from Vagrants.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	HOW MANY HAD BEEN COMMITTED.															
	Once only.				Twice.				Three Times.				Four Times.			
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	87	19	4	.	17	6	.	.	2	5	.	.	6	4	.	.
Armagh,	24	8	2	.	5	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.
Carlow,	16	8	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	10	.	1	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cork County,	60	19	27	.	15	.	4	.	6	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
" City,	29	27	22	3	14	6	10	2	9	2	4	.	6	1	4	.
Donegal,	27	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	23	13	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County, . . .	80	8	14	5	18	1	2	3	9	.	2	.	4	1	.	1
Dublin City:																
Richmond B., . . .	304	.	48	.	50	.	8	.	41	.	1	.	15	.	1	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	28	.	10	.	20	.	9	.	12	.	5	.	8	.	4
Fermanagh,	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . .	14	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Town,	17	1	4	3	9	2	2	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Kerry,	50	7	1	4	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	1	.
Kildare, Naas, . . .	14	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Athy,	13	2	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County, . .	27	3	3	1	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
" City,	3	3	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
King's,	27	5	7	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	17	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . .	12	11	7	1	1	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
" City,	12	16	6	9	8	7	.	1	6	6	.	2	7	3	.	.
Londonderry,	16	9	2	.	6	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.
Longford,	21	4	.	3	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, . .	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda, . . .	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mayo,	27	13	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	9	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Monaghan,	17	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	25	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	16	5	3	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	22	4	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	35	10	7	1	13	2	2	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	170	39	35	3	16	4	.	.	9	6	.	.	4	2	.	.
Tyrone,	21	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County, . .	10	5	23	.	7	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
" City,	32	5	7	.	3	2	3	1	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Westmeath,	12	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	40	14	2	.	1	3	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	12	6	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1,899	.	231	.	239	.	34	13	119	.	11	.	70	.	6	.
Total Females, . . .	.	338	.	46	.	71	.	18	.	38	.	9	.	21	.	5
Total M. and F., . .	1,737		277		310		52		157		20		91		11	
	2,014				362				177				102			

[continued.]

Thirty-sixth Report of

TABLE XXIV. *continued*—Number of Times each of the INDIVIDUAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS
Criminals being

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	HOW MANY HAD															
	Five Times.				Six Times.				7 to 11 Times.				12 to 16 Times.			
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	2	1	.	.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
" City,	3	1	2	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	1	2	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	15	.	8	.	11	.	3	.	26	.	6	.	6	.	1	.
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	4	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Town,	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Kerry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Athy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
L Leitrim, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	42	.	11	.	34	.	7	.	53	.	7	.	18	.	4	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	8	.	2	.	8	.	1	.	9	.	1	.	2	.	2
Total M. and F.,	50	13	42	8	62	8	70	20	6	63	50	70	26			

Committed in 1857 had been in Gaol, from their first Committal in any year, distinguished from Vagrants.

BEEN COMMITTED.								Number of INDIVIDUALS under 17 Years of Age Committed in 1857.								Number of COMMITTEALS represented by foregoing Columns.								COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
17 to 20 Times.				21 to 26 Times and and upwards.																				
Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
4	131	28	4	.	354	98	4	.					Antrim.				
.	31	13	2	.	41	22	2	.					Armagh.				
.	17	8	1	1	18	8	1	1					Carlow.				
.	13	2	.	.	13	2	.	.					Cavan.				
.	19	.	1	1	38	.	1	2					Clare.				
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	92	19	39	.	217	19	83	.					Cork County.				
.	66	38	43	5	166	60	86	7					" City.				
.	29	4	.	.	31	4	.	.					Donegal.				
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	27	15	.	.	37	17	.	.					Down.				
.	116	13	24	10	220	43	87	30					Dublin County.				
.	.	3	.	2	.	5	.	470	.	79	.	602	.	99	.					Dublin City :				
.	9	6	.	33	.	216	.	98					Richmond B.				
.	14	5	.	.	9	8	.	.					Grangegorman P.				
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	44	3	6	3	173	5	8	3					Fermanagh.				
.	74	8	2	4	109	10	5	4					Galway County.				
.	16	1	.	.	18	1	.	.					" Town.				
.	14	2	3	.	15	2	4	.					Kerry.				
.	35	4	3	1	46	5	3	1					Kildare, Naas.				
.	7	3	1	2	16	3	2	3					" Athy.				
.	31	5	7	.	36	5	7	.					Kilkenny County.				
.	17	5	.	.	17	6	.	.					" City.				
1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	24	12	8	1	57	14	12	1					King's.				
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	42	32	6	12	195	60	6	17					Leitrim.				
.	30	15	2	.	91	38	2	.					Limerick County.				
.	28	6	.	3	30	8	.	3					" City.				
.	15	1	.	1	17	1	.	3					Londonderry.				
.	6	1	.	.	17	3	.	.					Longford.				
.	32	17	.	.	41	21	.	.					Louth, Dundalk.				
.	10	5	.	.	11	8	.	.					" Drogheda.				
.	20	3	.	.	23	4	.	.					Mayo.				
.	27	9	.	.	29	9	.	.					Meath.				
.	19	7	4	.	22	9	5	.					Monaghan.				
.	25	5	1	1	33	6	1	1					Queen's.				
.	56	12	10	2	101	14	14	4					Roscommon.				
.	205	51	35	3	278	73	35	3					Sligo.				
.	23	7	1	.	29	7	3	.					Tipperary, Nenagh.				
.	27	6	23	.	65	12	23	.					Tipperary, Clonmel.				
.	45	7	10	1	73	9	13	2					Tyrone.				
.	16	2	.	.	20	2	.	.					Waterford County.				
.	52	18	4	.	180	23	11	.					" City.				
.	14	6	2	.	16	6	2	.					Westmeath.				
6	.	5	.	8	.	5	.	1,988	.	321	.	3,468	.	510	.					Wexford.				
6	.	5	.	8	.	5	.	495	.	84	.	866	.	183	.					Wicklow.				
6	.	5	.	8	.	5	.	2,483	.	405	.	4,334	.	702	.					Total Males.				
11	.	5	.	13	.	5	.	2,888	.	405	.	5,036	.	702	.					Total Females.				
																				Total M. and F.				

TABLE XXV.—Number of COMMITTEES to the several County and Town Gaols during the years, 12 and under 13 years, 13 and under 14 years, 14

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.																OFFENDERS			
	FELONS.										MISDEMEANANTS.									
	Ages and Sexes.										Ages and Sexes.						Ages			
	10 and under 11 Years.		11 and under 12 Years.		12 and under 13 Years.		13 and under 14 Years.		14 and under 15 Years.		12 and under 13 Years.		13 and under 14 Years.		14 and under 15 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and under 11 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,																		1	1	
Armagh,																				
Carlow,					1	1			1											
Cavan,									1										1	
Clare,																				
Cork County,					2		1													
" City,							1		1										2	
Donegal,					1				1										1	
Down,																				
Dublin County,									1										1	
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B,	1						3		5		1				3		8		9	
Grangegorman P.,						2		1		1									1	
Fermanagh,						1														
Galway County,																				
" Town,																				
Kerry,																				
Kildare, Naas,							1										1			
" Athy,																				
Kilkenny County,			1				1										1			
" City,							1		1											
King's,									1											
Leitrim,																				
Limerick County,					2		1													
" City,																				
Londonderry,					1		1			2										
Longford,																				
Louth, Dundalk,																			1	
" Drogheda,																				
Mayo,					2			1		1			1							
Meath,																				
Monaghan,																				
Queen's,									1											
Roscommon,									1											
Sligo,																				
Tipperary, Nenagh,					1								1						1	
Tipperary, Clonmel,					1		1													
Tyrone,							1		1											
Waterford County,																				
" City,																			1	
Westmeath,																				
Wexford,							1		2								2		3	
Wicklow,																			2	
Total Males,	1		1		11		13		17		1		2		3		18		17	
Total Females,						4		2		4								1		
Total M. and F.,	1		1		15		15		21		1		2		3		14		23	
	53										6									

year 1857, of Prisoners under 10 years of age, 10 and under 11 years, 11 and under 12 and under 15 years, with their Offences, &c., by Sexes.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

UNDER LARCENY ACT.								MISDEMEANANTS.												COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
and Sexes.								Ages and Sexes.													
11 and under 12 Years.		12 and under 13 Years.		13 and under 14 Years.		14 and under 15 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and under 11 Years.		11 and under 12 Years.		12 and under 13 Years.		13 and under 14 Years.		14 and under 15 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
3	.	4	.	11	4	21	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	5	1	Antrim.
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	Armagh.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	Carlow.	
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Cavan.
.	Clare.	
6	.	10	1	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	Cork County.
.	.	8	6	12	.	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	8	2	" City.
.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	Donegal.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	2	.	Down.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	Dublin County.	
4	.	19	.	30	.	47	3	.	7	7	.	8	.	23	.	38	.	.	.	Dublin City :	
.	2	.	8	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	4	.	Richmond B.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	8	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	Galway County.	
.	" Town.	
.	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	6	.	4	1	.	Kerry.
.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare, Naas.
.	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	" Athy.
1	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	" City.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	4	2	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	4	1	Limerick County.
.	.	4	3	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	" City.
.	Londonderry.	
1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Longford.
.	Louth, Dundalk.	
1	2	1	.	3	1	4	3	.	" Drogheda.	
.	Mayo.	
.	Meath.	
.	.	2	.	1	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	Monaghan.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	Sligo.	
.	Tipperary, Nenagh	
.	1	4	2	7	.	4	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	4	.	1	1	Tipperary, Clonmel	
.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	1	Tyrone.	
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	" City.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.	
2	.	2	2	3	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	Wexford.
1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Wicklow.
21	.	68	.	87	.	140	.	.	4	9	13	34	.	76	.	103	.	.	.	Total Males.	
9	.	24	.	17	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	13	.	20	.	Total Females.
30	.	92	.	104	.	170	.	.	4	9	13	37	.	89	.	123	.	.	.	Total M. and F.	
433								275													

[continued.]

TABLE XXV. continued.—Number of COMMITTEES to the several County and Town Gaols and under 12 years, 12 and under 13 years, 13 and under 14

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY																			
	UNDER REVENUE LAWS.										UNDER POOR LAW ACTS.									
	Ages and Sexes.										Ages and Sexes.									
	10 and under 11 Years.	11 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 13 Years.	13 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 15 Years.	10 and under 11 Years.	11 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 13 Years.	13 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and under 11 Years.	11 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 13 Years.	13 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and under 11 Years.	11 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 13 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.
Antrim,																				
Armagh,																				
Carlow,	1		1																	
Cavan,																				
Clare,																				
Cork County,																				
" City,																				
Donegal,				1																
Down,																				
Dublin County,																				
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,																				
Grangegorman Penit.,																				
Fermanagh,																				
Galway County,																				
" Town,													1						1	
Kerry,																				
Kildare, Naas,																2				
" Athy,																				
Kilkenny County,																				
" City,																				
King's,																				
Leitrim,																				
Limerick County,																				
" City,																				
Londonderry,																				
Longford,																				
Louth, Dundalk,																				
" Drogheda,																				
Mayo,																				
Meath,																				
Monaghan,																				
Queen's,																				
Roscommon,																				
Sligo,																				
Tipperary, Nenagh,											1									
Tipperary, Clonmel,											2									
Tyrone,																				
Waterford County,																				
" City,																				
Westmeath,																				
Wexford,																				
Wicklow,																				
Total Males,	1		1		1					1	3				6		15		14	
Total Females,																				2
Total M. and F.,	1		1		1					1	3				6		15		14	2
	5										54									

Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.

clv

during the year 1857, of Prisoners under 10 years of age, 10 and under 11 years, 11 years, 14 and under 15 years, with their Offences, &c., by Sexes.

CONVICTIONS.												NOT CONVICTED AND UNTRIED.												COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	
VAGRANTS.																									
Ages and Sexes.												Ages and Sexes.													
Under 10 Years.	10 and under 11 Years.	11 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 13 Years.	13 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and under 11 Years.	11 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 13 Years.	13 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and under 11 Years.	11 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 13 Years.	13 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 15 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.								
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
1	1	.	5	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
3	2	3	2	8	3	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	" City.
3	2	2	.	1	1	2	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
8	6	4	6	13	9	8	10	1	2	2	4	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Dublin City :
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
1	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Kildare, Naas.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Athy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	King's.
4	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	6	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Louth, Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	Queen's.
1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	Sligo.
1	1	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	5	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, Clonmel
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
23	25	5	4	8	32	11	28	5	37	19	6	6	10	2	10	2	26	6	32	5	48	22	Total Males.		
48	18	12	43	83	56	12	12	12	32	37	70											Total Females.			
210												175												Total M. and F.	

[continued.]

TABLE XXV. *continued.*—Number of COMMITTEES to the several County and Town Gaols and under 12 years, 12 and under 13 years, 13 and under 14

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	TOTAL COMMITTEES.												NUMBER OF					
	Ages and Sexes.												Ages and Sexes.					
	Under 10 Years.		10 and under 11 Years.		11 and under 12 Years.		12 and under 13 Years.		13 and under 14 Years.		14 and under 15 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and under 11 Years.		11 and under 12 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	2	.	.	3	.	10	1	18	5	26	4	2	2	.	.	2	.
Armagh, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow, . . . .	.	.	1	1	1	.	8	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	1	.
Cavan, . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Clare, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cork County, . .	1	.	4	.	.	.	21	1	24	.	8	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
" City,	3	2	3	1	8	.	16	6	16	.	45	6	3	2	3	1	6	.
Donegal, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down, . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Dublin County, .	3	2	6	.	.	1	4	1	13	.	7	5	3	2	5	.	.	1
Dublin City :																		
Richmond B., .	20	.	25	.	13	.	45	.	69	.	109	.	16	.	19	.	10	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	6	.	5	.	8	.	19	.	16	.	25	.	6	.	4	.	8
Fermanagh, . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Galway County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Town,	1	1	.	1	2	.	5	1	2	.	15	.	1	1	.	1	2	.
Kerry,	1	3	.	.	2	.	3	.	9	.	7	2	1	3	.	.	2	.
Kildare, Naas, .	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
" Athy, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny County, .	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	8	2	1	.	.	.	1	.
" City, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
King's, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, .	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	3	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
" City,	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	18	13	4	6	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	17	6	5	2	6	12	.	1	1	.	.	.
Longford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk, .	.	3	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.
" Drogheda, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	3	1	.	2	.	3	.	5	2	4	5	1	3	1	.	2	.
Meath, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Monaghan, . . . .	.	.	1	.	4	.	3	.	3	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
Queen's, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	5	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	1	.
Roscommon, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sligo,	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, .	1	1	1	1	1	.	4	.	4	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	.
Tipperary, Clonmel, .	5	1	.	.	6	2	18	2	19	.	15	6	5	1	.	.	6	2
Tyrone, . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	2	3	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Waterford County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . . .	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	9	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Westmeath, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	.	4	3	2	.	3	2	6	1	12	1	2	.	4	2	2	.
Wicklow, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Total Males, . . .	49	.	51	.	56	.	188	.	252	.	363	.	45	.	43	.	50	.
Total Females, . .	.	32	.	13	.	19	.	48	.	42	.	98	.	30	.	11	.	19
Total M. and F., .	81	.	64	.	75	.	236	.	294	.	461	.	75	.	54	.	69	.
	1,211												1,042					

during the Year 1857, of Prisoners under 10 years of age, 10 and under 11 years, 11 years, 14 and under 15 years, with their Offences, &c., by Sexes.

INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.						NUMBER OF THE FOREGOING INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1857.												COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.
Ages and Sexes.						Ages and Sexes.												
12 and under 13 Years.		13 and under 14 Years.		14 and under 15 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and under 11 Years.		11 and under 12 Years.		12 and under 13 Years.		13 and under 14 Years.		14 and under 15 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10	1	17	4	18	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	10	1	9	2	9	.	Antrim.
.	2	2	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	Armagh.
8	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	3	2	1	.	2	1	Carlow.
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	Cavan.
.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	Clare.
18	.	28	.	8	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	12	1	13	.	3	.	Cork County.
15	4	11	.	34	5	2	1	3	1	4	.	8	2	7	.	25	1	" City.
8	.	3	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	7	1	Donegal.
.	1	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	Down.
4	1	12	.	7	3	3	2	4	.	1	3	1	11	.	7	1	.	Dublin County.
38	.	57	.	94	.	12	.	18	.	9	.	28	.	49	.	58	.	Dublin City :
.	16	.	12	.	20	.	4	.	3	.	2	.	12	.	10	.	15	Richmond B.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Grangeogorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
5	1	2	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	2	.	8	.	Galway County.
3	.	0	.	7	2	1	3	.	.	2	.	3	.	9	.	3	1	" Town.
1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	Kerry.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	Kildare, Naas.
2	.	4	.	8	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	8	2	Athy.
2	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	2	1	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" City.
2	.	3	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	6	1	King's.
.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	Leitrim.
6	.	3	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	3	.	4	.	Limerick County.
8	2	4	1	14	11	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	12	10	" City.
.	.	.	.	4	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	3	.	Londonderry.
1	.	1	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	Longford.
1	1	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	Louth, Dundalk.
3	.	5	2	4	4	1	3	1	.	2	.	3	.	5	2	4	4	" Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
3	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	3	.	2	2	2	.	Meath.
4	.	5	1	3	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	5	1	3	5	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	Queen's.
2	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	Roscommon.
4	.	2	1	7	1	1	.	1	1	.	3	.	3	1	7	1	.	Sligo.
15	2	15	.	12	6	5	1	.	.	6	2	15	2	14	.	11	.	Tipperary, Nenagh.
2	2	3	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	2	3	.	3	1	Tipperary, Clonmel.
2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	Tyrone.
1	.	4	2	8	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	7	.	Waterford County.
.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	4	.	" City.
3	2	6	1	11	1	2	.	4	2	2	3	2	2	6	1	9	1	Westmeath.
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	Wexford.
163	.	219	.	313	.	40	.	40	.	45	.	181	.	181	.	232	.	Wicklow.
.	88	.	94	.	77	.	25	.	9	.	12	.	31	.	28	.	50	Total Males.
201	.	253	.	390	.	65	.	49	.	57	.	162	.	209	.	282	.	Total Females.
Total M. and F.																		

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SUMMARY of TABLE XXV.—Number of COMMITTEES to the several County and Town Gaols during the year 1857, of Prisoners under 10 years of age, 10 and under 11 years, 11 and under 12 years, 12 and under 13 years, 13 and under 14 years, 14 and under 15 years, with their Offences, &c., by Sexes.

CLASSES AND OFFENCES.	AGES AND SEXES.														TOTAL.		
	Under 10 Years.		10 and under 11 Years.		11 and under 12 Years.		12 and under 13 Years.		13 and under 14 Years.		14 and under 15 Years.						
CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Felons, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	11	4	18	2	17	4	43	10	
Misdemeanants, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	8	.	6	.	
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.																	
Offenders under Larceny Act,	18	1	17	6	21	9	68	24	87	17	140	30	346	87			
Misdemeanants,	4	.	9	.	13	.	34	3	76	13	103	20	239	36			
Under Revenue Laws, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	
Under Poor Law Acts,	3	.	.	.	6	.	15	.	14	.	14	2	52	2			
Under Vagrant Acts,	23	25	18	5	4	8	32	11	28	5	37	19	137	73			
Not Convicted and Untried,	6	6	10	2	10	2	26	6	32	5	48	22	132	43			
Total Males,	49	.	51	.	56	.	188	.	252	.	363	.	959	.			
Total Females, . . . . .	.	32	.	13	.	19	.	48	.	42	.	98	.	232		
Total Males and Females,	81		64		75		236		294		461		1,211				
Number of <i>Individuals</i> included in above,	{ Males,		45	.	43	.	50	.	163	.	219	.	313	.	833		
	{ Females,	30	.	11	.	19	.	38	.	34	.	77	.	209	
	{ M. & F.,		75		54		69		201		253		390		1,042		
Number of the above <i>Individuals</i> not known to have been in Gaol previous to 1857,	{ Males,		40	.	40	.	45	.	131	.	181	.	232	.	689		
	{ Females,	25	.	9	.	12	.	31	.	28	.	50	.	165	
	{ M. & F.,		65		49		57		162		209		282		854		

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Town Gaols, at Lockings, on the evening of the 31st of December, 1857, 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.			
Antrim,	0	.	3	1	164	53	10	7	.	.	2	.	185	61	246	2	2	
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	40	24	8	6	.	.	2	1	52	31	83	2	.
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	18	8	2	3	.	1	1	1	17	13	30	.	.	
Cavan, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	22	5	3	2	.	.	4	3	29	11	40	2	.
Clare,	1	1	.	.	8	5	11	6	.	.	2	1	22	13	35	1	1	
Cork County,	4	.	.	1	90	47	21	4	3	.	1	1	119	53	172	6	4	
" City,	7	.	3	1	61	53	1	4	1	1	.	.	73	59	132	.	2	
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	17	12	20	6	.	.	3	2	40	20	60	1	.
Down,	3	2	3	.	35	30	9	7	.	1	.	.	50	40	90	5	5	
Dublin County,	6	2	5	.	39	33	6	6	1	1	1	8	58	60	108	4	8	
Dublin City :	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond B., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	243	.	18	.	2	.	14	.	277	.	277	52	.
Grangegorman P.,	221	.	14	.	3	.	42	.	280	.	280	16	.
Fermanagh,	1	.	3	.	14	11	9	3	.	1	4	.	31	15	46	8	5	
Galway County,	1	.	1	.	35	15	7	2	.	.	.	.	44	17	61	1	1
" Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	15	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	11	27	1	.
Kerry,	4	.	3	.	23	10	9	10	.	.	.	.	39	20	59	4	4
Kildare, Naas, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	9	3	5	.	.	1	.	14	14	28	.	.
" Athy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	25	6	3	1	1	.	2	.	31	7	38	.	.
Kilkenny County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	21	12	3	1	.	.	5	2	30	15	45	2	2
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	4	1	9	.	.	.	1	.	14	2	16	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	31	11	11	7	.	.	.	.	43	18	61	2	1
Leitrim,	2	.	.	.	12	3	7	2	.	.	.	.	21	5	26	3	.
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	33	26	9	9	.	.	.	.	43	35	78	1	2
" City,	3	.	8	.	42	39	9	6	.	.	.	.	62	45	107	1	.
Londonderry,	3	.	2	.	48	14	4	5	1	.	2	.	60	19	79	1	.	
Longford,	2	.	.	.	18	10	3	1	.	.	.	.	23	11	34	3	.
Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	15	16	4	4	.	.	2	1	21	23	44	.	.
" Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	3	.	.	1	.	8	5	13	.	.
Mayo,	3	1	.	.	57	15	6	6	.	.	.	2	66	24	90	.	.	
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	10	6	9	3	.	.	1	.	21	9	30	3	1
Monaghan,	2	.	.	.	26	15	3	4	.	.	1	2	32	21	53	1	.	
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	29	8	10	6	.	.	.	1	39	15	54	.	.
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	24	*15	12	3	.	.	1	.	37	18	55	1	4
Sligo,	2	.	.	.	28	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	33	8	41	2	.
Tipperary, Nenagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	50	26	16	5	.	.	8	5	74	36	110	5	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	2	.	1	.	55	37	20	9	.	.	6	7	84	53	137	4	5	
Tyrone,	1	1	2	.	28	31	6	8	.	.	.	.	37	40	77	.	.
Waterford County, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	23	8	3	2	1	.	.	.	30	10	40	.	.
" City, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	8	15	6	3	.	.	.	.	17	18	35	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	1	.	33	44	9	8	.	.	.	.	44	52	96	.	4
Wexford,	4	.	.	.	24	18	6	5	.	.	23	1	57	24	81	.	2	
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	11	3	5	3	.	.	5	3	22	9	31	.	.
Total Males,	60	.	47	.	1,489	.	316	.	10	.	93	.	2,015	.	3,245	118	.	
Total Females, . . . . .	.	10	.	4	.	934	.	191	.	8	.	83	.	1,230	.	.	76
Total M. & F. 1857,	70	.	51	.	2,423	.	507	.	18	.	276	.	3,245	.	.	194	.	
	121				2,930													
Total M. & F. 1856, . . . . .	.	123	.	.	2,335	.	646	.	166	.	159	.	2,000	1,369	.	202	.
					2,981								3,429					

* Includes 1 Deserter.

TABLE XXVII.—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1857.

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.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's Salary.	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.
ANTRIM :														
Autrim, . . .	328	127	160	33	323	126	1,720	18 7 3	6 8 9½	1 0 6½	20 0 0	45 16 7	5	5
Ballymena, . .	599	141	373	42	599	141	2,268	23 12 6	5 12 8½	14 12 3	20 0 0	63 17 5½	5	5
Ballmoney, . .	232	67	148	26	127	65	1,195	12 8 11½	8 7 0	19 15 3½	20 0 0	60 11 3	5	5
	1159	335	681	111	1049	332	5,183	54 8 8½	20 8 6	35 8 1	60 0 0	170 5 3½	-	-
ARMAGH :														
Ballybot, . . .	136	33	54	10	109	33	798	8 6 1	7 2 0	14 1 10	18 0 0	47 9 11	5	5
Lurgan, . . .	299	142	147	50	279	118	2,042	17 19 9	6 17 8	32 17 4	18 0 0	75 14 9	4½	4
Markethill, . .	74	27	41	4	47	25	148	1 17 2	6 4 6	1 8 9	10 0 0	19 10 5	4½	4
N.T. Hamilton, .	129	43	39	20	126	44	581	5 13 0	6 17 8	9 4 7	12 0 0	33 15 3	4	4
	638	245	281	84	561	220	3,569	33 16 0	27 1 10	57 12 6	58 0 0	176 10 4	-	-
CAVAN :														
Bailieborough, .	128	81	76	54	128	81	880	10 1 8	5 10 7½	4 17 1	30 0 0	50 9 4½	5½	5½
Ballyconnell, . .	41	22	3	5	22	22	183	1 16 8½	6 0 0	6 7 6	20 0 0	34 4 2½	5	5
Cootehill, . . .	51	49	22	20	51	49	592	6 3 4	11 19 0½	5 15 0	30 0 0	53 17 4½	5	5
	220	152	101	79	201	152	1,655	18 1 8½	23 9 8	16 19 7	80 0 0	138 10 11½	-	-
CLARE :														
Ennistimon, . .	159	35	97	2	77	34	681	5 17 1½	6 0 0	1 8 2	20 0 0	33 5 3½	4	4
Killaloe, . . .	67	25	11	5	44	24	519	4 17 3½	6 0 0	2 7 0	20 0 0	33 4 3½	4½	4½
Kilrush, . . .	183	80	74	36	166	79	1,438	14 14 11½	6 0 0	2 1 6	30 0 0	52 10 5½	5	5
Sixmilebridge, .	38	23	21	1	30	23	377	3 6 10½	6 0 0	1 0 5	20 0 0	30 7 3½	4½	4½
Tulla, . . .	76	37	25	13	70	37	935	7 15 10	6 0 0	1 8 2	20 0 0	35 4 0	4	4
	523	200	228	57	387	197	3,950	36 12 0½	30 0 0	8 5 3	110 0 0	184 17 3½	-	-
CORK :														
Bandon, . . .	263	129	41	22	200	107	1,809	6 14 3	16 7 0	10 3 7	25 0 0	58 4 10	2½	2½
Bantry, . . .	107	35	33	8	107	35	1,250	7 13 10	11 18 4	1 5 5	25 0 0	45 17 7	2½	2½
Castletown, . .	113	8	79	-	102	8	574	4 6 10	10 9 0	4 2 7	15 0 0	33 18 5	3½	3½
Charleville, . .	169	43	110	15	149	39	821	5 9 11	12 13 4	5 10 5	15 0 0	38 13 8	3½	3½
Clonakilty, . .	129	46	28	2	110	45	584	3 9 8	12 13 4	9 10 6	25 0 0	50 13 6	2½	2½
Dummanway, . .	84	29	25	2	84	29	449	2 15 6	11 18 4	2 10 7	15 0 0	32 4 5	2½	2½
Fermoy, . . .	430	227	174	112	358	212	3,953	21 11 4	14 17 4	15 2 0	20 0 0	71 10 8	2½	2½
Kanturk, . . .	140	30	60	7	116	29	1,084	7 14 6	14 2 0	8 7 9	25 0 0	55 4 3	3½	3½
Kinsale, . . .	98	35	47	25	64	29	566	3 2 9	10 9 0	4 2 5	17 10 0	35 4 2	2½	2½
Macroom, . . .	256	62	71	6	170	61	993	6 4 0	12 13 4	8 17 10	25 0 0	52 15 2	2½	2½
Mallow, . . .	329	116	104	10	25	7	2,578	19 16 8	15 12 4	8 0 10	25 0 0	68 9 10	3½	3½
Middleton, . .	179	46	75	2	167	44	1,694	13 6 11	10 14 4	14 15 6	25 0 0	63 16 9	3½	3½
Millstreet, . .	99	26	33	4	47	10	456	3 6 11	8 19 4	5 11 0	15 0 0	32 17 3	3½	3½
Mitchelstown, .	125	42	21	4	101	38	1,812	7 8 1	11 18 4	10 0 7	15 0 0	44 7 0	2½	2½
Queenstown, . .	243	121	91	39	218	118	1,533	9 19 7	13 17 0	9 18 4	15 0 0	48 14 11	3½	3½
Rosscarbery, . .	36	11	16	-	20	11	226	1 7 6	9 14 4	4 8 2	15 0 0	30 10 0	2½	2½
Skibbereen, . .	190	46	104	8	180	46	1,126	10 6 9	11 16 0	12 5 1	25 0 0	59 7 10	4½	4½
Youghal, . . .	68	29	13	9	63	28	538	3 9 7	12 13 4	10 14 1	20 0 0	46 17 0	3½	3½
	3058	1081	1125	275	2287	902	21,046	138 4 7	223 6 0	145 6 8	362 10 0	869 7 3	-	-
CORK CITY,	4859	2725	2818	1405	3902	3034	10,180	67 13 0	26 11 7	34 12 1	99 0 0	227 16 8	3½	5
DONEGAL :														
Buncrana, . . .	44	12	14	3	34	5	171	1 8 6	6 12 1	2 3 7	30 0 0	40 4 2	4	4
Donegal, . . .	96	51	53	24	95	51	573	4 15 6	9 5 8	5 4 9	30 0 0	49 5 11	4	4
Glenties, . . .	24	8	12	1	21	8	118	0 19 8	6 7 0	3 5 3	30 0 0	40 11 11	4	4
Letterkenny, . .	159	47	37	15	157	47	614	5 16 7	10 0 7½	3 8 3	30 0 0	49 5 5½	4½	4½
	323	118	116	43	307	111	1,476	13 0 3	32 5 4½	14 1 10	120 0 0	179 7 5½	-	-

[continued.]

TABLE XXVII. continued.—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1887.

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.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's Salary.	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.
DOWN:														
Newry, . . .	540	361	188	162	524	356	7,153	44 4 7	25 19 0	80 18 4½	50 0 0	201 1 11½	3 75	3 38
Newtownards, . . .	105	41	16	7	89	40	761	8 4 5½	11 8 4½	6 16 2	25 0 0	51 9 0	5 5	4 5
	645	402	204	169	613	396	7,914	52 9 0½	37 7 4½	87 14 6½	75 0 0	252 10 11½	—	—
FERMANAGH:														
Newtownbut- ler, . . .	80	24	32	7	72	16	268	2 4 6	1 12 0	0 1 6	20 0 0	23 18 0	4	4
GALWAY:														
Ballinasloe, . . .	254	92	148	44	202	89	1,475	10 3 6	8 5 6	3 12 0	18 9 0	40 10 0	3 5	3
Clifden, . . .	69	20	27	1	63	19	1,232	7 15 9	8 7 8	6 19 8	27 9 0	50 12 1	3 3	2 8
Eyre Court, . . .	34	9	23	6	12	7	80	0 11 3	8 12 6	20 8 6	18 9 0	48 1 3	4	3 4
Gort, . . .	108	32	57	7	96	29	707	5 11 9	14 6 1	7 10 7	26 9 0	53 17 5	3 6	3
Loughrea, . . .	142	97	32	17	138	95	1,681	9 14 6	12 0 10	4 4 6	27 9 0	53 8 10	2 75	2 5
Oughterard, . . .	57	15	13	—	54	15	282	2 1 3	8 9 7	5 0 2	18 9 0	34 0 0	3 8	3 13
Portumna, . . .	63	19	28	4	28	15	355	3 7 10	12 15 8	6 4 1	18 9 0	40 16 7	4 75	4
Tuam, . . .	285	189	134	85	225	178	1,603	11 2 8	7 14 4	3 14 2	18 9 0	41 0 2	3 5	3
Woodford, . . .	18	6	7	3	18	6	107	0 17 9	6 0 0	4 17 6	18 9 0	20 4 8	4 1	3 75
	1030	479	469	167	836	453	7,522	51 6 3	86 12 2	62 11 2	102 1 0	392 10 7	—	—
KERRY:														
Cahersiveen, . . .	198	20	146	3	185	20	1,046	10 10 5½	6 0 0	4 14 4	10 0 0	31 4 9½	5	4 25
Castleisland, . . .	98	25	44	5	94	25	433	4 5 8	6 0 0	3 0 3	10 0 0	23 5 11		
Dingle, . . .	77	5	60	1	5	4	127	1 5 10	6 0 0	1 10 5	10 0 0	18 16 3		
Kenmare, . . .	126	42	57	5	121	41	683	6 15 3½	6 0 0	2 18 2	10 0 0	25 13 5½		
Killarney, . . .	252	70	88	16	183	63	1,404	13 18 8½	6 0 0	3 18 6½	20 0 0	43 15 3		
Listowel, . . .	201	63	164	14	273	60	2,004	19 17 9	6 0 0	3 7 7	20 0 0	49 5 4		
Milltown, . . .	185	10	106	3	161	19	675	6 17 9½	6 0 0	4 1 0	10 0 0	26 18 9½		
Tarbert, . . .	49	8	31	3	36	8	208	2 1 1½	6 0 0	4 0 2	10 0 0	22 1 3½		
	1271	252	691	50	1058	240	6,580	65 12 7½	48 0 0	27 8 5½	100 0 0	241 1 1	—	—
KILKENNY:														
Callan, . . .	191	45	99	12	91	21	339	3 15 8	6 0 0	1 14 5	9 4 7½	20 14 8½	5 5	5 5
Thomastown, . . .	136	46	83	1	42	39	485	5 1 0½	6 0 0	1 3 11	25 0 0	37 4 11½	5	5
Uringford, . . .	70	11	18	1	39	11	370	4 12 6	6 0 0	2 8 11	9 4 7½	22 6 0½	6	6
	397	102	200	14	172	71	1,194	13 9 2½	18 0 0	5 7 3	43 9 3	80 5 8½	—	—
KING'S:														
Parsonstown, . . .	313	113	122	50	258	110	2,096	25 10 8	55 0 5	8 14 3	40 0 0	99 5 4	4 13	3 5
LEITRIM:														
Ballinamore, . . .	85	16	19	6	47	15	323	3 0 7	6 0 0	1 17 4	35 0 0	45 17 11	4 6	4 3
Manorhamil- ton, . . .	122	24	41	10	110	22	805	7 13 7½	9 14 8½	3 13 2½	35 0 0	56 1 6½	4 7	4 48
	207	40	60	16	157	37	1,128	10 14 2½	15 14 8½	5 10 6½	70 0 0	101 19 5½	—	—
LIMERICK:														
Bruff, . . .	157	35	37	6	144	35	1,040	9 15 0	19 7 6	9 4 2	25 0 0	63 6 8	2 25	2 25
Croom, . . .	38	16	6	5	33	13	252	2 7 3	12 6 8	4 15 1	15 0 0	34 9 0		
Glin, . . .	24	9	8	—	24	9	602	5 12 10½	7 5 9½	2 4 9	15 0 0	30 3 5		
Kilfinane, . . .	113	31	43	2	109	31	980	9 5 7½	30 6 10½	2 11 6	15 0 0	57 4 0		
Newcastle, . . .	210	47	88	6	135	42	1,672	15 13 6	15 5 8	5 9 6	25 0 0	61 8 8		
Rathkeale, . . .	193	54	67	6	178	52	1,749	16 7 11	23 14 4	13 15 0	25 0 0	78 17 8	—	—
	785	192	249	25	623	182	6,305	59 2 2	108 6 10	38 0 0	120 0 0	325 9 0	—	—

[continued.]

TABLE XXVII. *continued.*—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1857.

COUNTY 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.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's Salary.	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.
LONDONDERRY:														
Coleraine, .	130	73	46	31	130	73	920	9 1 8	6 0 0	5 19 7½	20 0 0	41 1 3½	5	5
Magherafelt,	157	64	50	34	131	64	862	8 19 7	6 0 0	3 19 5½	20 0 0	38 19 0½	5	5
Newtownlimavady, .	153	50	88	31	141	55	590	6 2 11	6 0 0	3 6 8	20 0 0	35 9 7	5	5
	440	187	184	96	402	187	2,372	24 4 2	18 0 0	13 5 9	60 0 0	115 9 11	-	-
LOUTH:														
Ardee, .	78	25	27	17	70	23	765	7 14 10	6 0 0	3 12 4	50 0 0	67 7 2	4½	4
MAYO:														
Ballina, .	124	68	34	5	133	68	1,242	12 18 9	8 8 1	1 15 0	15 0 0	38 1 10	5	5
Ballinrobe, .	120	59	33	33	99	57	755	8 9 10	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	29 9 10	5½	5½
Belmullet, .	39	4	2	—	31	4	255	2 12 1	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	23 12 1	5	5
Swineford, .	75	12	23	2	103	22	824	8 13 6½	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	29 13 6½	5	5
Westport, .	37	20	2	3	10	12	65	0 10 10	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	21 10 10	4	4
	405	163	94	43	390	163	3,141	33 5 0½	32 8 1	1 15 0	75 0 0	142 8 1½	-	-
MEATH:														
Kells, .	150	76	70	29	140	74	787	7 18 4	12 15 0	20 6 1	40 0 0	80 19 5	4½	4
Navan, .	207	74	159	35	130	72	881	8 4 6	9 9 3	11 17 8	40 0 0	69 11 5	4½	3½
	357	150	235	64	270	146	1,668	16 2 10	22 4 3	32 3 9	80 0 0	150 10 10	-	-
MONAGHAN:														
Carrickmacross,	220	44	184	27	220	42	957	9 8 10½	6 0 0	3 12 5½	35 0 0	54 1 4	4½	4½
Castleblayney,	169	74	75	25	163	74	898	7 0 7	6 0 0	3 19 6	40 0 0	57 0 1	3½	3½
Clones, .	109	49	64	17	62	45	446	3 15 5	6 0 0	3 10 4	15 0 0	28 5 9	4½	4½
	504	167	323	69	445	161	2,801	20 4 10½	18 0 0	11 2 3½	90 0 0	139 7 2	-	-
QUEEN'S:														
Abbeyleix, .	134	36	23	5	131	36	529	5 9 3	6 0 0	2 14 7	25 0 0	39 3 10	5	4½
Borris-in-Ossory, .	13	12	1	—	13	12	123	1 5 7	6 0 0	3 18 0	25 0 0	36 3 7	5½	5
Stradbally, .	23	7	—	—	33	7	128	1 18 9	6 0 0	3 13 4	25 0 0	36 12 1	6	6
	180	55	24	5	177	55	780	8 13 7	18 0 0	10 5 11	75 0 0	111 19 6	-	-
ROSCOMMON:														
Athlone, .	48	23	13	—	46	22	360	3 0 8	6 0 0	4 18 9	12 10 0	26 9 5	4	4
Boyle, .	113	63	21	13	113	45	1,007	9 17 10	6 0 0	9 17 4	20 0 0	45 15 2	4	4
Castlereaugh, .	90	12	51	4	80	10	485	4 10 11½	6 0 0	9 19 4½	12 10 0	33 0 3½	4½	4½
Strokestown, .	224	54	41	6	214	48	1,038	8 16 0	6 0 0	5 19 2½	12 10 0	33 5 2½	4	4
	475	152	126	23	453	125	2,890	26 5 5½	24 0 0	30 14 7½	57 10 0	138 10 1	-	-
SLIGO:														
Ballymote, .	22	10	5	—	17	10	143	1 9 3	6 0 0	6 11 1	40 0 0	54 0 4	5	4½
TIPPERARY, N.R.														
Borrisokane, .	60	40	9	13	58	39	475	4 10 7	8 18 10	29 7 1½	29 3 4	71 19 10½	4½	4
Newport, .	60	8	33	1	44	4	443	3 14 4½	6 11 9	6 13 6	29 3 4	46 2 11½	4	3½
Roscrea, .	271	65	164	34	219	61	1,822	11 13 8½	7 15 11	7 8 5½	29 3 4	56 1 5	4½	3½
Templemore, .	134	76	84	40	167	75	1,309	10 6 7½	8 13 11½	7 15 5½	29 3 4	55 19 4½	3½	3½
Thurles, .	491	90	259	22	302	82	3,210	22 13 5	21 3 6	23 0 8½	40 0 0	106 17 7½	3½	3½
	1075	281	549	110	790	261	6,759	52 18 8½	53 3 11½	74 5 3	156 18 4	387 1 2½	-	-

continued.

TABLE XXVII. continued.—COMMITTALS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1857.

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.	Incidental Expenses.	Keeper's Salary.	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, . . .	301	122	128	28	279	122	1,871	15 9 5½	17 14 4½	25 9 4	39 0 0	88 18 2	4	4
Carrick-on-Suir, . .	833	100	189	16	245	33	1,550	13 6 7	9 19 8½	5 9 8½	30 0 0	58 16 0	4½	4
Cashel, . . .	727	118	405	31	704	114	4,132	31 12 3½	21 4 7	27 8 6	40 0 0	120 5 4½	3½	3½
Clogheen, . . .	152	23	103	3	126	23	575	4 16 1	13 16 11½	14 14 0½	30 0 0	63 7 1	4½	4½
Newbirming- ham, . . .	215	2	152	—	214	2	984	10 4 9	14 15 10	46 0 5	30 0 0	101 10 0	5	4
Tipperary, . . .	1117	155	748	70	859	106	4,045	30 2 7	27 9 2	31 19 0	40 0 0	129 10 9	3½	3½
	2845	526	1725	148	2427	468	13,177	105 11 9½	105 0 7½	151 10 0	200 0 0	562 2 4½	—	—
TTRONE:														
Clogher, . . .	93	20	31	2	93	26	444	4 12 6	9 5 10	3 19 5	40 0 0 *10 0 0	67 17 9	5	5
Dungannon, . .	266	89	133	34	171	68	1,785	15 8 9½	21 12 0	13 6 7	60 0 0 *25 0 0 *20 7 11½	155 15 4½	4½	4½
Strabane, . . .	129	45	57	21	97	45	618	6 14 6½	6 10 9	6 3 6	40 0 0 *10 0 0	69 8 3½	5½	5½
	488	154	251	57	361	131	2,847	26 15 10½	37 8 7	23 9 6	205 7 11½	293 1 10½	—	—
WATERFORD:														
Dungarvan, . .	273	87	62	4	257	87	2,397	23 14 5½	7 0 0	42 10 4	40 0 0 *10 0 0	128 4 9½	4½	4
Lismore, . . .	104	40	45	6	69	35	845	8 3 2½	6 0 0	8 1 2	20 0 0	42 4 4½	4½	4½
	377	127	107	10	326	122	3,242	31 17 8½	13 0 0	50 11 6	75 0 0	170 9 2½	—	—
WESTMEATH:														
Moate, . . .	140	104	46	8	123	104	1,029	7 12 11½	6 0 0	10 14 1½	35 0 0	59 7 1	3½	3½
WEXFORD:														
Enniscorthy, . .	84	59	7	2	82	56	892	9 6 10	2 13 11	14 6 1	30 0 0	56 6 10	5	5
Gorey, . . .	59	28	36	—	49	28	526	5 11 1	2 11 2	9 15 7	30 0 0	47 17 10	5	5
New Ross, . . .	152	43	72	3	66	38	687	7 10 11	0 15 9	9 0 1	30 0 0	47 6 9	5½	5
	295	130	115	5	198	122	2,105	22 8 10	6 0 10	33 1 9	90 0 0	151 11 5	—	—
WICKLOW:														
Baltinglass, . .	94	38	30	3	94	38	4,164	23 17 10½	30 15 3	70 3 1	50 0 0	174 16 2½	3	3
Tinahely, . . .	17	17	1	—	16	17	219	2 12 11	6 0 0	0 2 0	25 0 0	33 14 11	6	5
	111	55	31	3	110	55	4,383	26 10 9½	36 15 3	70 5 1	75 0 0	208 11 1½	—	—
	22747	8,756	11219	3,210	19059	8,593								
Total, 1857, . .	31,593	14,489	27,045	129,568	1,054 1 7½	1,125 18 0½	1,071 1 3½	3,514 11 6½	6,165 12 10½	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1856, . . .	33,584	18,437	26,003	136,127½	1,945 15 2	674 17 9½	1,253 7 5½	2,893 6 11	6,342 7 4½	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease in 1857, . .	2,031													

* Matron.

† Rations.

APPENDIX TO TABLE XXVII.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1856 and 1857.

Counties wherein the Expenses <i>increased</i> in 1857.				Counties wherein the Expenses <i>decreased</i> in 1857.				
COUNTIES.	Expenses.		Increase in 1857.	COUNTIES.	Expenses.		Decrease in 1857.	
	1856.	1857.			1856.	1857.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, . . .	128 1 9½	170 5 3½	42 3 6	Clare, . . .	196 0 0	184 17 3½	11 2 8½	
Armagh, . . .	135 4 10	176 10 4	41 5 6	Cork City, . . .	655 19 10	227 16 8	428 3 2	
Cavan, . . .	126 11 9½	138 10 11½	11 19 2	Fermanagh, . . .	24 1 10	23 18 0	0 3 10	
Cork, . . .	935 1 7	869 7 3	34 5 8	Galway, . . .	407 14 11	392 10 7	15 4 4	
Donegal, . . .	177 11 5½	179 7 5½	1 16 0	Kerry, . . .	251 8 0½	241 1 1	10 6 11½	
Down, . . .	247 18 8	252 10 11½	4 12 3½	King's, . . .	101 15 3	99 5 4	2 9 11	
Kilkenny, . . .	73 17 3	80 5 8½	1 8 5½	Leitrim, . . .	104 7 8½	101 19 5½	2 8 2½	
Limerick, . . .	236 11 7½	325 9 0	88 17 4½	Monaghan, . . .	157 19 11	139 7 2	18 12 9	
Londonderry, . . .	104 5 6	115 9 11	11 4 5	Sligo, . . .	54 16 11½	54 0 4	0 16 7½	
Louth, . . .	61 6 6	67 7 2	6 0 8	Tyrone, . . .	388 4 3½	293 1 10½	95 2 4½	
Mayo, . . .	132 18 4	142 8 1½	9 9 9½	Westmeath, . . .	61 16 11	59 7 1	2 9 10	
Meath, . . .	139 4 11	150 10 10	11 5 11	Wexford, . . .	160 18 9½	151 11 5	9 7 4½	
Queen's, . . .	111 3 11½	111 19 6	0 15 6½	Wicklow, . . .	211 17 7	208 11 1½	3 6 5½	
Roscommon, . . .	113 17 3½	138 10 1	24 12 9½					
Tipperary, N.R. . .	300 3 1	337 1 2½	36 18 1½	Total Decrease, . . .	2,777 2 0½	2,177 7 6	599 14 6½	
" S.R. . .	495 7 10	562 2 4½	66 14 6½	" Increase, . . .	—	—	423 0 1	
Waterford, . . .	140 18 10	170 9 2½	29 10 4½					
	3,565 5 3½	3,988 5 4½	—	Total Decrease, . . .	—	—	176 14 5½	
Total Increase, . . .	—	—	423 0 1					

TABLE XXVIII.—A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day.	TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day.
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.	
<i>One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.</i>									
Ink-making,	1	s. d. 0 6	Painting in Oil,	1	.	.	1 6
Blacking-making,	1	1 0	Hair-twisting (curled),	1	.	.	1 0
Lath-splitting,	1	.	1 0	Flax-scutching, . . . . .	.	2	.	1 0
Putty-making for glazing,	1	1 0	Slate-squaring, . . . . .	.	1	.	0 6
Putty-making for plastering,	1	1 0	Light Shoe-making (List, Can- vas),	1	.	.	1 0
Pegwood for Shoe-makers,	1	1 0	Tape-weaving,	1	.	.	1 0
Fleshing Skins,	1	.	1 0	Wax-making (Shoe-makers), . . . . .	.	.	2	0 6
Basil Skin-straining,	3	1 6	Down-napping (Hatters), . . . . .	.	1	.	1 0
Cord-making (Twine),	1	.	.	1 6	Sack-making, . . . . .	.	1	.	1 0
Size-making,	1	.	1 0	Basket-making, . . . . .	.	2	.	1 6
Mop-making,	1	.	0 6	Net-making, . . . . .	.	2	.	1 0
Oakum-cording,	1	.	0 6	Besom-making, . . . . .	.	.	3	1 6
Paint-grinding,	1	.	1 6	Brausing Oats, . . . . .	.	.	1	1 0
Paint-mixing,	1	.	.	1 6	Cork-cutting,	1	.	.	1 6
Lime-burning,	1	.	1 0	Wick-cutter (Chandlers), . . . . .	.	1	.	1 0
Wire-drawing,	2	.	1 6	Box-making (for Hatters), . . . . .	.	2	.	1 0
Mat-weaving,	1	.	.	1 0	Trunk-covering, . . . . .	.	2	.	1 6
Wool-scouring,	2	.	1 0	Pulverizing Bones, . . . . .	.	1	.	1 6

[continued.]

TABLE XXVIII. continued.—A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, &c.

TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day.	TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day.		
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.			
<i>Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.</i>					<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Nine and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.</i>					<i>s. d.</i>
Wire-lattice making,	1	.	.	1 6	Collar-making,	3	.	.	1 6		
Sack-cloth weaving,	1	.	.	1 6	Tackling-making for Farmers,	3	.	.	1 6		
Nail-making,	1	.	.	1 6	Shoe-maker,	3	.	.	2 0		
Turner's Work for Kitchen use,	1	.	.	1 0	Straddle-maker,	2	.	.	1 0		
Glue-boiling,	1	.	.	1 0	Candle-maker,	2	.	.	1 6		
Varnish-making,	1	.	.	1 6	Sailcloth-maker,	1	.	.	1 0		
Baking (Bread),	1	.	.	1 0	Currier,	2	.	.	1 6		
Flax-dresser,	1	.	.	1 0	Comb-maker,	1	.	.	1 0		
Last-maker (Shoes),	1	.	.	1 0	Cart, Plough, & Harrow-maker,	3	.	.	1 6		
Sieve-making,	1	.	.	1 0	Brazier,	3	.	.	1 0		
Spinner of Cotton,	1	.	.	1 0	Whitesmith (Housesmith),	3	.	.	1 6		
Straw Plat for Bonnets,	1	.	.	1 0	Glass-cutter,	3	.	.	1 6		
Whip-making,	1	.	.	1 0	Harness-maker (Car),	3	.	.	1 6		
Toy-making,	1	.	.	0 6	Saddler,	3	.	.	1 6		
Bird-cage making,	1	.	.	1 0	Shuttle-maker,	3	.	.	1 6		
Blacking-making, for Shoes,	1	.	.	1 0	Upholsterer,	3	.	.	1 0		
Paper-staining,	1	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Cloth,	6	.	.	1 6		
Lint-making,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Cord,	3	.	.	1 0		
Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes, . . . . .	.	2	.	1 6	Weaver of Cotton,	3	.	.	1 0		
Sail-cloth making,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Damask,	6	.	.	1 0		
Tape-weaving,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Linen,	6	.	.	1 0		
Cork-cutting,	1	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Muslin,	4	.	.	1 0		
Trunk-making,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Flannel,	2	.	.	1 0		
Wood-cutting, . . . . .	.	2	.	1 6	Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	.	.	1 0		
<i>Six and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.</i>					<i>s. d.</i>	<i>One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.</i>					<i>s. d.</i>
Coopering,	2	.	.	1 6	Cabinet-maker,	12	.	.	3 0		
Bellows-making,	2	.	.	1 0	Carpenter,	12	.	.	3 0		
Horse-shoeing,	3	.	.	1 6	Stone-cutter,	12	.	.	3 0		
Trunk-making,	1	.	.	1 0	White-smith,	12	.	.	3 0		
Cap-making, . . . . .	.	.	.	—	Harness-maker (Coach),	12	.	.	3 0		
Flesher of Hides,	1	.	.	1 0	Tailoring,	6	.	.	3 0		
Brush-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Hatting,	6	.	.	1 6		
Brogue-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Cutler,	3	.	.	2 0		
Glazier, . . . . .	.	3	.	1 6	Cart and Waggon-making,	6	.	.	1 6		
Glue-boiler,	1	.	.	1 0	Plough-making,	3	.	.	1 6		
Pump-borer,	1	.	.	1 0	Block-making for Ships,	2	.	.	1 0		
Reed-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Engraving,	12	.	.	3 0		
Sailcloth-maker,	1	.	.	1 6	Printing,	12	.	.	2 0		
Stone-cutter,	1	.	.	1 6	Turning,	2	.	.	1 6		
Turner,	2	.	.	1 0	Waggon-wheel making,	6	.	.	1 0		
Whip-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Wire-worker,	6	.	.	1 6		
Rope-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Hairecloth-maker,	6	.	.	1 6		
Patten and Clog-maker,	1	.	.	1 6	Pocket-book maker,	6	.	.	1 0		
Wheelwright,	2	.	.	1 0	Saddle-tree maker,	6	.	.	2 0		
Block-maker for Ships,	2	.	.	1 0	Pin-maker,	6	.	.	2 0		
Dyer,	1	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Broad Cloth,	6	.	.	1 6		
Stocking-hosier,	2	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Cotton Cord,	3	.	.	1 0		
Racket-maker, . . . . .	.	2	.	1 0	Weaver of Calico,	3	.	.	1 0		
Thread-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Damask,	6	.	.	1 0		
Cutler,	2	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Linen,	6	.	.	1 0		
Wool-scourer,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Muslin,	4	.	.	1 0		
					Weaver of Flannel,	2	.	.	1 0		
					Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	.	.	1 0		

TABLE XXIX.—LIST OF PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.	County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.					
Antrim,	Belfast, . . .	County Gaol & House of Correction.	Tyrone,	Omagh, . . .	County Gaol.
	Antrim, . . .	Bridewell.		Clogher, . . .	Bridewell.
	Ballymena, . . .	ditto.		Dungannon, . . .	ditto.
	Ballymoney, . . .	ditto.		Strabane, . . .	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh, . . .	County Gaol.	Westmeath,	Mullingar, . . .	County Gaol.
	Ballybot, . . .	Bridewell.		Monte, . . .	Bridewell.
	Lurgan, . . .	ditto.	SOUTH DISTRICT.		
	Markethill, . . .	ditto.	Carlow,	Carlow, . . .	County Gaol.
	Newtownhamilton, . . .	ditto.	Clare,	Ennis, . . .	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan, . . .	County Gaol.		Ennistimon, . . .	Bridewell.
	Bailieborough, . . .	Bridewell.		Killaloe, . . .	ditto.
	Ballyconnell, . . .	ditto.		Kilrush, . . .	ditto.
	Cootehill, . . .	ditto.		Sixmilebridge, . . .	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford, . . .	County Gaol.		Tulla, . . .	ditto.
	Buncrana, . . .	Bridewell.	Cork,	Cork, . . .	County Gaol.
	Donegal, . . .	ditto.		Cork, . . .	City Gaol.
	Glenties, . . .	ditto.		Cork, . . .	Bridewell.
	Letterkenny, . . .	ditto.		Bandon, . . .	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick, . . .	County Gaol.		Bantry, . . .	ditto.
	Newry, . . .	Bridewell.		Castletown, . . .	ditto.
	Newtownards, . . .	ditto.		Charleville, . . .	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen, . . .	County Gaol.		Clonakilty, . . .	ditto.
	Newtownbutler, . . .	Bridewell.		Dunmanway, . . .	ditto.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan, . . .	County Gaol.		Fermoy, . . .	ditto.
	Ballinamore, . . .	Bridewell.		Kanturk, . . .	ditto.
	Manorhamilton, . . .	ditto.		Kinsale, . . .	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry, . . .	County Gaol.		Macroom, . . .	ditto.
	Coleraine, . . .	Bridewell.		Mallow, . . .	ditto.
	Magherafelt, . . .	ditto.		Middleton, . . .	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady, . . .	ditto.		Millstreet, . . .	ditto.
Longford,	Longford, . . .	County Gaol.		Mitchelstown, . . .	ditto.
Louth,	Dundalk, . . .	ditto.		Queenstown, . . .	ditto.
	Drogheda, . . .	Town Gaol.		Rosscarbery, . . .	ditto.
	Ardee, . . .	Bridewell.		Skibbereen, . . .	ditto.
Mayo,	Castlebar, . . .	County Gaol.		Youghal, . . .	ditto.
	Ballina, . . .	Bridewell.	Galway,	Galway, . . .	County Gaol.
	Ballinrobe, . . .	ditto.		Galway, . . .	Town Gaol.
	Belmullet, . . .	ditto.		Ballinasloe, . . .	Bridewell.
	Swineford, . . .	ditto.		Clifden, . . .	ditto.
	Westport, . . .	ditto.		Eyreecourt, . . .	ditto.
Meath,	Trim, . . .	County Gaol.		Gort, . . .	ditto.
	Kells, . . .	Bridewell.		Loughrea, . . .	ditto.
	Navan, . . .	ditto.		Oughterard, . . .	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan, . . .	County Gaol.		Portumna, . . .	ditto.
	Carrickmacross, . . .	Bridewell.		Tuam, . . .	ditto.
	Castleblayney, . . .	ditto.		Woodford, . . .	ditto.
	Clones, . . .	ditto.	Kerry,	Tralee, . . .	County Gaol.
Roscommon,	Roscommon, . . .	County Gaol.		Cahersiveen, . . .	Bridewell.
	Athlone, . . .	Bridewell.		Castleisland, . . .	ditto.
	Boyle, . . .	ditto.		Dingle, . . .	ditto.
	Castlereagh, . . .	ditto.		Kenmare, . . .	ditto.
	Strokestown, . . .	ditto.		Killarney, . . .	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo, . . .	County Gaol.		Listowel, . . .	ditto.
	Ballymote, . . .	Bridewell.		Milltown, . . .	ditto.
				Tarbert, . . .	ditto.
			Kildare,	Naas, . . .	County Gaol.
				Athy, . . .	ditto.
			Kilkenny,	Kilkenny, . . .	County Gaol.
				Kilkenny, . . .	City Gaol.
				Callan, . . .	Bridewell.

[continued.]

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

County.	Sito.	Class of Prison.	County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
SOUTH DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			Tipperary, S.R.— <i>con.</i>	Carrick-on-Suir, .	Bridewell.
Kilkenny— <i>continued.</i>	Thomastown, .	Bridewell.		Cashel, . . .	ditto.
	Urlingford, .	ditto.		Clogheen, . .	ditto.
King's Co., .	Tullamore, .	County Gaol.		New Bermingham,	ditto.
	Parsonstown, .	District Bridewell.		Tipperary, . .	ditto.
Limerick, .	Limerick, . .	County Gaol.	Waterford, .	Waterford, . .	County Gaol.
	Limerick, . .	City Gaol.		Waterford, . .	City Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.		Waterford, . .	House of Correction
	Croom,	ditto.		Dungarvan, . .	Bridewell.
	Glin,	ditto.		Lismore, . . .	ditto.
	Kilfinane, . .	ditto.	Wexford, . .	Wexford, . . .	County Gaol.
	Newcastle, . .	ditto.		Enniscorthy, .	Bridewell.
	Rathkeale, . .	ditto.		Gorey,	ditto.
				New Ross, . . .	ditto.
Queen's Co.,	Maryborough, .	County Gaol.	Wicklow, . .	Wicklow, . . .	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix, . .	Bridewell.		Baltinglass, .	District Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.		Tinahely, . . .	Bridewell.
	Stradbally, . .	ditto.			
Tipperary, N.R.	Nenagh,	County Gaol.	DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
	Borrisokane, .	Bridewell.	Dublin, . . .	Kilmainham, .	County Gaol.
	Newport,	ditto.		Richmond Bride-	City Gaol and House
	Roscrea,	ditto.		well,	of Correction.
	Templemore, . .	ditto.		Grangegorman-	
	Thurles,	ditto.		lane,	ditto (female).
Tipperary, S.R.	Clonmel,	County Gaol.		Marshal-lane, .	Four Courts Mar-
	Caher,	Bridewell.			shalsea.

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED THE 21ST AND 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1857.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper do.,	2	1	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	7	4	11	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	13	—	13	—	—	—
„ Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	5	13	1	2	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	25	4	29	—	1	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	28	21	49	—	1	1
In default of Bail,	6	2	8	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	12	15	27	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	33	10	43	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	2	3	—	1	1
Gross Totals,	140	64	204	1	5	6

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.
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	1	—	3	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	—	—	1	—	3	1
Summary convictions,	—	—	15	6	12	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	2	1	—	—
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	2	2	1	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	—	—	8	1	9	—

B

Committals and Re-Committals.

NORTH DISTRICT.		Committals and Re-Committals.		Committals and Re-Committals.	
County of Antrim Gaol.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.	
Debtors,		169	17	Debtors, 82 9	
Criminals,		882	613	Criminals, 715 487	
Vagrants,		67	72	Vagrants, 18 11	
Drunkards,		202	505	Drunkards, 213 342	
Average daily number, .		125	58	Average daily number, . 120 67	
Highest at any one time, .		165	85	Highest at any one time, 144 86	
Lowest ditto,		98	38	Lowest ditto, 92 57	
Average daily number in Hospital,		3	1½	Average daily number in Hospital, 1½ 2½	
Re-committals—Once, . .		76	102	Re-committals—Once, . . 55 71	
Twice,		11	38	Twice, 17 27	
Thrice,		8	16	Thrice, 2 12	
Four times and more, . .		6	22	Four times and more, . . 2 14	

If we compare the aggregate of those actually in custody on the day, which I have selected for the record of my inspection, with similar returns for the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we shall find that the numbers which had gradually declined from 1854 to 1856, exhibit, in 1857, an advance; and if we contrast the daily averages for the same years, we shall arrive, though in a less degree, at the same conclusion, the totals standing thus:—1854, 288; 1855, 219; 1856, 160; and for the expired portion of the current year, 187. It is further to be remarked, that there has been a considerable diminution in the class of debtors; and that in consequence of the general decrease of crime throughout the kingdom, and the great enlargement of convict depots, those under sentence of transportation or penal servitude have been withdrawn, so that the excess above mentioned is in a larger proportion than the figures would *prima facie* convey. On the other hand, it is to be stated, as a set-off, that the spirit of riot and turbulence arising from religious and political differences which has unhappily prevailed here, and in other parts of the county of late, has tended to swell the committals; and lastly, that the rapid and continuous increase of the population in a manufacturing town of such magnitude, necessarily affects the criminal statistics, particularly under the head of drunkenness; a vice which is not confined to the lowest classes of society.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark Cells,	—	Dark Cells,	—
Other Punishments,	308	Other Punishments,	174
Number sentenced during the year 1856 to solitary confinement,	8		—
Whipping,	7		—

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Workshops—1 Carpenter— the weavers and shoemakers work in cells,	—	—
Yards,	23	15	Workshops,	107	—
Day Rooms,	4	1	Kitchens,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	8	8	Store Rooms,	3	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Laundries,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	329	103	Drying Rooms,	—	2
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Lavatories,	2	—
Chapels,	1	—	Baths,	1	1
School-rooms—Chapel used as a School-room,	—	—	Reception Rooms,	4	3
			Pumps and Wells,	1	—
			Pump for raising water,	1	—

It is unnecessary for me to offer any observations upon the accommodation of this prison, which far exceeds the present requirements, and indeed is calculated for the reception of a much larger body of inmates than, in the improved form of discipline, which is strictly enforced here, are likely to be supplied hereafter. I found, as on all my former inspections, the building throughout in a most credit-

NORTH
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County of
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Gaol.

able condition of order and cleanliness, amply provided with water, and the means of ablution, and in sound repair. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing, was also complete. No alteration has taken place during the last year, except the addition of ten washing cells, two smoothing, and one mangling-room, and a spacious drying-loft, in order to meet the rapidly increasing demand on the part of the public for the extension of the laundry department.

The lock-up is superintended by the Governor, and there is a nightly patrol of turnkeys, whose vigilance, however, is not tested by a tell-tale clock. The punishments were unavoidably numerous, as any infringement of the separate system, by attempts at communication, is forthwith visited with some slight penalty.

One prisoner complained of having been placed in irons; but, upon investigation, he admitted that he had used improper language, and that when ordered to proceed to the solitary cell he had resisted, and uttered such violent threats against the warders as to render it necessary to handcuff him. In order, however, that all cases of complaint, if such should arise, may be dealt with immediately, I would suggest that the punishment book be submitted to the Board at each of their meetings, and that it be made known to the prisoners that the Board are thus cognizant of the punishments inflicted, and the circumstances under which they are awarded.

School-hours.—Males, from 10 o'clock till 12½ o'clock, a.m. Tradesmen, from 2½ o'clock to 3½ o'clock. Females, from 12½ o'clock till 1½ o'clock.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	191	80
Average number attending daily,	18	8

Employment.—Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,	63	Laundry work,	18
Weaving,	11	Spinning,	1
Winding yarn,	1	Knitting,	1
Mat-making,	5	Flowering,	4
Tailoring,	7	Veining,	19
Shoemaking,	4	White work,	5
Carpenters,	2	Prison duties,	2
Breaking freestone,	2		
Cleaning prison,	7		
Pumping water,	20		
Cooks,	4		
Labouring grounds,	5		

Very laudable energy is evinced in maintaining handicrafts and industrial employment here; and the profit derived from public washing, which is conducted by the females, amounts to a considerable annual sum. On the other hand, works of a strictly punitive character cannot be said to exist, for the pumping of water, by means of the crank machine, is not wholly confined to those under sentence of hard-labour, nor at stone-breaking is any distinction made between prisoners of this class and others who are similarly engaged, as the latter do not receive any portion of their products.

The total net profit on articles sold outside the gaol in 1855, £616 18s. 10d.; 1856, £696 12s. 6d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . . 419	Bed-ticks, . . . 409	Caps, . . . 237
Pairs Sheets, . . . 760	Shirts, . . . 448	Pairs Clogs, . . . 251
Rugs, . . . 417	Jackets, . . . 249	Pairs Slippers, . . . 319
Hammocks or Cots, . 358	Trowsers, . . . 227	

Schools.—Educational instruction is given daily for one hour to the females in the presence of a matron, and to such of the males as are assigned to trades, and for two hours and a-half to all the remainder, by a schoolmaster, who appears to discharge his duty with attention and beneficial results. I am happy to state that the chaplains frequently examine the scholars, and note their opinions as to the extent of proficiency from time to time.

Dietary and Contracts.

NORTH
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Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into 1 quart stirabout and 1 pint butter-milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.
Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal made into 1½ pint stirabout and 1 pint butter-milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.
Males sentenced 1 month and under receive 14 oz. bread and 1 pint oatmeal gruel for dinner. Females—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.
Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal made into 1½ pint of stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.
Contracts.—Bread, per 112 lbs., 15s.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; coals, per ton delivered, 11s. 10½d.

There were no complaints of the quality of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the Chaplains, but some of the quantity, on the part of a few of the prisoners under sentence for assaults and riots, who had been accustomed to a much higher scale of diet than the gaol allowance. No comment upon this is necessary, as a discretionary power to order extra food, in all indispensable cases, is vested in the Surgeon; a power which is very safely placed in the hands of Dr. Purdon, a skilful and humane officer.

Net cost of dietary, 1854, 3½d.; 1855, 3½d.; 1856, 3½d.; 1857, 3½d.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with great fulness and accuracy. The Chaplains of all denominations and the Governor are provided with journals, and the Medical Officer with a record showing the exact period at which the issue of extra diet for any prisoner commences, and is discontinued. I left in the hands of the Local Inspector, for the consideration of the Board, several forms relating to matters of finance, education, and discipline, which my colleague and I propose to submit to the Lord Lieutenant, subject, however, to any suggestions for modification which we may receive.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £3,785 3s. 7d.; 1855, £2,851 11s. 11d.; 1856, £2,577 0s. 3d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	130	0	0	Robt. Auld, 2nd Class Warden, 40	0	0	
Rev. Chas. Allen, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1	Ed. M'Kinney, 3rd Class Warden, 35	0	0	
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1	Geo. Hancock, ditto, 35	0	0	
Rev. George Conway, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	Isaac Cairns, ditto,	30	0	0
T. H. Purdon, Surgeon,	74	0	0	Weaver,	35	0	0
John Forbes, Governor,	300	0	0	Tailor,	35	0	0
Wm. Skillen, Deputy Governor,	75	0	0	John Martin, ditto,	35	0	0
Jn. M'Aninch, 1st Class Warden,	45	0	0	W. J. Courtney, ditto,	35	0	0
Hugh Fisher, ditto,	45	0	0	Jn. Cunningham, Schoolmaster, 40	0	0	
Mat-maker,	45	0	0	Mrs. Ashe, Matron,	45	0	0
Jas. Gorman, 2nd Class Warden,	40	0	0	Miss Mullan, Assist. Matron, 30	0	0	
Shoemaker,	40	0	0	Miss Stanfield, Hospital Nurse, 20	0	0	
John Mullan, ditto,	40	0	0	Miss Watson, Laundress,	27	10	0
David Beattie, ditto,	40	0	0	Mrs. Kernohan, Assistant Laundress,	21	0	0
				Matw. M'Dowell, Messenger, 20	16	0	
				Jane Hammond, Servant,	9	2	0

The superior officers are paid half-yearly, and all the others monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with arms and uniforms, but not with rations; the latter being received only by the female servant. Four are handicraftsmen, viz., a mat-maker, a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker. Since the last inspection three of this body tendered their resignations, and the vacancies thus created have been filled up by the Board.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	114	96
Surgeon, &c.,	169	127
Protestant Chaplain,	145	106
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	159	114
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	150	108

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I would beg to suggest that the record of the attendances of the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and laid before the Board at each meeting.

There was but one *patient* in the hospital, some of the rooms being occupied by females and their children, and by the infirm. The general health of the prison had been highly satisfactory, which affords the best proof that the separate system, under judicious supervision, is entirely free from any sanitary objection.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	28	14	49
Total number of days,	850	536	1,043
Deaths,	2	6	4
Cost of medicine,	£10 5s. 9d.	£11 13s. 3d.	£11 4s. 1d.

Board of Superintendence.

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

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Antrim.—Two males in custody; 124 in the previous quarter. Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Local Board appointed. Enough of bedding and blankets, but not of sheets. The building clean and orderly, the sewers effective, and the supply of water abundant.

Some gravel is required for the yards, the broken limestone, of which the foundation is formed, having worked through the thin coating. This bridewell has been certified, under the 26th section of the Amended Prisons Act, to be a fit place for carrying out sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one week.

Ballymoney.—One male in custody; 72 in the last quarter. Petty sessions held on the third Monday in each month, and transmittals tolerably regular. The Local Inspector visits periodically this and the other bridewells of the county. Cost of dietary 5d. per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper, *who was absent*, £30. Committals correct; but I regretted to find that the constabulary do not always sign their names upon the removal of prisoners.

The house rather untidy. The window-sills have been bevelled down, but the walls, which are low, are still insecure, the roughness of their surface, and the position of the pump, affording foot-hold. The sewers now effective, and the pump in order. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but there was only one sheet for each bed; I have been informed, however, that this deficiency has been since supplied.

Ballymena.—No prisoners in custody; 175 in the previous quarter. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals generally regular, but occasionally interrupted by the want of escorts. Local Board duly appointed. Cost of dietary 5d. for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £20. Registry and committals correct; I found, however, that a female charged with child-murder, but who afterwards was committed as a crown witness against the alleged father of her illegitimate offspring, was confined here under warrants of committal and remand from the 29th of May to the 20th of June, after which period she *was detained here not in legal custody*, and supported by the keeper until the 18th of July, when she was transmitted to Belfast in order to appear for the prosecution.

The cleanliness, ventilation, sewerage, and supply of water, unexceptionable. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but the stock of sheets scarcely adequate. The lowness of the walls, and the position of the pump, close to the party wall dividing the yards, render the latter so insecure that the keeper's presence is indispensable when prisoners are admitted into them. The removal of some buildings between the inner and outer walls has undoubtedly diminished the facilities of escape; but there are such defects in this building, and in that at Ballymoney, as to lead the Inspectors-General to the conclusion that they would not be justified in certifying them under the 26th section above referred to. The detention of prisoners in these minor gaols is highly objectionable, wanting as they are in the means of preventing undue intercourse, of instruction, and of employment; but the Amended Prisons Act having, by the concession of legalizing short terms of imprisonment, held out an inducement to the local authorities to

NORTH DISTRICT. improve the bridewells of their counties, the Inspectors-General feel bound to insist upon the strict fulfilment of the conditions specified in the section.

County of Antrim.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Bridewells.

A letter of complaint against the keeper of Ballymena bridewell having been addressed by a prisoner (who had been committed there for drunkenness) to the Secretary of State, and transmitted by the latter to the Lord Lieutenant; I held a preliminary inquiry into the circumstances, but referred the whole matter to the Local Auxiliary Board for their report; upon the receipt of which I was fully satisfied that the charge was groundless: it appearing, moreover, that the writer when asked by the committing magistrate, upon his discharge, whether he had any complaint to make, *replied in the negative*; and that, though he remained in the town for several days afterwards, and had during that period an interview with another magistrate, an attendant of the same bench, he made no statement of his having been aggrieved or ill-treated.

County of Armagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—VISITED THE 27TH OF APRIL, 1857.

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,	—	1	1	—	—	—
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	6	14	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	6	6	12	1	1	2
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	5	8	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	12	1	13	2	1	3
Drunkards,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Gross Totals,	37	23	60	6	2	8.

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	1	4	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	1	—	3	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	—	—	—	—	—	1

Committals and Re-Committals.

NORTH DISTRICT.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	County of
Committals,	488	472	Committals,	154	92	Armagh
Average daily number,	37·25	39·74	Average daily number,	35·2	34·65	Gaol.
Highest at any one time,	54	56	Highest at any time,	41	43	
Lowest ditto,	25	26	Lowest ditto,	26	23	
Average daily number in hospital,	2·21	3·43	Average daily number in hospital,	4·1	2·6	
Re-committals—Once,	17	25	Re-committals—Once,	3	3	
Twice,	6	7	Twice,	—	3	
Thrice,	1	4	Thrice,	1	—	
Four times and more,	2	8				
Total,	26	44	Total,	4	6	

The total of the number of prisoners in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three previous years, evidence a reduction:—

April 27, 1854,	85	April 27, 1856,	74
„ 1855,	81	„ 1857,	60

A similar result is obtained if we take the daily averages for the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, which stand respectively thus:—111, 90, 85, and 77, and, during the expired period of the current year, a still larger proportionate decrease is observable—the female prisoners having greatly fallen in amount, partly in consequence of more careful practice in issuing committals, but chiefly from the deterrent operation of the separate system. The males also present a very favourable aspect, as there were but two at my visit who had been re-committed, the whole of the remainder being under their first rule of imprisonment. Further, juvenile offences have become most rare, and vagrancy may be considered as nearly extinct.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	2
Yards,	15	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	2	2	Chapels,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	3	—	Worksheds,	10	—
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft.,	—	—	Kitchens,	1	—
Single Cells of larger size,	—	9	Store Rooms,	4	—
Do. do. of smaller size,	61	38	Laundries,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	11	—	*Lavatories,	—	2
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3	Baths,	1	2
			Pumps and Wells,	2	—
			Tread-wheels,	1	—

I found the prison throughout, as I am bound to state has been the case at all my former inspections, in a highly commendable condition of regularity, cleanliness, and due subordination. The building is in perfect repair, dry, secure, and well ventilated. The sewerage is effective, and the supply of water abundant. The bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing were adequate in quantity, and sound in quality.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	27	Bed-ticks,	31	Trowsers,	14
Pairs Sheets,	35	Shirts,	59	Caps,	17
Rugs,	19	Jackets,	21	Pairs Shoes,	25

The alterations which were in progress, when my colleague last reported, and which comprise a large and airy hall, a board-room, an office, and apartments for two turnkeys, are completed. The only portions of the prison appearing to require improvement are the kitchen, the arrangements of which fall below the general character of the establishment; and the laundry, which is not yet fitted with partitions, and, therefore, offers the only exception to the maintenance of "separation" in its integrity; the criminal classes of both sexes being in all other respects strictly subjected to this most effective form of discipline.

* In the male wing each cell has a washing apparatus.

NORTH DISTRICT. The first turnkey attends the lock-up, and there is a nightly patrol, but no tale clock to ascertain the amount of duty performed.

County of Armagh Gaol. The punishments were only eleven in number, and for comparatively trifling offences, having been all inflicted by the Governor, without recourse to any higher authority.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	—	—	Dark Cells,	—	—
Other Punishments,	22	24	Other Punishments,	9	2
Number sentenced to whipping,	—	1			

Employment.—The subjoined schedule exhibits the allocation of the prisoners of both sexes under this heading on the day of inspection, and may be taken to fairly represent the average proportion of such employment. Considerable energy is displayed in this department, to which the selection of handicraftsmen as turnkeys largely contributes; four of their number, viz., two weavers, a tailor, and a shoemaker, having been trained in these several trades.

The tread-wheel being no longer in use, punitive labour can hardly be said to exist here, as stone-breaking is not fairly included in this denomination.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Weaving,	.	.	4	Knitting,	.	.	4
Shoemaking,	.	.	1	Flowering,	.	.	4
Tailoring,	.	.	1	Veining,	.	.	8
Mat-making,	.	.	1	Sewing,	.	.	2
Stone-breaking,	.	.	17	Prison duties,	.	.	2
Prison duties,	.	.	6				

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol:—1855, £78 11s. 2d.; 1856, £72 11s. 5d.

Schools.—Educational instruction is given for two hours daily to prisoners of both sexes (a matron attending the females) by the schoolmaster in the chapel, which is divided into compartments. It having been found difficult, from the position of the occupants of these stalls, to teach them writing, the classes engaged in this branch are now placed at desks under the immediate eye of the officers. The Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains examine the pupils from time to time. I left in the hands of the Local Inspector, among other forms, one for a school registry, which is simple and clear, exhibiting, synoptically, the amount of attendance and the progress of the pupils, and is furnished with a column for the observations of the Chaplains and other superior officers—as a record of opinions, whether favourable or the reverse, is highly desirable.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year,	175	139
Average number attending daily,	9	15
School hours—4 to 6 o'clock, P.M.		

Dietary.

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

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

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

Contracts.—Bread, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; brown bread, per cwt., 14s. 3d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 17s. 4d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt., £2 6s.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I tasted, and which are inspected by the Chaplains. It would be preferable, however, that they should enter in a book, solely reserved for this object, a short comment upon each article of consumption.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the 27th of April in each of the following years:—1854, 2'79d.; 1855, 2'83d.; 1856, 2'45d.; 1857, 2'7d.

The *Books and Accounts* are kept here with laudable accuracy.

My colleague and myself being desirous that an uniform and complete set of records shall be established in every gaol of the kingdom, in reference to matters of discipline, employment, correction, finance, sanitary condition, and official attendance, propose hereafter to submit for approval to the executive, certain forms for carrying out these objects, subject, of course, to any suggestions and emendations which may be communicated to us by the local authorities of the several prisons.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries—1854, £1,452 12s. 10d.; 1855, £1,422 14s. 2d.; 1856, £1,344 5s. 1d.

NORTH
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Officers and Salaries.

John McKinstrey, Local Inspector, . . .	£60	John Jenkinson, Schoolmaster, . . .	£35
Rev. B. Wade, Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	Alex. Wilson, 3rd Turnkey, Shoemaker, . . .	33
Rev. Wm. Henderson, Presbyterian do. .	30	Samuel Walker, 4th Turnkey, . . .	30
Rev. Jas. Campbell, R. C. Chaplain, . .	30	Henry Jenkinson, 5th do. Weaver, . .	30
Alexander Robinson, Surgeon, . . .	—	George Agnew, 6th do. Weaver, . .	30
Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary, . . .	20	Asaph Moore, 7th do.	30
John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	170	Mary Moran, Sub-Matron,	15
Eliza Walker, Matron,	30	Margaret Walker, Infirmary Nurse, .	15
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey,	45		
John Agnew, 2nd Turnkey, Tailor, . . .	35		

The Surgeon is paid in one presentment for his duties at the prison and county infirmary.

The turnkeys receive their salaries quarterly, and are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms, but not with rations, the sub-matron alone being on gaol allowance.

The Local Inspector and Governor both expressed to me their satisfaction with the general conduct of the subordinate officers.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year, 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	142	45
Surgeon, &c.,	117	36
Protestant Chaplain,	150	49
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, .	160	52
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	110	37
Apothecary,	150	42

I would beg to throw out, for the consideration of the Board, that the number of visits on the part of each extern officer, and the duration of such visits, should be laid before them monthly at their meetings.

The hospital for both sexes is furnished with baths and water-closets, but is limited in size. The gaol, however, is happily very healthy, and a large proportion of the cases are treated in the cells by the active and able medical officer, Dr. Robinson.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	127	160	153
Number of days in hospital,	1,587	3,474	2,583
Deaths,	3	—	1
Cost of Medicine,	£23 18s. 9d.	£21 9s. 4d.	£21 7s. 10d.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Lurgan.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	John Hancock, esq.
William Paton, esq.	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	Robert Wright Cope, esq.
Henry L. Prentice, esq.	George Robinson, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.
Maxwell Cross, esq.	James Harden, esq.	Jas. Matthew Stronge, esq.

The Board of Superintendence assembles once a month, when the current bills, &c., are discharged, under a very satisfactory system of checking, the claims of the turnkeys being paid quarterly, and those of the higher officers at each assizes, at which an audit takes place.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballybot.—No prisoners at the inspection; 48 in the last quarter. The house rather untidy, unwholesomely damp, and quite inadequate in accommodation.

- NORTH DISTRICT.** The keeper's apartments very confined. Enough bedding and sheets now issued. The outer walls were about to be dashed, and it is contemplated to conduct drinkable water by pipes throughout the building, and to break out a door, through which the night-soil can be removed. Petty-sessions weekly, but transmittals to the county gaol irregular. No prisoners are now received without committals, but some of the latter are for definite periods of imprisonment in the bridewell, the *illegality of which practice has been frequently commented on*. No local Board had been formed. The county Local Inspector visits. Dietary, 5d. per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £18.
- Markethill.** *Markethill.*—No prisoners; 34 in the preceding quarter, of whom nine were drunkards. The house orderly, but some damp in the male day-room. The sewerage effective, but no water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it. The bedding and sheets inadequate in quantity. The circuit wall too low. The registry and committals correct. Petty sessions held monthly, and transmittals immediate. The local Board had been formed, but does not act. The Local Inspector visits. Dietary, 4½d. for males, and 4d. for females. Keeper's salary, £10.
- Newtown-hamilton.** *Newtownhamilton.*—This wretched building has been cleaned and established in as good order as is consistent with its very defective construction, and its unfitness for the detention of prisoners. The number usually confined here is so small as to produce an indisposition on the part of the local authorities to increase the amount of expense indispensable to place it on a proper footing. I therefore throw out for their consideration the policy of applying to the Lord Lieutenant for the exercise of the power of discontinuance, which is vested in him by the Prisons Act.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED THE 1ST OF MAY, 1857.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
UNTRIED.			
For Misdemeanors,	M. 2	F. —	Total. 2
TRIED.			
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>			
Of Felony or Larceny :—			
To Penal Servitude,	—	1	1
To Imprisonment,	6	8	14
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>			
For Larceny,	—	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	1	3
Other Misdemeanors,	3	—	3
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1
Drunkards,	1	1	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	3	4
Gross Total,	18	15	33

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

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	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	1	1	3	—
Summary convictions,	—	—	3	—
Twice imprisoned,	1	1	1	—
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	1	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	—	—	1	—

Committals and Re-Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals,	351	177	Committals,	94	46
Average daily number,	36	19	Average daily number,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highest at any one time,	59	31	Highest at any one time,	44	22
Lowest ditto,	21	11	Lowest ditto,	11	15
Average daily number in hospital,	1	1	Average daily number in hospital,	$\frac{3}{4}$	2
Re-committals—Once,	18	9	Re-committals—Once,	2	3
Twice,	4	—	Twice,	1	2
Thrice,	—	—	Thrice,	1	—
Four times and more,	1	—	Four times and more,	—	—
Total,	23	9	Total,	4	5

If we examine the aggregates of those in custody on the above day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we shall find an excess in 1856 over 1855, but a remarkable reduction in 1857, as compared with the lowest number in the subjoined schedule.

No. in custody on the 1st May, 1854,	86	No. in custody on the 1st May, 1856,	81
do., 1855,	71	do., 1857,	33

And if we take the daily averages, the most accurate measure of gaol population, for the same period, a highly satisfactory result is exhibited, the figures standing thus:—1854, 79; 1855, 67; 1856, 55; from the 1st of January to 1st of May, 1857, 43.

This decrease, however, applies more to the males than to the females, whose average, during the expired portion of the current year, is a fraction in advance beyond that of the year 1856; juvenile delinquencies have become much more rare, and workhouse offences and vagrancy occupy so inconsiderable a place in the criminal registry as not to require any comment. There was but one prisoner (a female) under sentence of penal servitude, but there were four lunatics, one male and three females, who were removed shortly afterwards.

Accommodation.

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

The building was throughout clean, airy, and in fair repair, except that some of the walls required pointing. The sewerage is effective, and the supply of water abundant; but, in consequence of the diminution of prisoners under sentence of

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hard labour, it has been found impossible to raise it by the tread-wheel. The pumps, however, having been put into working order, water is now distributed in buckets for general use. There was a plentiful stock of bedding and blankets, but not of sheets, of which there was but one set for all the beds. The prison clothing was also adequate in amount.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . . 166	Shirts, . . . 57	Caps, . . . 113
Pairs Sheets, . . . 84	Jackets, . . . 53	Pairs Shoes, . . . 11
Bed-ticks, . . . 103	Trowsers, . . . 53	

The male accommodation considerably exceeds the present requirements, and might be fitted, with little trouble or expense, for carrying out the separate system; but the female quarter is wholly unsuited to the maintenance of due discipline, deterrent or reformatory. I regret to express the opinion, but I am bound to state, that I see little prospect of such a desirable change being effected; as the spirit of liberality and improvement which of late years has been so laudably and successfully exhibited in some of the northern gaols, especially in that of Armagh, seems to be dormant here. The laundry is a wretched apartment; and there is no drying-room, the want of which, now that sheets have been included among the indispensable requisites of the prison, is a very serious evil. Tubs—there being no lavatories—are furnished for personal ablution; and there is a shower-bath, but none other, except a slipper-bath, in the hospital.

The males sleep and take their meals singly in their cells, but are associated at labour; and a similar arrangement is maintained, when the numbers are sufficiently low, in the case of the females, who are divided into three classes, according to the very imperfect rule of *presumed* character, it being impossible to apply to prisoners of this sex the punishments which are sometimes found to operate advantageously upon those of the *other*. The experience of every year has strengthened the conviction, that the sole mode of dealing with those who are peculiarly susceptible of the evils derived from almost unrestrained intercourse, is to isolate them.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a turnkey patrols at night; but there is no tell-tale clock to ascertain his vigilance and regularity. There is nothing in the record of punishments which appears to call for observation.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	15	—	Dark Cells,	3	1
Other Punishments,	11	7			
Total,	26	7			

Employment.—The tread-wheel is used for punitive labour, when the number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour is sufficient for working it. Stone-breaking and prison duties absorb almost entirely the available force of the males, at their present low aggregate; but at other times a certain amount of trades, necessary for supplying the gaol with clothing and utensils, and for carrying out repairs, painting, glazing, &c., is maintained. The females are chiefly engaged in sewing, knitting, spinning, and washing.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was in 1855, £9 6s. 4½d.; and in 1856, £2 18s. 3d.

Schools.—The males are instructed for two hours daily by a turnkey, who acts as schoolmaster, but who was not educated for a teacher, and the females for one hour by a matron. It would be better that the prisoners of the latter sex should also be schooled by the master, in the presence of a matron. I placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, among other forms, one of a registry, which shows clearly and synoptically, the amount of attendance and proficiency on the part of the pupil, and contains a column for the comments of the Chaplains, and other superior officers, who may inquire into the correctness of the entries of progress.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	220	104
Average number attending daily,	17	15

Dietary.

Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. 14 oz. of wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk for dinner.

Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. 12 oz. of wholemeal bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint of sweet milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 2d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 10d.; new milk, per gallon, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; coals, per ton, £1 4s. 9d.; turf, per box, 1s. 3d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; candles, per dozen, 6s. 7d.; soap, per cwt., 25s. 6d.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, was, on the 1st of May, in 1854, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; in 1855, 3d.; in 1856, $2\frac{3}{8}d.$; and on day of inspection, 1857, $2\frac{3}{8}d.$

From the above return it appears that gruel, although *imperatively* directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, is not included in the dietary assigned to all prisoners *twice a-week*, and *daily* to those under sentence for a period not exceeding a month, and no notice is taken of the dietary for juveniles—omissions which, I trust, will be forthwith repaired. There were no complaints of the provisions, which were inspected by the Chaplains, but a book should be allocated solely to the recording of their examinations, together with the expression of a brief opinion upon each item of consumption.

Books and Accounts.—The books are carefully kept, and the Chaplains are provided with journals, in which all their duties are entered. I left in charge of the Local Inspector several forms relating to matters of education, finance, and discipline, which the Inspectors-General propose to submit to the Executive for approval, subject to such suggestions for improvement as may be offered.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £1,439 19s. 7d.; in 1855, £1,392 13s. $6\frac{1}{4}d.$; and in 1856, £1,408 0s. $6\frac{1}{2}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

Theophilus Thompson, Esq., Local Inspector,	£100	W. H. Brice, Apothecary,	£—
George Gallogly, Governor,	200	Chas. Clendining, 1st Turnkey, £55 7s. 8d.	
George R. Gallogly, Deputy Governor,	£55 7s. 8d.	George Reilly, 2nd do.	£30
George Roe, Esq., M.D.,	—	Geo. Buchanan, 3rd do. Carpenter,	30
Rev. H. Stone, Protestant Chaplain, £30		Archibald Temple, 4th Turnkey,	30
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	Thomas M'Dowell, Schoolmaster,	30
Rev. Thos. Mulvaney, R. C. Chaplain, 30		Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron,	40
		Margaret Sturday, Assist. Matron,	16
		Frances Dowling, Nurse,	10

No changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The assistant matron and the nursetender alone receive gaol allowances, and all the officers are paid half-yearly. The turnkeys, one only of whom is a handicraftsman (viz. a carpenter), are not clothed in uniform—an exception to the practice of almost every county gaol in Ireland; for the adoption of a distinctive dress is highly conducive to the maintenance of order, and promotes neat and cleanly habits among the wearers.

The Governor and Local Inspector declared themselves satisfied with the *general* conduct of the subordinate officers; but I regret to add, that some charges of intoxication had been preferred, an offence, the mere imputation of which, on probable grounds, above all others, militates against discipline.

The medical attendant had been indisposed, and his duties had latterly been discharged by a substitute.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	209	53
Surgeon, &c.,	87	33
Protestant Chaplain,	176	55
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	176	58
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	169	41

I beg to suggest to the Board, that attendances of the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and submitted at each meeting.

Hospital.—There were happily no patients in this miserable quarter, to which

NORTH DISTRICT. the name of hospital is given. It is nothing but a make-shift, most inconveniently situated at the top of a winding stair, and wanting in all requirements for the due separation of the sexes, and for the proper treatment of the sick, who are, in consequence, seldom placed there.

County of
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	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1854,	6	288	11 7 7	2
1855,	7	344	7 13 3	1
1856,	23	534	13 8 4	1

Board of Superintendence.

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 Humphreys, esq.	Rev. A. Hogg.	James Fay, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, but the discharge of all bills, &c., takes place at each assizes—the creditors being paid by cheques through the hands of the Local Inspector.

Bridewells.

Bally-
connell.

Ballyconnell.—No prisoners in custody at the time of inspection, 16 in the preceding quarter. The house tolerably clean, but the chimneys still smoky. The walls are very low, and facilities for escape are afforded by the eave-shoots, the window-sills, and the position of the privy. The pump about to be repaired. The sewers effective, but requiring to be cleared by breaking an aperture through a wall. A supply of blankets, bed-ticks, and sheets—which latter had hitherto not been issued—had been ordered. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. Registry and committals correct. The Local Auxiliary Board had been formed, and the Local Inspector visits regularly, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Amended Prisons Act. Salary of keeper £20. He occupies one cell, which belongs to the female section. Cost of dietary, 5½d. for males, and 5½d. for females, which is unusually high.

Cootehill.

Cootehill.—Two prisoners, one of each sex, at the time of my inspection, 26 in the previous quarter, of whom 12 were drunkards. The house clean, well ventilated, and supplied with pump-water. The cesspools are only clearable by carrying the soil through the house. The walls, which are low, required to be pointed, and the eave-shoots to be painted. The blankets were insufficient, and sheets had not yet been issued, but were about to be so. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals direct. Registry and committals correct. Dietary 5d. per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper £30. The Auxiliary Board had been duly formed, and the County Local Inspector visits regularly.

Bailie-
borough.

Bailieborough.—Two females in custody at my visit, 44 in the preceding quarter, of whom no less than 24 were drunkards. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. Dietary for both sexes 5½d. per day, supplied here, as well as at Cootehill, by the keeper (whose salary is £30), in consequence of the difficulty of procuring contractors. The Auxiliary Board and the County Local Inspector visit. The house clean and airy; water raised by a force-pump. The sewerage ineffective, and a gutter much needed to carry off the surface water, which lodges in wet weather. The walls low and rough, and consequently insecure; they were, however, about to be pointed, and dashed, and the woodwork throughout to be painted. The blankets and bed-ticks much worn, and sheets not hitherto furnished. A grate required for the keeper's kitchen, the chimney of which smokes intolerably.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—VISITED ON THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1857.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
To Imprisonment,	6	3	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	4	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	19	15	34	—	—	—

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,	—	—	2	—	—	—
Summary convictions,	—	—	3	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	—

Committals and Re-committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	13	—	Committals—Debtors,	8	—
Criminals,	315	102	Criminals,	175	49
Vagrants,	8	8	Vagrants,	6	10
Drunkards,	45	44	Drunkards,	23	16
Re-committals—Once,	16	10	Re-committals—Once,	5	4
Twice,	—	3	Twice,	—	2
Thrice,	1	1	Four times and more,	—	1
Four times and more,	1	2	Total,	5	7
Total,	18	16	Average daily number,	46½	15½
Average daily number,	55	16½	Highest at any one time,	73	23
Highest at any one time,	80	31	Lowest ditto,	19	6
Lowest ditto,	43	6	Average daily number in Hospital,	2½	—
Average daily number in Hospital,	1	—			

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
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Gaol.

Number sentenced during the year 1856 to whipping—males, 2.

There is a considerable improvement observable here in the decline of criminals; but that diminution appears to affect only in an important degree those of the male sex. Thus the numbers in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, are found to be as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
September 15, 1854,	80	13	93	September 15, 1856,	59	9	68
„ 1855,	52	13	65	„ 1857,	19	15	34

The daily averages also tend to a favourable conclusion; the figures being respectively for the years 1854—87·2; 1855, 85·3; 1856, 71·2; and for the expired portion of the current year (viz., eight months and a-half), 62. Juvenile delinquencies are somewhat on the decrease, and vagrancies and workhouse offences have become rare. There were none of either class confined at the period of my visit, nor convicts, *i.e.*, those under sentence of transportation or penal servitude. Under the head of dangerous lunatics, whose large aggregate in this locality had frequently been the subject of regret, as vitally affecting prison discipline, I am happy to state that there were but two (both females), for the removal of one of whom an order had been obtained. The marshalsea was also unoccupied.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	School Rooms,	4	1
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	4	1
Day Rooms,	10	3	Worksheds,	4	—
Solitary Cells,	7	2	Kitchens,	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Store Rooms,	4	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Laundries,	—	1
high=432 cubic feet,	—	—	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	2	—	Lavatories,	6	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	73	10	Baths,	3	2
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	12	Reception Rooms,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
Chapels,	1	1			

The gaol was throughout in sound repair, clean, orderly, well ventilated, and adequately supplied with water. The sewerage is ineffective; but the introduction of movable soil-boxes, which are cleaned out daily, modifies, to some extent, this important defect. There are no lavatories; but troughs, with soap and towels, are furnished in each yard for personal ablution, the baths being used only on the committal of prisoners. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing, was sufficient.

The accommodation for males, as appears from the foregoing schedule, far exceeds the average of those confined at any one time in later years; but unfortunately the cubic contents of the great majority of the cells fall below the size required for carrying out separation in its integrity. That for the females is greatly inferior; and I would again venture to impress upon the authorities, taking into consideration the large proportionate number of re-committals on the part of prisoners of this sex, that ten cells in the quarter assigned to them, together with ten others situated on the upper tiers, should be fitted with the appliances prescribed for maintaining the stringent form of discipline referred to above. Further, there is no reception-room for them on their admission, nor is the laundry divided into partitions, which are indispensable for preventing undue communication.

The males are arranged in three sections, viz.:—tried felons, tried misdemeanants, and summary convicts, with whom are placed also those sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Juveniles are sometimes kept apart from adults; but there is no regular class apportioned to them. There are stalled sheds for stone-breaking; which restriction constitutes the only approximation to the separate system, for the meals are taken in the day-rooms of this as well as of the female department; further facilities of intercourse being thus afforded. The females occupy their hospital wards as day-rooms, and are merely divided into three classes according to their known or presumed personal character—a very imperfect and doubtful makeshift.

The Governor attends the lock-up; and the night patrol is maintained by one turnkey, but his vigilance and the regularity of his circuits are not ascertained by a tell-tale clock. The punishments, though trifling in character, were numerous in amount—the inevitable consequences of almost unrestricted association.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Donegal
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	28	3	Dark Cells,	53	4
Other Punishments,	50	—	Other Punishments,	66	—
Total,	78	3	Total,	119	4

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Breaking stones and bone, extra time, viz., from 7 a.m. in Summer, to 6 p.m.; in Winter, from the earliest light to the latest, 8.	Breaking freestone for the use of the prison, washing, scouring, doing all rough work required from them, 1.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Tried, but not sentenced to hard labour, breaking stone and bone, from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Washing, knitting, sewing, keeping their part of the prison clean, breaking freestone occasionally, 10.
Untried, so employed, from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m., 9.	

The above return shows how small is the amount of industrial labour, as applied to handicrafts, there being but one turnkey (viz., a shoemaker) who had been educated in any trade. The absence of due distinction between those sentenced to hard labour, and other prisoners, having been commented on in former reports, it is to be observed, that this irregularity has been amended by the imposition of a daily task of stone-breaking for a longer period upon the former class as well as upon those who have been re-committed.

The total amount of profit derived from articles disposed of outside gaol:—1855, £16 17s. 5d.; 1856, £40 2s. 6d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, 139	Bed-ticks, 142	Trowsers, 151
Pairs Sheets, 206	Shirts, 200	Caps, 140
Rugs, 121	Jackets, 127	Pairs Shoes, 103

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	179	44
Average number attending daily, 1856,	24	6

School-hours.—Males, from ten, a.m., to 1, p.m. Females, from 12, noon, to 2, p.m.

Educational instruction is given for three hours daily to the males, by a schoolmaster who is reported to be efficient, and to the females by the assistant-matron. The form of registry is good; but I suggested some slight improvements, in order to compare more clearly the proficiency of the pupils with the amount of their actual attendance. The Protestant Chaplain examines the registry from time to time; but this important duty does not appear to be discharged by his colleagues.

Dietary.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years of age.—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

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

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Donegal
Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 7d.; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 12s. 9d.; Indian meal, per 112 lbs., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 4d.; straw, per ton, 35s.; candles, per doz. lbs., 6s. 9d.; soap, per cwt, 26s.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are inspected by the chaplains, their opinion being entered in a book specially allocated to this purpose. There were, however, some long intervals—one of a fortnight—without any record of such examination.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on day of inspection, and corresponding day in 1854, 2·92d.; 1855, 3d.; 1856, 2·9d.; day of inspection, 2·5d.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept with regularity, and the Medical Officer certifies as to the issue of extra diet for periods not exceeding one week. The Governor is not provided with a journal, but has undertaken to supply this deficiency hereafter. The Protestant Chaplain keeps one, but none were forthcoming on the part of the other Chaplains, though they are bound, by the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, to produce them at each meeting of the Board.

Total cost of gaol, including salaries and dietary—1854, £1,532 3s.; 1855, £1,645 8s. 8d.; 1856, £1,584 2s. 7d.

Officers and Salaries.

Rev. E. M. Clarke, Local Inspector, £150	James Baird, 3rd Warder, . . . £30
Rev. E. M. Clarke, Chaplain, . . . 30	George Walker, 4th do., . . . 25
Rev. W. M'Crea, Presbyterian do., . . 30	John Vance, shoemaker, 5th do., . . 20
Rev. W. Brown, Roman Catholic do., . . 30	John Scott, 6th do., . . . 20
Samuel Searle, Governor, . . . 150	John Brown, Clerk & Schoolmaster, . . 24
James Gillespie, Apothecary, . . . 20	Jane Ash, Matron, . . . 30
John Birnie, 1st Warder, . . . 40	Anne Reilly, Assistant Matron, . . 10
Patrick M'Fall, 2nd do., . . . 30	Mary Birnie, Nursetender, . . . 10

All the intern officers, except the nursetender, receive the gaol allowances, and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	275	179
Surgeon, &c.,	147	82
Protestant Chaplain,	104	76
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . 113		79
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	74	67

I would beg to call the special attention of the Board to the return of the Chaplains' visits, which fall, now more especially those of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, below the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV. cap 74; and I would suggest that the attendances of all the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and submitted at each meeting.

Hospitals.—The accommodation in this department is ample; and at the period of my visit there was not a single patient, the sanitary condition of the prison being highly satisfactory.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	16	23	17
Number of days in hospital,	364	427	444
Cost of medicine,	£1 16s. 7d.	£10 12s. 9d.	£1 19s. 9d.
Deaths,	1	2	1

Board of Superintendence.

Sir E. S. Hayes, bart.	F. Mansfield, esq.	R. G. Montgomery, esq.
Sir J. Stewart, bart.	W. Fennick, esq.	A. J. R. Stewart, esq.
Rev. W. Knox.	Lieut.-Col. Humphrey.	W. D. Humphreys, esq.
John V. Stewart, esq.	W. Sinclair, esq.	John Cochrane, esq.

The Board generally assembles in each month with regularity, when all accounts, bills, &c., are examined, the amount of which is included in a cheque placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the receipts at the next ensuing meeting. The salaries of the superior officers are paid half-yearly.

Bridewells.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Donegal.

Donegal.—One female in custody; 28 in the preceding quarter, of whom 11 were drunkards. Petty sessions held monthly, and transmittals without delay. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* per day. Salary of keeper, £30. In his absence I examined the registry and committals, which appeared to be correct.

It is impossible to overstate the unfitness of this wretched building for a place of even temporary detention, in consequence of its darkness, dampness, want of water, insecurity, and facility of communication from without.

The sewerage was tolerably clear, and the bedding and blankets were adequate; but there was only one pair of sheets for each bed—a stock which is insufficient for a change.

The Local Board had been appointed, and the Local Inspector duly visits, and furnishes very full and accurate reports upon this as well as the other bridewells of the county.

Letterkenny.—One female prisoner; 42 in the previous quarter. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* per day. Salary of keeper, who was absent, £30. Registry and committals apparently correct. The house tolerably clean, and fairly supplied with bedding, &c.; but straw required for the bed-ticks. There is a pump on the premises. The sewerage ineffective. The circuit-walls too low, and the chimney of the keeper's apartments smoky. Gravel walks have been made round the yards, but the latter are allowed to remain in grass.

Glenties.—Under the heading of this bridewell, which continues in the same defective state as to insecurity, want of water, and facility of external communication, I think it proper to call the attention of the local authorities to the 9th section of the Amended Prisons Act (19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), which repeals the 91st section of the Prisons Act (7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), and renders it imperative on Grand Juries to provide bridewells "of competent size," in towns only in which criminal sessions are held.

Such sessions, I am informed, were never held in this locality, on the grounds, I presume, of the paucity of prisoners, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding adequate juries. If, therefore, this bridewell were discontinued, by virtue of the power vested in the Lord Lieutenant, by the 90th section of the Prisons Act, (7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), I venture to urge most earnestly, that the sum thereby saved should be applied to the improvement of those of *Donegal* (the most important sessions town of the county) and of *Buncrana*, in which latter no attempts have been made to rectify similar evils, so often commented on in vain, viz.:—imperfect sewerage, want of water, and insecurity.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—VISITED THE 25TH OF
APRIL, 1857.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	2	7	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	1	—	1
For Larceny,	4	4	8	2	1	3
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Penal Servitude, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	16	13	29	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	5	—	5	2	—	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	—	1	1
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, Under Poor Law Act,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	2	2	—	1	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Criminal ditto,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	46	28	74	5	3	8

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	—	1	—
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Summary Convictions—Vagrants,	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Other offences,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	—

Committals and Re-Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals,	432	241
Average daily number,	45	27
Highest at any one time,	90	47
Lowest ditto,	30	18
Average daily number in hospital,	3	3½
Re-committals—Once,	21	18
Twice,	12	15
Thrice,	7	7
Four times and more,	9	31
Total,	49	71

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals,	96	45
Re-committals—Once,	5	6
Twice,	3	3
Thrice,	1	1
Four times and more,	3	4
Total,	12	14

	M.	F.	NORTH DISTRICT.
Number sentenced during the year 1856 to solitary confinement,	4	1	
Whipping,	3	-	County of Down Gaol.

Upon an application of the various measures by which the rise or fall of prison population is ascertained, the same satisfactory result is, I am happy to state, in every case obtained, viz., a reduction both in the quality and quantity of offences.

The totals of those in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, stand thus—

April 25, 1854,	171	April 25, 1856,	77
„ 1855,	145	„ 1857,	74

Again, if we compare the committals and re-committals in 1855 with 1856, and relatively with the portion of the current year, up to the date of my official visit, we still recognise a graduated decline: and lastly, if we take the daily averages, we find a similar proof in the subjoined figures:—

1854,	168	1855,	129	1856,	72
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Workhouse delinquents and vagrants now rarely appear on the gaol registry; and juvenile offenders, for whose reception there are five cells adapted to “separation,” have also greatly fallen in amount.

The number of debtors confined here exceeds considerably the average to be found elsewhere of prisoners of this denomination. On the other hand, the pressure upon accommodation and discipline arising from the presence of convicts and lunatics no longer exists—but two of the latter and but one of the former class being in charge.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	3	Worksheds,	24	-
Yards,	9	5	Kitchens,	1	-
Day Rooms,	7	4	Bakery,	1	-
Solitary Cells,	14	-	Store Rooms,	6	-
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	117	49	Laundries,	1	-
Sleeping Rooms,	2	14	Lavatories,	7	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	28	Baths,	3	-
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	-
Chapels,	1	-	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	15	-	Capstan-mill,	1	-
			Other Machines for Labour,	7	-

The gaol was throughout clean, airy, orderly, secure, and adequately supplied with bedding—sheets being issued in conformity with the prescriptions of the Amended Prisons Act. The sewerage is effective, and the supply of water abundant. Since the last inspection, the lower tier of the forty-eight cells, which have been altered for the purpose of placing the females in strict “separation,” have been improved in ventilation; and the whole quarter will be ready for occupation by prisoners of this sex as soon as the gas fittings, now in progress, shall be completed; bye-laws under the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, having been sanctioned by the proper authority. Eight of the cells in the upper tier are of double size, and will be of great advantage in cases of trifling indisposition, and if used as workshops for carrying on such trades as require ample space. In the other cells, the removal of the fixed bedsteads, which are cumbersome, and afford opportunity for lounging, and the substitution of cots or hammocks, to be triced up against the wall during the day, would be very desirable. The proportion of lavatories to the above aggregate of cells is rather small, they being but six in number.

I learned with great pleasure that it is in contemplation to erect a new laundry and drying room, together with baths attached; the former to be divided by partitions, thus securing the maintenance of “separation” in its integrity. This improvement will render the present drying yard unnecessary; and by removing the wall which at present divides it from the exercising yard, a large area of ground very conducive to health will thus be available. I am further led to hope

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down
Gaol.

that the local authorities, encouraged by the success which has attended the alterations just executed, and actuated by the same public spirit which dictated their adoption, will shortly extend to the males the benefit of the same deterrent and reformatory system. At the period of my visit, the females, pending the above introduction of gas pipes, were temporarily divided into three sections, and occupied the marshalsea.

The males are placed in seven wards (thus observing a sub-classification beyond the requirements of the Prisons Act), and sleep and take their meals singly in their cells: in fact, but little is needed to withdraw them wholly from association and its consequent disadvantages.

It only remains for me to add that the prisoners were sufficiently furnished with good clothing, and appeared to be in due state of discipline and subordination, as may be gathered from the paucity of punishments.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells,	20	2		Dark Cells,	1	1	
Other Punishments,	1	—		Other Punishments,	—	—	
Total,	21	2		Total,	1	1	

The Governor or his deputy attend the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained; but there is no tell-tale clock to ascertain the vigilance and regularity of those on duty.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Shot-drill.	Washing.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Capstan-mill, Breaking Stones, Breaking Freestone, Labouring, Carpentry, Shoemaking, Weaving, Winding, Tailoring, Mat-making, Baking.	Sewing, Knitting, Flowering.

The above schedule must be taken to represent the means of employment, rather than the amount actually executed, for the diminution of prisoners has materially affected this department. Punitive labour for instance, in consequence of the discontinuance of the working of the capstan-mill, from want of hands, can scarcely be said to exist, for stone-breaking does not justly fall within this category.

Industrial employment is, however, constantly maintained, by the various requirements of the gaol, such as repairs, making up clothing, &c.; and some return is derived from mat-making and from muslin work.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol—1854, £20 5s. 8d.; 1855, £20 17s.; 1856, £20 13s. 11d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . . 220	Bed-ticks, . . . 254	Trowsers, . . . 132
Pairs Sheets, . . . 170	Shirts, . . . 200	Caps, . . . 130
Rugs, . . . 280	Jackets, . . . 156	Pairs Sheets, . . . 100
Hammocks or Cots, . . . 6		

Schools.—The male adults are taught for two hours, and the juveniles of this sex for four and a-half hours daily, by a schoolmaster who has been appointed since the last inspection; and the females for two hours by the matron. It would be much more desirable that the former officer should instruct the females also; and, in order to enable him to do so, the more advanced of the male juveniles might attend the adult classes of that sex during a certain portion of the time hitherto allocated to themselves exclusively. I left in the hands of the Local Inspector, for the consideration of the Board, certain forms: among

others, that of a Registry of Progress, which the Inspectors-General propose to submit for approval to the Executive. The form to which I refer is clear and simple, supplying the means of ascertaining at a glance the amount of the attendance of the pupils, and of their proficiency, and is furnished with a column for the observations of the Chaplains and other superior officers, who, it is to be hoped, will examine and test the accuracy of the entries from time to time at irregular intervals.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Down
Gaol.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	245	8
Average number attending daily,	23	2

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread, with 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, with $\frac{1}{4}$ pint new milk.

Juveniles, 15 years of age and under.—Breakfast—5 oz. bread, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Gruel is substituted for milk for dinner on two days of the week to all prisoners sentenced above one month, and every day to prisoners sentenced one month and under.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; wholemeal bread, baked in gaol, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; rice, per stone, 2s. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 4d.; coals, per ton, 14s. 6d.; turf, per load, 3s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per doz. lbs., 7s. and 8s.; soap, per cwt, 40s. and 38s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on day of inspection, and on corresponding day in previous three years—1854, 3d.; 1855, 3d.; 1856, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; 1857, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$

There were no complaints of the dietary, which is inspected by the Chaplains; but it is of importance that a book should be solely allocated to the entries of their examination, together with a comment, however brief, upon each item of the provisions.

The books and accounts are well kept, and the journals directed by the two Prisons Acts. I have referred above to certain additional forms, which would prove of great utility, but upon which my colleague and myself invite observation and suggestion, before submitting them for final adoption.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries—1854, £2,370 13s. 1d.; 1855, £2,012 18s. 7d.; 1856, £1,758 6s.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
S. H. Rowan, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	William Magee, Turnkey,	30	0	0
George F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0	Hugh Jennings, Turnkey,			
John Waterworth, Deputy				Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Governor,	100	0	0	John Mathews,	30	0	0
Very Rev. Thomas Wood-				Alexander Mathews, Turnkey,	30	0	0
ward, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Hughes, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyte-				William Gibson, sen., Turn-			
rian Chaplain,	30	0	0	key, Miller,	30	0	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman				Samuel Malone, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0	Nathaniel Yates, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Robert Forde, Surgeon,	—			Eliza Cochrane, Matron,	20	0	0
S. K. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	10	Eliza Davidson, Matron,	20	0	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey,				Mary Graham, Hospital			
Tailor,	55	0	0	Nurse,	16	0	0
William Gibson, jun., Turn-				John R. M'Connell, School-			
key, Weaver,	42	10	0	master,	40	0	0

The turnkeys are paid their salaries monthly, and are provided with uniforms and arms. Four of them are handicraftsmen, viz., a miller, a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker. All the intern officers receive an allowance of coals and candles, but no rations.

A vacancy in the office of Surgeon, caused by the death of Dr. Brabazon, has been filled by the nomination of Dr. Forde.

Visits paid by Officers.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Down
Gaol.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	120	40
Surgeon, &c.,	145	74
Protestant Chaplain,	98	33
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	182	64
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	131	40

I would beg to direct the consideration of the Board to the attendances required by the Prisons Act, and recommend that a Gate-book, according to the form suggested, should be kept, that the number of such attendances severally should be totted up monthly and laid before them at their meetings.

Hospitals.—There are hospitals for each sex, well tended and ventilated, and furnished with slipper-baths, but not with water-closets. The general health of the prison has been satisfactory.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	131	110	75
Number of days in hospital,	2,526	1,980	2,212
Deaths,	6	11	1
Cost of medicine,	£19 0s. 8d.	£5 8s. 2d.	£1 17s. 3d.

Board of Superintendence.

J. W. Maxwell, esq.	Rev. J. F. Gordon.	Andrew Nugent, esq.
Alexander Miller, esq.	Rev. James C. Gordon.	Robert Heron, esq.
P. R. M. Browne, esq.	William Keown, esq.	A. R. Hamilton, esq.
A. H. Montgomery, esq.	P. H. Despard, esq.	William B. Forde, esq.

The Board of Superintendence meets monthly, when all smaller accounts, and the salaries of the subordinate officers, are discharged; the payment of contracts, &c., being reserved for the assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newry.

Newry.—I found twelve males in custody here, and six females. The house not very clean, the windows being dirty, and whitewashing required. Some repairs in the roof and chimneys were necessary. The sewers had been lately cleaned, and water is abundant. The stock of blankets was sufficient for summer wear, and sheets had been issued, but the supply was inadequate.

I regret to state that the inaccuracy in keeping the accounts of this bridewell, which has so often been made the subject of animadversion, still exists; that in the Registry there are still to be found omissions of the names of the parties lodging prisoners, the keeper alleging that the town watchmen are unable to write; that detainers of a very irregular form are too frequently substituted for proper committals; and that sentences to imprisonment in the Bridewell for various periods are still *illegally* carried out here. I found at my inspection (on the 27th of April) a female, a *crown witness*, who had been committed to be detained here, and *to be kept separate*, until the July quarter sessions, a period of nearly three months, although such detainer in an uncertified Bridewell is not warranted by law, and although there are no means nor appliances for maintaining such separation.

The cost of dietary is rated at about 3d. per head for both sexes.

The excess charged in the provision account was stopped from the salary of the keeper (which amounts to £50 per annum), and another caution administered to him in addition to the many which he had previously received. The Local Inspector is regular in his visits.

Newtownards.

Newtownards.—There was one male prisoner in custody when I visited this Bridewell, but I do not think it necessary to recapitulate its defects and requirements, as shortly before my inspection the County Surveyor had thoroughly examined the building, and furnished a Report (a copy of which I have received) specifying the necessary alterations and repairs, the estimated amount of which will be submitted to the presentment sessions; and I trust that no difficulty will arise in obtaining the sanction of the fiscal body for this *indispensable* outlay.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General*.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—VISITED THE 29TH OF APRIL, AND THE 27TH OF MAY, 1857.

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,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	3	1	—	1
Crown Witnesses,	—	1	1	—	1	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	—	2	2	—	—	—
To Penal Servitude,	—	1	1	—	1	1
To Imprisonment,	6	6	12	1	3	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	2	9	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	4	10	—	2	2
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1	3	2	1	3
Gross Totals,	33	19	52	4	8	12

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	—	3	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	—	3
Committed for trial at assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	2	—	2	—
Summary convictions,	—	—	—	—	1	3
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	2
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	—

Committals and Re-Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1857.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	
Committals,	283	135	Committals,	73	43
Average daily number,	34	19	Average daily number,	30	15
Highest at any one time,	53	31	Highest at any one time,	36	22
Lowest ditto,	21	12	Lowest ditto,	24	11
Average daily number in hospital,	5	6	Average daily number in hospital,	4	4
Re-committals—Once,	20	19	Re-committals—Once,	2	4
Twice,	7	10	Twice,	4	3
Thrice,	6	8	Thrice,	1	2
Four times and more,	2	3	Four times and more,	2	—
Total,	35	40	Total,	9	9

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

An examination of the records does not enable us to arrive at the result which is found in the great majority of prisons in this kingdom, namely, a very large decrease in the number of inmates.

Thus, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the two previous years, the aggregates stand thus :—

April 29, 1855, 58 | April 29, 1856, 74 | April 29, 1857, 52

A comparison of the daily averages for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, gives 63, 56, and 53, respectively; but during the expired period of the current year, as contrasted with the past, the proportion of committals, especially among the males, appears to indicate a decline.

Moreover, the total in confinement on the day of my visit was swelled by the presence of one batch of refractory females, committed from a neighbouring workhouse, and there were three "Government prisoners," *i.e.*, under sentence of transportation and penal servitude, and three dangerous lunatics, two classes which do not properly belong to the population of a county gaol. Juvenile offences and vagrancy have, I am happy to add, experienced a considerable reduction.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Worksheds,	20	-
Yards,	5	3	Kitchens,	1	-
Day Rooms,	3	1	Bakery,	1	-
Solitary Cells,	1	-	Store Rooms,	1	-
Single Cells, not less in size			Laundries,	-	2
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft.			Lavatories,	-	1
high, containing 432 cubic ft.,	66	36	Baths,	2	2
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Reception Room,	1	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . .	6	-	Pumps and Wells,	3	-
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Other Machines for Labour, .	1	-
Workshops,	2	-			

The gaol was clean, airy, amply supplied with water throughout, and in sound repair, except the central dome, a leak in which had been ordered to be stanchd. The bedding and sheets were sufficient, and the prisoners were furnished with clothing—there being, however, no stock in store, a deficiency which I regretted to find at my second visit still existed. There are four baths, two for each sex. Since the last inspection, one lavatory, which is quite inadequate, and two water-closets have been added to the female quarter, but no further improvement has been effected, the laundry being still without partitions, and there being no drying-room, although there is an half-finished building, which might be easily adapted to this indispensable object. The exercising yard remains in the same condition, and stone-breaking and bone-crushing are carried on in the same manner so unfavourably mentioned in former reports.

The males are classified according to the Prisons Act, but virtually approach very nearly a condition of complete "separation," as they sleep, take their meals, and receive school instruction singly in their cells, and are only associated during the period of divine service, and while they are pumping water by means of the crank-pump, when they are under the immediate supervision of an officer. The females are divided into classes, principally with regard to character. They also, when the accommodation permits, which at present far exceeds the average requirements, occupy at night, and during meals, single cells. They further, to some extent, are separated when employed in industrial labour, and have no opportunities of intercourse, except when they are engaged in the laundry.

I have only to repeat the expression of my regret, as on former occasions, that the spirit of improvement, which has produced such valuable results in many of the gaols of the kingdom, is not called into action here, where the accomplishment of the separate system could be attained with such slight additions and alterations, and at so moderate an outlay.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor, who also goes round the whole prison at nine o'clock, p.m. There is a night patrol, whose vigilance and regularity, however, are not ascertained by a tell-tale clock. There were but six punishments since the first of January, all of a trifling character, and inflicted by the authority of the Governor alone.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	16	—	Dark Cells,	1	—
Other Punishments,	28	6	Other Punishments,	5	—
Total,	44	6	Total,	6	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

Employment.—Punitive employment can hardly be said to exist distinctively here, for stone-breaking does not properly come within this designation; and the working of the force-pump, by which all the water required for the use of the prison is supplied, is necessarily, in the present low number of prisoners, extended beyond those sentenced to hard labour.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Pumping water, stone-breaking, and bone-bruising,	8	Sewing,	2
Mat-makers,	2	Washing,	1
Tinsmith,	1	Spinning,	4
Shoemaker,	1	Carding,	1
Carpenter,	1	Wardswomen,	2
Wardsmen and Cooks,	4	Nursing,	1

But two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver and a shoemaker. The appointment of a tailor would be very advantageous.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol in 1854—£54 16s. 9d.; 1855, £69 1s. 3½d.; 1856, £60 16s. 1d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	110	Bed-ticks,	105	Trowsers,	22
Pairs Sheets,	178	Shirts,	48	Caps,	4
Rugs,	106	Jackets,	28	Pairs Shoes,	6
Hammocks or Cots, 131					

School.—Educational instruction is given, for four hours daily, to the males by the assistant schoolmaster (the schoolmaster being bed-ridden), and for one hour to the females. For the former a registry of progress is kept, but none for the latter, whom it would be desirable that the master should teach also, in the presence of a matron. I left in the hands of the Local Inspector certain forms, among which is that of an improved registry, which shows, with great clearness and simplicity of detail, the amount of attendance and advancement on the part of the pupils, and is furnished with a column for the observations of the chaplains and other superior officers, whenever they may hold an examination.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year,	136	66
Average number attending daily,	16	9

Dietary.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—4 lb. of potatoes with 1 pint of sweet milk, or 1 pint of gruel soup, two days in the week.

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

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per ton, £14; potatoes, per stone, 4½d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 6½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 1½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 2d.; coals, per ton, £1 2s. 3d.; turf, per box, 5½d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 9d.; candles, per doz., 6s. 3d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.

There were no complaints of the dietary, which is inspected by the Chaplains, but a book specially set apart for the records of such inspections is much needed, in which comments, however brief, whether favourable or unfavourable, upon each article of consumption, should be entered.

Gruel is now regularly issued, and the reduced dietary for juveniles, as sanctioned and ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, is duly in operation.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner—1854, 2½d.; 1855, 2½d.; 1856, 2.29d.; 1857, 2.18d.

NORTH DISTRICT. *Escape.*—Matthew Kerr, 35 years of age, escaped on the 16th of February, 1857, and has not yet been retaken; he was convicted of stealing a shirt, and was confined separately.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

Registry,	1	Pass Books,	6
School Registry,	1	Hospital Books,	2
Governor's Journal,	1	Apothecary's Book,	1
Return under sec. 108 Prisons Act, 1		Registry of Revenue Prisoners,	1
Visitors' Book, sec. 62,	1	Watch Porter's Book,	1
Chaplain's Journals,	1	Officers' Gate Book,	1
Bye-Laws,	1	Extern Officers' Gate Books,	1
Punishment Book,	1	Prison Rules posted in Gaol,	1
Abstract of Daily Consumption,	1	Dietary do. do.	1
Discharge Book,	1	Daily Employment for Prisoners' Book,	6
State of the Prison at Lockings,	1		

Considerable improvements in the keeping of the books and accounts has taken place since the last two inspections, at which irregularities were noticed.

The chaplains, it appears, are not provided with journals, although the 11th section of the Amended Prisons' Act (19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68), *distinctly enjoins this duty*, and requires that such journals shall be produced to the Board at each meeting. The Local Inspector is also bound by implication, although not in direct terms, to keep a journal, in order to enable him to report upon the various matters specified in the 30th section of the same Act. I left for the consideration of the Board some forms, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Executive for approval, subject to such suggestions as may be communicated to us in the interval, for an uniform system of records throughout the kingdom is indispensable for comparing the administration of the prisons severally and relatively.

Total cost of gaols, including dietary and salaries—1853, £1,183 0s. 9½d.; 1854, £1,242 6s. 11d.; 1855, £1,195 15s. 5d.; 1856, £1,117 18s. 10d.

Officers and Salaries.

Wm. Corry, esq., Local Inspector, £80	John Boyd, Turnkey,	£29
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Protestant Chaplain,	William Clegg, do. Shoemaker,	29
Rev. D. Boylain, R. C. Chaplain,	James Drennan, Turnkey,	29
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian do.	John Bowles, Turnkey, Weaver,	29
W. C. Ovenden, esq., M.D. Surgeon, —	Margaret Morrison, Matron,	£31 10s.
G. Mahood, esq., M.D., Apothecary, —	William Hunter, Schoolmaster,	£25
James Jeffers, Governor,	Jas. Hunter, Assistant Schoolmaster, —	
H. Morrison, 1st Turnkey,	Jane Hunter, Nursetender,	£18 10s.

Since the last inspection, the providore, an officer wholly unrecognized by the Prisons Act, and one turnkey, resigned; and the vacancies thus created have not been filled up.

The turnkeys receive their salaries monthly, but are not supplied with rations or uniforms. An escape having taken place through want of vigilance on the part of one of them, he was reprimanded and fined by order of the Board.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	234	76
Surgeon, &c.,	259	80
Protestant Chaplain,	294	89
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	243	76
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	209	69

A book is kept showing the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers.

Hospitals.—The accommodation is sufficient for both sexes, but it would be very desirable to carry into effect a plan which has been submitted for erecting a staircase, in order to render the upper story more available, and to give access to two baths and two water-closets. The number of persons in the hospitals was considerable, viz., four males and eight females; some of the latter, however, were not patients, but were in attendance upon their children, who were sick.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	74	71	81
Number of days in hospital,	3,765	3,449	3,649
Cost of Medicines,	£40	£38	£34 12s. 7½d.
Deaths,	1	1	4

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Fermanagh
Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Enniskillen.	J. C. Bloomfield, esq.	F. W. Barton, esq.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Lord Adam Loftus.	Captain Morony.
Hon. & Rev. J. C. Maude.	Wm. Archdall, esq.	Paul Dane, esq.
Henry D'Arcy, esq.	Robert Archdall, esq.	Charles Ovenden, esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, but the payment of bills, contracts, &c. &c., is reserved for each assizes.

Bridewells.

Newton-Butler.—There were no prisoners in custody at the time of my visit. The house tolerably clean, but the roof leaky. No sewers. The pump in working order. The bedding sufficient, but *sheets, although prescribed by the Amended Prisons Act*, had not been issued. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. Cost of dietary 4d. per day for both sexes. Salary of keepers, £20. The registry, *as usual*, very incorrect, and some committals wanting.

Bridewells.
Newton-Butler.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—VISITED THE
26TH OF MAY, 1857.

County of
Leitrim
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 Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
For Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	1	1	—	1	1
To Imprisonment,	5	2	7	2	—	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	—	9	2	—	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	24	5	29	4	1	5

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,	—	—	—	—	2	—

Committals and Re-Committals.

NORTH DISTRICT.		<i>Committals and Re-Committals.</i>			
		<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.</i>		<i>From 31st Jan., 1857, to day of Inspection.</i>	
<i>County of</i>		M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Leitrim</i>	Committals,	239	62	120	35
<i>Gaol.</i>	Average daily number,	22 $\frac{8}{9}$	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Highest at any one time,	49	20	58	16
	Lowest ditto,	11	7	23	4
	Average daily number in hospital,	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Re-committals—Once,	11	3	4	—
	Twice,	2	2	—	—
	Thrice,	1	4	—	—
	Four times and more,	—	—	1	1

A comparison of the numbers in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, enables me to ascertain a progressive diminution of offenders, the totals standing thus—

May 26, 1854,	63	May 26, 1856,	35
„ 1855,	39	„ 1857,	29

And we arrive at the same result in contrasting the daily averages for the three last years, viz—in 1854, 62; in 1855, 46·9; and in 1856, 36. But in examining a similar return for the expired portion of the current year, we find a great and sudden increase among the males; the females still continuing to decline. This advance, which, omitting fractions, is as 35 to 22, is however to be attributed to an abnormal congestion of prisoners under sentence for faction-fights and election riots; the consequence, probably, of the reaction after years of distress and physical depression. The females are now chiefly prostitutes, a class upon which prison discipline during short periods of detention has no lasting effect. Juvenile crime has, I am happy to add, experienced a considerable reduction.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	3	Work-sheds,	12	—
Yards,	6	3	Kitchens,	1	—
Day Rooms,	9	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundries,	—	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet,	55	21	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	2	Pumps and Wells,	2	—
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Tread-wheels,	1	—
Chapels,	1	—	Crank Mill (a Flax Cutting Mill),	1	—
Workshops,	1	—	Looms for Weaving,	4	—

The building was clean throughout, and in sound repair; well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel and a hand-pump. The female prison wall had been pointed and coped since the last inspection, in order to render it more secure; and the sewerage was undergoing examination, with the view of increasing the facility of flushing; and it is contemplated to erect a suitable drying-room, the existing one being wholly ineffective.

The stock of bedding, blankets and sheets, and of gaol clothing, was sufficient.

Tubs and towels are furnished for the personal ablution of the prisoners, and there is a shower-bath; but there is no other bath in the prison, except that in the hospitals, although one is much needed in connexion with the reception-wards for both sexes.

The males are classified according to the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, and sleep and take their meals in single cells. They are also placed in separate sheds when employed in breaking stones, but when engaged on the tread-wheel (which is undivided), at the machine for scutching flax, and in the general works, such as weaving, tailoring, &c., they are associated.

The females also, as far as the limited accommodation permits, are kept apart at night and at meal times, but are frequently congregated at industrial labour,

the laundry being without partitions, a want which increases the means of communication.

It is much to be lamented that no steps have been taken, nor, as far as I can learn, is it in contemplation, to adapt the gaol to the "separate system," a benefit which could be obtained here at a comparatively trifling outlay, and which latterly has been extended with the most satisfactory results to many gaols presenting far greater difficulties to be surmounted in point of construction.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey patrols, but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the regularity of his circuits, nor indeed a clock of any other description within the gaol. It is intended, however, to supply this indispensable requisite for carrying on discipline and order.

The punishments were few in number, and were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	1	—	Dark Cells,	—	—
Other Punishments,	7	12	Other Punishments,	1	4
Total,	8	12	Total,	1	4

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement, 8 12

Employment.—At the period of my visit, there were fourteen males employed at the tread-wheel and the looms, and five at stone-breaking and general work throughout the prison. There were five females engaged in washing and sewing. There is a machine for scutching flax, which was not in operation; and the rudiments of tailoring and shoemaking are also taught within the walls, three of the turnkeys being trained handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver, a shoemaker, and an upholsterer, who further superintends the tailoring, and performs the necessary glazing of the prison.

No profit was realized by articles disposed of outside in the year 1856; and in 1855, a sum of £5 14s. 3d. only was thus produced.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, 95	Bed-ticks, 200	Trowsers, 38
Pairs Sheets, 124	Shirts, 124	Caps, 33
Rugs, 90	Jackets, 53	Pairs Shoes, 51
Hammocks or Cots, 7		

Schools.—The males are instructed for one hour daily in their respective classes, by the turnkeys, under the supervision of the clerk, who also fills the office of schoolmaster; a very imperfect mode of teaching, failing, as it does, to give equal advantages to all those who attend, as there is necessarily a considerable difference in the qualifications of the turnkeys, who, moreover, are not selected for their special aptitude in tuition. The females are taught by the matron. I left in the hands of the Local Inspector, among other forms, one for a school registry, which shows very clearly the advancement of the scholar, and the exact amount of his attendance, and comprises a column for the opinions of the Chaplains and other superior officers, an occasional examination by whom is indispensable for stimulating the zeal of the teacher. It would, therefore, be much more desirable that one competent master should teach all the prisoners of both sexes, the females of course being accompanied by a matron. This arrangement has been found very beneficial in many other gaols, and is likely to be further extended.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, 196	45	
Average number attending daily,	20½	10½

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, seconds flour, and 1 pint new milk.
Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, seconds flour, and ½ pint new milk.

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Males and females under ten years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, seconds flour, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

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Males and females, on Wednesday and Friday in each week, get oatmeal gruel at dinner in lieu of milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meal to each pint. All prisoners committed for a month and under get gruel instead of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, first flour, per lb., 2d.; second flour, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 12s.; rice, per stone, 4s. 3d.; meat, beef and mutton, each per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; coals, per cwt., $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; turf, per box, 11d.; candles, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; white soap, per cwt., 33s.; brown soap, 28s.

There were no complaints of the provisions. I tasted the bread and milk, and strabout, the two former of which were of good quality, and the latter excellent. In consequence of there being no Roman Catholic Chaplain at present holding office here, the whole duty of inspection is discharged by the Protestant Chaplain, who receives an addition to his salary as a remuneration for his extra attendance. A book should be specially allocated to recording the comments of the Chaplain upon each item of consumption.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in three previous years—1854, $2\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 1856, $2\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1857, $3\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Books and Accounts.—The books are now kept with accuracy, and an alphabetical index to the registry has been compiled. I left several forms in the charge of the Local Inspector for consideration on the part of the Board, previously to their being submitted by my colleague and myself to the Lord Lieutenant for approval. It is our desire to establish a uniform and complete system of records for all matters pertaining to the health, education, expenditure, and discipline of the prisons of the kingdom.

The total cost of the gaol—1854, £1,483 14s. 2d.; 1855, £1,586 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1856, £1,359 5s. 3d.

Officers and Salaries.

William Peyton, Local Inspector,	£100	William Douglas, Turnkey, does the glazing of the prison, superintends the tailoring, employed in schooling, and is an upholsterer by trade,	£30
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Hugh Tonycliff, Turnkey, employed in schooling,	30
Do. for extra duty,	15	Martin M'Guire, Porter,	30
Mr. Hyacinth Dickson, Governor,	200	Chas. Irwin, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	30
Mr. M. R. Sweeny, First Turnkey,		John Weir, Turnkey, Weaver,	30
Clerk and Schoolmaster,	36	Mr. Swayne, Surgeon,	45
Miss M. A. Bourns, Matron,	30	Mr. E. J. Wynne, Apothecary,	20
Miss M. M'Culla, Assistant Do.,	20		
Mrs. Catherine Brady, Nursetender,	20		
John M'Kean, Turnkey, employed in schooling,	30		

Since the last inspection, Mr. Clerke was dismissed from the office of Governor by the Board, for frequent misconduct and irregularities, and Mr. Hyacinth Dickson has been appointed in his place.

Some controversy having arisen between the authorities of this prison and those of the Lunatic Asylum at Sligo, as to the condition of a female lunatic who was transmitted in December last from the former to the latter institution, and who died very shortly after her arrival; and the testimony and allegations of the several officers being in conflict, I feel bound to allude to the case: but as the Inspectors of either of these establishments have now no jurisdiction over both, I am unable to take further steps for elucidating the case, and I confine myself to urging that the greatest circumspection is necessary in dealing with the removal of these unhappy beings.

At the end of last August, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Very Rev. P. Dawson, resigned his office, chiefly on the ground of inadequacy of salary; and the Grand Jury having declined to grant any increase, the Board has been unable to procure the services of a clergyman of this persuasion, prisoners belonging to which on one occasion presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, setting forth their deprivation of spiritual ministrations; the matter, however, not being within the cognizance of the Executive, no relief could be obtained, and the office, I lament to state, continues unfilled.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	214	89
Surgeon, &c.,	178	54
Protestant Chaplain,	122	60
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	38	—

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I beg to submit to the Board that the attendance of the extern officers should be totted up monthly and examined at each meeting.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for each sex is ample. There is a bath common to both buildings, but no water-closet. There were four male patients and one female at the period of my visit, but the general sanitary condition of the prison had been satisfactory.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	56	58	52
Number of days in hospital,	922	1,128	1,521
Deaths,	—	1	1
Cost of medicine,	£19 10s. 2d.	£25 5s.	£14 2s. 1½d.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Leitrim.	Charles Cox, esq.	Edward K. Tenison, esq.
H. L. Montgomery, esq. M.P.	Francis LaTouche, esq.	Guy Lloyd, esq.
Arthur J. V. L. Burchall, esq.	John A. LaTouche, esq.	William Lawder, esq.
Francis Waldron, esq.	John R. Dickson, esq.	Pierce Simpson, esq.

The attendance of the Board is regular, and at each meeting all bills, contracts, and salaries, except those of the medical officers, are discharged.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinamore.—No prisoners in custody at the time of inspection; 33 in the previous quarter, of whom 11 were drunkards. The building was clean and in good order, but the accommodation is limited, and the circuit wall is so low as to be insecure. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage effective. A sufficiency of bedding and blankets, but not of sheets. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, 4½d. for males; 4¾d. for females. Salary of keeper, £35. An Auxiliary Board has been formed, and the County Local Inspector is regular in his visits.

Manorhamilton.—Two males in custody; 34 in the previous quarter, of whom 12 were drunkards. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. Cost of dietary 4½d. for males, and 4¾d. for females per day. Salary of keeper £35 per annum. The Local Board of Superintendence has been appointed, but does not act. The Local Inspector is regular in his visits. The house clean and orderly. The bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. The water abundant, and the sewerage effective, and capable of being flushed. The female day-room, on the ground floor, is assigned for the occupation of the keeper. Two of the male cells were about to be studded, being affected by damp in the southern gable.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.

NORTH DISTRICT. COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 28TH OF MAY, AND THE 16TH OF OCTOBER, 1857.

County of
Londonderry Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2
UNTRIED.			
For Felony,	1	—	1
„ Larceny,	3	3	6
TRIED.			
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>			
Of Felony or Larceny:—			
To Imprisonment,	14	3	17
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>			
Offences under Larceny Act,	15	7	22
In default of Bail,	1	—	1
Other Misdemeanors,	3	2	5
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1
Under Revenue Laws,	2	—	2
Drunkards,	5	4	9
Gross Totals,	47	19	66

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,	—	—	—	—	6	1
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	2	—	1	—
Summary convictions,	—	—	1	5	7	1
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	2	3	2	—
Three times do.,	—	—	—	1	1	—
Four times do.,	—	—	—	—	1	1

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—			Committals—		
Criminals,	393	431	Criminals,	177	147
Debtors,	16	1	Debtors,	10	—
Total,	409	432	Total,	187	147
Re-Committals—			Re-committals—		
Once only,	298	191	Once only,	167	125
Twice,	58	98	Twice,	17	15
Thrice,	30	36	Thrice,	1	3
Four times and more,	23	107	Four times and more,	2	4
Total,	409	132	Total,	187	147
Average daily number,	49 $\frac{47}{365}$	37 $\frac{12}{365}$	Average daily number,	42 $\frac{17}{178}$	22 $\frac{14}{178}$
Highest at any one time,	57	57	Highest at any one time,	57	24
Lowest ditto,	31	26	Lowest do. (11th April)	31	17
Average daily number in hospital,	186	168	Average number in hospital,	*35	28
Total,	366	366	Total,	148	148

* The number of days in Hospital during the period.

A considerable fluctuation is observable in the numbers confined on the first day of inspection and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, the final total, however, being much the lowest:—

May 28, 1854,	77	May 28, 1856,	100
„ 1855,	91	„ 1857,	66

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derry Gaol.

We find also a variation in the daily averages, which respectively stand thus:— 1854, 89; 1855, 73; 1856, 87; while *that* for the expired portion of this year, up to the date of my first visit, exhibits a marked reduction, having fallen to 67.

In 1856 the committals and re-committals of the females exceeded those of the males—a very unusual disproportion in the criminal statistics of this kingdom—but during the current year those of the latter sex predominate. Among those in custody, I am happy to state there were no prisoners under rule of transportation or penal servitude, and no lunatics—classes whose presence injuriously affects the administration of a gaol.

Accommodation and Discipline.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	4	School Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	6	4	Workshops,	2	—
Solitary Cells,	7	3	Workshops,	36	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	83	51	Kitchens,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	—	Store Rooms,	6	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	—	Laundries,	—	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Baths,	11	—
Chapels,	1	—	Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
			Reception Room,	1	—
			Pumps and Wells,	1	—

I found the prison at both my inspections in a highly creditable condition of cleanliness and regularity, in sound repair, and fully supplied with water, which is derived from the town reservoir, and distributed by pipes throughout. The sewerage has been improved in the front portion of the building, and elsewhere the employment of movable soil-boxes obviates any sanitary disadvantage. The stock of clothing, bedding, blankets, and sheets was sufficient. The substitution of cots for bedsteads, except for the use of the sick and feeble, would be desirable, especially in all the cells fitted for separation, as affording more space during the day-time, and preventing the occupants from lounging. There are numerous baths, and ample provision for daily ablution.

The number of cells allotted to the males far exceeds the highest aggregate of those confined at any one time in late years, and their size, lightness, and airiness render it a matter of great regret that they are not adapted for complete separation.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	320	Rugs,	22	Trowsers,	80
Pairs Sheets,	169	Bed-ticks,	231	Caps,	100
Hammocks, or Cots,		Shirts,	250	Pairs Shoes,	230
or Bedsteads,	219	Jackets,	80		

It is, I apprehend, in contemplation, and the alteration would be a judicious one, that the apartments now occupied (but very rarely, in consequence of the change in legislation) by *pauper* debtors should be assigned to the clerk and schoolmaster, the debtors of this class to be placed in the quarter at present set apart for visitors, the yard attached to which might be easily enlarged by the removal of a party wall, so as to afford an area for exercise, while the visitors might be admitted to an adjacent room, which is in proximity to the bath.

There are also two rooms in the *master* debtors' quarter, which adjoins the female prison, and might be advantageously annexed to it for the reception of the convalescent or infirm, at the discretion of the medical officer.

The males are carefully classified, according to the regulations of the Prisons Act, and sleep and take their meals in single cells. They also, as far as the number of working sheds will permit, break stones singly; but it is frequently necessary to place two or three individuals together in these sheds, which are too large for one occupant, and thus a most important element of discipline, viz., the prevention of communication, is infringed.

With regard to the females, very praiseworthy efforts have been made to im-

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prove the means of reformation by the preparation of twenty-one cells, with all the appliances prescribed by the 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 44, in order to carry out separation in its integrity. The heating apparatus appears to work satisfactorily, and if the ventilation should not be found adequate, perforations can be made into the disused chimney flues which already exist. There are in some of the cells heavy wooden louvers attached to the windows looking towards the building in the male quarter, which is called the "correctional." This building, however, is at present not tenanted by prisoners, and none of the cells which it contains face the female section; but in order to obviate the possibility of undue intercourse, or even of looking out into the yards, it would be advisable to introduce into the windows of the female cells open louvers of obscured glass, which would admit light and air thoroughly.

There are also eleven other cells already heated, and wanting only bells to complete their fitness for "separation," which contain, or could be made to contain, by splaying the windows, the requisite amount of cubic feet of air. One, indeed, is too limited in size for this object; but, by throwing the adjoining one into it, ten cells would be thus available.

There are six lavatories and five water-closets in connexion with this quarter.

It seems desirable that the cooking should be carried on, as at present, by the females, provision being made for supplying the males with cooked food through a hatch-way, by means of a slide, so that neither officers nor prisoners of different sexes are brought into contact. By placing the females, while receiving educational instruction, in the wide corridor under the execution-room, the apartment hitherto used as a school-room would be convertible into a kitchen, and that heretofore occupied by the nurses into a drying-room, which is greatly needed. The laundry requires to be partitioned, and it would be very conducive to health if, as has already been suggested, the out-houses and small yards annexed to this section were removed, and a large space created, so as to enable the prisoners to enjoy brisk exercise; for, when confined to narrow limits, it is impossible to induce them to move with salutary activity.

The females at present are divided according to character, but pending the submittal of "Bye-laws for Separation" to the Lord Lieutenant, they can be placed in the new cells (which the medical officer considers to be quite ready for occupation, and which I shall have no hesitation in duly certifying), without subjecting them to the full stringency of the separate system until it shall have been sanctioned by the Executive.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and there is a nightly patrol, a duty which is discharged by two of the turnkeys only, and which falls with such undue severity upon them as to render vigilance on their part very improbable, the more so as it is not tested by a tell-tale clock. The punishments, from the 1st of January to the first day of inspection, were not numerous, all having been inflicted by the authority of the Governor, who is bound to produce his record of punishments at each meeting of the Board.

Punishments for Prison Offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	Males.	Females.
Dark Cells,	48	3

Employment.

The subjoined schedule shows the nature and amount of industrial labour; for stonebreaking, especially among prisoners of the agricultural class, cannot be justly considered to constitute hard labour.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Carpenters,	2	Sewing,	5
Stonebreaking,	29	Knitting,	7
Sledging,	3	Carding,	1
Riddling,	8	Spinning,	1
Wardsmen,	2	Wardswomen,	2
Gaol duties,	1	Cooks,	2
		Laundry,	1
Total,	45	Total,	19

It will be observed that there is an absence of useful handicrafts in the occupation of the males, which is accounted for by the fact that the turnkeys have

not been generally selected for their aptitude in teaching trades available in a gaol. One is a stone-mason, two are capable of giving instruction in mat-making, and one in brush-making. A knowledge, however slight, of tailoring and shoemaking is found to be of advantage to prisoners on their discharge, as affording to them a greater chance of an honest livelihood.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol was—in 1855, £59 11s. 5d.; 1856, £82 16s. 11½d.

Schools.

The prisoners of both sexes are taught in classes daily by a competent school-master, one hour and a-half being assigned to the males, and one hour to the females, the latter, of course, being attended by a matron. I left in the hands of the Local Inspector a clear and simple form of Registry, which exhibits at a glance the amount of attendance and progress on the part of the pupils, and contains a column for the comments of the Chaplains, and their certificates of the accuracy of the entries of advancement.

The Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains visit the schools from time to time, but the Roman Catholic more rarely.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	247	308
Average number attending daily,	40 ⁷ / ₈	28 ⁴ / ₈

Dietary and Contracts.

Mixed.—Breakfast, males, 8 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk; females, 7 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk; juveniles, 5 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner—Males, 14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk; juveniles, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint soup.

Supper—Juveniles, 4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—Bread, 1 per cent. less than 2d. per lb.; oatmeal, 13s. 3d. per cwt.; new milk, 6d. per gallon; buttermilk, 9¾d. per score; candles, 6s. 9d. per dozen lbs.; soap, 40s. per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on day of inspection, and on corresponding day in previous three years—1854, 3²/₈d.; 1855, 3³/₈d.; 1856, 3⁵/₈d.; 1857, 3d.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains. I received a few complaints from the prisoners of the soup, which, upon tasting, I found to be affected by the hot weather, it being difficult to keep. I, therefore, suggested that whenever the temperature is warm, gruel should be substituted for it.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept with accuracy, and the Chaplains and Governor are provided with journals. The Medical Officer does not always specify the exact time during which extra diet, &c., is to be supplied. It is, indeed, understood, that no order is in force for more than a week; but as it may be intended to apply to a shorter period, such period should be exactly defined.

The total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £1,658 7s. 8d.; in 1855, £1,805 17s.; and in 1856, £1,759 14s. 11d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alexander Skipton, Local Inspector,	90	0	0	Benjamin Wilson, Second Turnkey, capable of teaching Mat-making,	28	0	0
T. H. Babington, Surgeon,	—			Robert Cusack, Third Turnkey, capable of teaching Mat-making,	25	0	0
Rev. R. Eiginbotham, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1	Thomas Craigh, Fourth Turnkey,	22	0	0
Rev. W. McClure, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1	John Devlin, Fifth Turnkey, capable of teaching Brush-making,	20	0	0
Rev. E. Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1	Eliza Kennedy, Matron,	30	0	0
Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0	Margaret Linton, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Deputy-Governor, Stone-mason,	60	0	0	Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
James Hannan, Clerk,	30	0	0				
Archibald Mahon, School-master,	30	0	0				
Thomas Swan, First Turnkey,	30	0	0				

NORTH DISTRICT. All the intern officers receive rations, coals, and candles. The turnkeys are supplied with arms and uniforms, and are paid monthly.

County of London-derry Gaol.

Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	233	114
Surgeon, &c.,	215	74
Protestant Chaplain,	147	60
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	208	94
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	130	52

I would beg to suggest to the Board that the attendance of the several extern officers should be totted up and submitted at each meeting. In the schedule for 1856 the visits of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains fell below the number prescribed by the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

Hospitals.

The wards for both sexes are spacious, airy, and furnished with baths and water-closets. There were no patients, the sanitary condition of the prison being highly satisfactory.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	39	31	34
Number of days in hospital,	381	211	354
Deaths,	1	1	—
Cost of Medicine,	£43 10s. 1d.	£30 3s. 5d.	£23 4s. 6d.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry.	William H. Ash, esq.	John Dysart, esq.
Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.	James Murray, esq.	Marcus M'Causland, esq.
Sir R. Bateson, Bart.	William Green, esq.	Harvey Nicholson, esq.
Thomas Scott, esq.	Anthony Babington, esq.	John B. Beresford, esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business and for the discharge of all bills except for building and other gaol necessities, which are reserved, as well as the salaries of the superior officers, for the assizes, the payments being made by cheques through the hands of the Local Inspector, who is bound to produce the necessary receipts and vouchers at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Coleraine.

Coleraine.—No prisoners; forty-eight in the last quarter, of whom twenty-two were drunkards. The house throughout clean and orderly, but the yards overgrown with grass and weeds. The pump in order, sewerage effective, and bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector is regular in his visits. Dietary, as at the county gaol, cost, 5d. per head per day; keeper's salary, £20. I regret to find that the new bridewell is not even yet nearly finished, notwithstanding the length of time which has elapsed since the presentment for completing it was passed.

Magherafelt

Magherafelt.—One female prisoner in custody; thirty-seven in the last quarter. The house clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. The sewerage effective, and water good and abundant. The keeper's apartments are very limited in point of accommodation, and the circuit-walls are too low for security. Some gravel required for the female yard. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions held monthly, and transmittals immediate. Cost of dietary 5d. per head per day. Salary of keeper, £20—a small sum in comparison with the pay of turnkeys in the county gaol. It would be desirable to clothe the keepers of all the bridewells in uniform. A local Board of Superintendence has been duly appointed, and the Local Inspector is regular in his visits.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—VISITED THE 25TH OF
MAY, 1857.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Longford
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	16	3	19	2	1	3
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny, Act,	1	1	2	—	1	1
Non-payment of fines and penalties,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	—	9	3	—	3
Under Poor Law Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	5	5	—	1	1
Gross Totals,	32	10	42	5	3	8

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,	—	—	—	—	4	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Offences,	—	—	2	—	4	1
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	2	—	1	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	—	—	—	—	1	—

Committals and Re-committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

Committals—	M.	F.
Criminals,	403	178
Debtors,	7	—
Total,	410	178
Average daily number,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highest at any one time,	31	24
Lowest ditto,	10	13
Average daily number in hospital,	3 $\frac{1}{12}$	4 $\frac{1}{6}$
Re-committals—Once,	25	19
Twice,	5	—
Thrice,	2	4
Four times and more,	—	3
Total,	32	26

From 1st January to day of Inspection.

Committals—	M.	F.
Criminals,	182	54
Debtors,	3	—
Total,	185	54
Average daily number,	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Highest at any one time,	34	20
Lowest ditto,	15	8
Average daily number in hospital,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Re-committals—Once,	12	7
Twice,	2	2
Thrice,	2	3
Four times and more,	1	2
Total,	17	14

NORTH DISTRICT. If we compare the record of those in custody on the day of inspection with the similar totals on the corresponding days of the three preceding years we shall find but little change in the latter returns, the figures standing thus—

County of
Longford
Gaol.

May, 25, 1854,	.	.	57	May 25, 1856,	.	.	44
„ 1855,	.	.	48	„ 1857,	.	.	42

but in the years 1854, '55, and '56, the daily averages show a normal decline, viz., 56, 49, and 39, respectively, while that for the portion of the current year which has expired, remains stationary in the aggregate—the males being somewhat in excess over the last year, and the females exhibiting a reduction, which is to be attributed partly to the withdrawal of the military, and partly to the adoption of even a modified system of separation. In fact, the great majority of female re-committals is derived from the recurrence of prostitutes. Juveniles have also greatly declined. There were no prisoners of either sex under sentence of transportation or penal servitude, nor lunatics.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	4	Workshops,	3	1
Yards,	7	4	Worksheds,	16	-
Day Rooms,	7	4	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	4	Bakery,	1	-
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. high, containing 418 cubic feet,	48	13	Store Rooms,	3	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Laundries,	-	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	5	Baths,	8	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	17	25	Reception Room,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	-
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	-
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank-mill,	1	-
			Other Machines for Labour,	7	11

I found the building throughout clean, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water. The state of repair was generally satisfactory; but there are some fissures in the outer wall which demand attention. The stone-breaking sheds are in a very dilapidated condition, but directions had been issued for restoring them. The tread-wheel is scarcely in working order, and the Governor's house requires examination, the roof being subject to leakage. The main sewer is a good deal obstructed, which affects the privies; and it is under consideration to lower the level, with a view to establishing a clear outlet. There is only one bath, but there are movable troughs for the purpose of ablution. There is no accommodation provided for female debtors—a class happily now become very rare—and but one marshalsea for male master and pauper debtors. In this building, and under the same roof, are also placed the reception ward and the itch ward, there being only one yard in common to all. It would be highly desirable to remove the itch ward to the hospital, and to cut off a portion of the yard, so as to form an enclosure for prisoners while awaiting the surgeon's inspection in the reception ward.

The laundry is an inconvenient apartment, and is not partitioned; and the drying-room is quite ineffective, as the small amount of heated air, which is generated by a pipe leading from the boiler, escapes in consequence of there being no close-ceiling.

The general accommodation for the males far exceeds the existing requirements; but although there has been no undue pressure of numbers, and although the 6th section of the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74) is explicit in prescribing the form of classification, the Board of Superintendence, I regret to state, in March, 1855, issued orders to the effect that all prisoners of this sex should be concentrated into three classes, viz., 1st, convicted felons; 2nd, convicted misdemeanants; and 3rd, the *untried of all denominations*: and this arrangement has been maintained since that period, subject only to a modification, by spreading over all the classes some felons under long rules, one of whom had, on a former occasion, nearly succeeded in an escape, to guard against the recurrence of which no two prisoners sentenced for heavy crimes, or of notorious character, are allowed to sleep in contiguous cells. The males sleep singly, but are associated at their meals, and when employed at the crank-wheel. The

tread-wheel, however, is partitioned, so as to prevent communication. The females, also, who are divided into two classes according to character, are congregated at meal times, and at industrial labour, but sleep singly when the accommodation permits; seventeen cells, including two solitaires, having been taken in from a section of the male prison. A comparatively trifling outlay, which would soon be repaid by the diminution of prisoners, would be sufficient for adapting this prison to "separation," and would thus get rid of the makeshift of classification; for even when carried out to its utmost stringency, it is found to be inadequate as a deterrent, and still less as a reformatory principle.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Longford
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells, . . .	16	13		Dark Cells, . . .	7	7	
Other Punishments, . . .	10	—		Other Punishments, . . .	—	2	
Total, . . .	26	13		Total, . . .	7	9	

The subjoined return of stock includes only the articles in store, irrespective of those in wear. There are several items, of which there is not a sufficiency, to which I would invite the attention of the Board.

Stock at time of Inspection.

Pairs of Blankets, . . . 45	Shirts, . . . 17	Caps, . . . 8
Pairs of Sheets, . . . 35	Jackets, . . . 29	Pairs of Shoes and
Rugs, . . . 38	Trowsers, . . . 34	Clogs, . . . 80
Hammocks or Cots, . . . 8		

One turnkey patrols at night, the regularity of whose circuits is measured by a tell-tale clock.

Employment.—The annexed schedule shows the amount of industrial labour on the day of my visit. Punitive labour is only supplied by the tread-wheel, which is in a very rickety condition, but is still capable of application to the raising of water. It will be seen that no less than eighteen males were engaged upon the crank-mill; and although the latter is used only for grinding wheat and oats for intern consumption—and although, by the 104th section of the Prisons Act, the Governor is empowered and required "to keep every poor prisoner to work of such kind as the Grand Jury, or Board of Superintendence, or, in their default, any three Justices of the Peace, respectively, shall direct and appoint, by any order to be made for that purpose," I entertain considerable doubts as to whether the conclusion of the section, viz., "provided that no person shall be put to *hard labour* who has not been convicted of some offence, and sentenced to imprisonment for the same," would not be held to exempt other poor prisoners from such severe exertion as is requisite for keeping this machine in effective action. The existing rule is, that all prisoners, except master debtors, and, of course, those who are physically disqualified, should perform this task. I merely throw out that point for consideration, as it is very difficult to draw a line of demarcation between such employment as *this*, and the working of the tread-wheel for a similar object, or for raising water, which is indispensable to the daily wants of the prison.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Tailors, . . .	.	.	1	Spinning, . . .	.	.	3
Weavers, . . .	.	.	2	Sprigging, . . .	.	.	1
At Corn-mill, . . .	.	.	18	Prison Duties, . . .	.	.	2
Nailers, . . .	.	.	2	Nursing, . . .	.	.	1
Cooks, . . .	.	.	1				
Bakers, . . .	.	.	1				

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol, 1855—£67 19s. 9½d.; 1856, £47 14s. 11d.

Schools.—Educational instruction is given for two hours daily to the males by the schoolmaster (who is also assistant-clerk), and to the females for two hours by the matron, who is without any aptitude for tuition. It would be preferable,

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Longford
Gaol.

therefore, that prisoners of the latter sex should also be taught by the master (of course in the presence of a matron). The restrictions, however, imposed by the Board, as detailed in the subjoined order and resolution, are such as to confine to a very narrow limit this branch of prison discipline.

Order.—"No woman sentenced to a less period than one month shall be entered on the school list, and no prostitute ever admitted to the school."

Resolution.—"Resolved, that no prisoner above twenty years of age be admitted to the school unless under particular circumstances, which must be brought before the Board by the Local Inspector, and none committed for less than one month."

I left in the hands of the Local Inspector a simple and clear form of registry, which exhibits the amount of attendance and progress of the pupil, and contains a column for the observations of the chaplains (who here occasionally visit the schools) and other superior officers.

	M. F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year,	68 -
Average number attending daily,	6 -

Dietary.

First Class, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, half oatmeal and half Indian, made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Second Class, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, half oatmeal and half Indian, made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Third Class, Males and Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, half oatmeal and half Indian, 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 the prisoners in lieu of milk, at dinner, on Tuesday and Friday in each week.

Contracts.—New milk, per gallon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There were no complaints of the dietary on the part of the prisoners. The bread, which I tasted, I considered to be heavy, but sweet in flavour. The inspection of provisions by the chaplains is regular, and entered in a separate book, in which I found some exceptions taken to the milk, which is, however, measured by a lactometer; a record being kept of the quality, inasmuch as a proportionate reduction is made in paying the contractor when it falls below the stipulated proof.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner—1854, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 1856, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Books and Accounts.—The general books and accounts, which latter are made up monthly, are accurately kept; and an useful index has been compiled, separating the criminals from the vagrants, and showing the re-committals.

The chaplains are not provided with journals, although the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act (19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68) specially directs that such should be kept in the prison, and produced to the Board.

The total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries—1854, £1,260 16s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, £1,153 18s. 7d.; 1856, £1,364 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wm. Walker, esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Robt. Mc'Nally, Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6	Christopher Duggan, Turnkey and Miller,	30	0	0
Rev. John O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6	William Addy, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon,	-	-	-	Alexander Hamilton, Turnkey and Superintendent of Tread-wheel,	30	0	0
Hugh Morrow, esq., Governor,	200	0	0	Edward Kenny, Turnkey and Messenger,	30	0	0
Chas. H. Hyde, Apothecary,	20	0	0	Geo. Robinson, Schoolmaster and Assistant Clerk,	18	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy Governor,	40	0	0	Anna Maria Fife, Female Turnkey,	18	0	0
Sarah Wilson, Matron,	40	0	0				

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County of
Longford
Gaol.

Since the last inspection, the Protestant Dissenting Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, having been permitted to resign, the Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon was appointed to fill the vacant office.

The subordinate intern officers receive their salaries monthly, but are not on gaol allowance. The turnkeys had just been supplied with new uniforms, and the Local Inspector and Governor expressed their satisfaction with their general conduct. Three of their number are trained handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter, a miller, and a tailor; and the Deputy Governor, a very efficient officer, is capable of giving instruction in weaving.

The credit for efficiency, which I feel bound to accord to the Deputy-Governor, upon whom the whole practical working of the Gaol appears to devolve, I regret that I cannot extend to the Governor, who is not actuated by a due sense of the responsible position which he occupies, but does not fill. Upon examining his journal, from the 1st of January up to the day of inspection, I found no record of any duty performed before half-past eight o'clock in the morning, or after two o'clock in the afternoon; though he unquestionably sometimes attends the lock-up, or, at least, his name is appended to the form called the "State of the Prison at Lockings." There were, however, even on the occasions when he alleged that he had so attended, several omissions of his signature to this important document, which attests the actual number of those in custody, and forms the basis of the daily state for the following morning; in fact, it is the groundwork of matters both of discipline and finance. But that which conveyed to me the strongest impression of his neglect was, that I found him, on examination, wholly ignorant of the classification (to which I have referred above) laid down in the Prisons Act, and of the amount of deviation from it directed by the Board, and the period at which it took place: in fine, I having called upon him to declare the exact state of the classification of the prisoners then under his charge, he was utterly unable to give any explanation whatever; and it was not until I searched the Board-books, and obtained a special report (which I required) from the Local Inspector, that I was put in possession of the real case. Having been appointed at a very early age, without any such antecedent qualifications for the office, as experience of the discipline and management of a prison would have given him, Mr. Morrow was peculiarly bound to devote his best energies to acquiring the knowledge in which he was so deficient. But during the four years of his tenure he has not taken the trouble of mastering even the first principles of gaol administration; and, to use a homely yet expressive phrase, he appears to be "above his business and not up to it." When, therefore, I contrast his conduct with the intelligence, zeal, and vigilance which honourably characterize the Governors of many of the gaols of the kingdom, I cannot congratulate the local authorities of Longford upon the fitness of the person to whose charge very grave duties and valuable interests are confided.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	281	113
Surgeon, &c.,	177	55
Protestant Chaplain,	199	96
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	205	89
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	227	97
Apothecary,	183	73

I beg to suggest that the attendances of the extern officers shall be totted up monthly, and submitted to the Board.

Hospitals.—The hospitals for each sex are clean, airy, and supplied with water-closets. There were eight patients, three males and five females; but their cases do not require any comment, the health of the prison having been satisfactory.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in Hospital,	71	67	73
Number of days in Hospital,	1,787	3,245	1,342
Deaths,	3	1	—
Cost of Medicines,	£20	£20	£20

Board of Superintendence.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Longford
Gaol.George Lefroy, esq.
Lt.-Col. H. Musters, J.P.
Ambrose, Bole, esq., J.P.
Edward B. Hill, esq., J.P.
John Crawford, esq., J.P.Hen. Crawford, esq., J.P.
Alex. C. Kingston, esq.
Richard W. Bond, esq.
George Evers, esq., J.P.,
High Sheriff.Joseph Sleim, esq., J.P.
A. J. Richardson, esq.,
J.P.
Thos. Gosselin, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly, when, as above stated, the salaries of the subordinate officers are discharged, as well as all bills; those of greater amount by cheques, payable directly to the several creditors; while the smaller are included in one cheque, which is placed in the hands of, and accounted for by, the Local Inspector.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*County of
Louth
Gaol.COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED ON THE 29TH OF
MAY, 1857.

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 Larceny,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Deserters,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	6	10	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Gross Total,	22	17	39	—	—	—

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	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Committed for trial at assizes and Sessions—Deserters,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences,	—	—	1	—	1	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	1	—	—	—	—

Committals and Re-Committals.

NORTH
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Gaol.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals,	269	279
Average daily number,	23 $\frac{11}{16}$	24 $\frac{3}{16}$
Highest at any one time,	25	37
Lowest ditto,	14	15
Re-committed—Once,	20	11
Twice,	3	5
Thrice,	—	9
Four times and more,	1	15
Total,	24	40

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals,	124	97
Average daily number,	20 $\frac{7}{16}$	15 $\frac{3}{16}$
Highest at any one time,	31	18
Lowest ditto,	14	14
Re-committed—Once,	3	11
Twice,	—	1
Thrice,	—	2
Four times and more,	1	6
Total,	4	20

	M.	F.
Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement,	2	—
Whipping,	3	—

The total of those in custody on the day of inspection, as contrasted with similar returns in the two preceding years, exhibits a marked reduction, the figures standing thus:—

May 29, 1855,	67	May 29, 1857,	39
„ 1856,	56		

and the averages of 1855 and 1856, viz., 59 and 48, together with that of the current year during the first five months, which amounts to only 35 (omitting fractions), sustain the same gratifying result. In this latter period a decrease in the females is also specially observable, though there is necessarily a constant recurrence of prostitutes to the gaol, whose presence swells the aggregate of prisoners of this sex.

Of the whole number confined, there were three male debtors and two deserters, but no lunatics, nor “Government Prisoners,” of either sex—i.e., those under sentence of transportation, or penal servitude. Juvenile offences, and vagrancy, have also, to a great extent, disappeared from the criminal registry.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, in Two Wings,	3	1	Worksheds for Stone-breaking,	24	—
Yards, on Separate System, 18 for all.			Kitchens, 1.		
Day Rooms, Poor Debtors,	1	1	Store Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Laundries,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Lavatories (Prisoners wash in Cells),	1	
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Baths,	1	1
high=432 cubic feet,	87	31	Reception Rooms, 10 Single Cells		
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	are used, and are included in		
Chapels, on Separate System, 1.			the above.		
School Rooms, Stalls in Chapel			Pumps and Wells, 1 Pump con-		
used for this purpose.			nected with Cranks, 2 Wells		
Workshops (Cells are used generally).			connected.		

The building was in all its departments very clean and orderly, in sound repair, and free from damp, except the hospital and the end of the south wing. The sewerage is now effective; but I should fear that it may hereafter be partially affected by the sinking of a tank for the use of the laundry, which is filled by rain-water conducted from the roof of one of the wings; but which, from its low position, does not command the sewers. The new well furnishes an adequate supply of water. The imperfect ventilation of the cells still continues to be the prominent evil of this otherwise well-constructed prison; but I was happy to learn that the authorities are about to take measures for opening the windows, and for thus allowing the free ingress of pure air, the atmosphere at present being very oppressive.

The cells are fitted with water-closets and basins; there are three baths for general use, and a stove has been erected in the drying-room. The amount of bedding, blankets, and sheets, was ample; but there was a great deficiency of available gaol clothing in store, the existing stock having been much damaged

NORTH
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County of
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by moths. The "separate system" in its completeness, is applied to all the criminal classes; but I fully concur in the suggestions offered in former Reports, that the females should wholly be confined in the south wing, and that two staircases should be constructed to give access to the ends of the corridor, the sole existing one being central, and common to both sexes.

In the event of a fire or a mutiny the want of means of communication would be severely felt; remote contingencies, perhaps; but for the *daily* objects of conducting the females to exercise an additional staircase is much needed. I would also beg to repeat, while touching upon this subject, that the use of narrow radiating yards has been almost universally discontinued, as not being conducive to active and healthful movement, which is indispensable to those, who, for so large a portion of the twenty-four hours, are subjected to strict separation. The debtors' exercising ground is still unenclosed, and it would consequently be highly desirable that a wall should be erected in order to exclude them from other portions of the prison.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey is on patrol at night, but his vigilance is not ascertained by a tell-tale clock.

There was but one punishment during the present year, "separation," when carefully observed, being very favourable to the maintenance of subordination.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooking for Prisoners, carrying		Prison Duties,	2
Prison Coals, Stone-breaking,		Scouring,	3
Levelling Prison Grounds, and		Washing,	1
Pumping Water,	10		

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Mat-making,	5	Making Shirts,	1
Weaving,	1	Mending Clothes,	1
Smiths' Work,	1	Opening Rope,	4
Picking Rope,	1	Knitting,	2
		Sick,	1
		Nursing a Child,	1

The foregoing schedule exhibits the amount of employment on the day of my visit, and may be taken as a representation of the ordinary occupation of the prisoners, except the making-up of their clothing.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol—1855, £63 1s. 11d.; 1856, £68 18s. 6d.

Schools.—All the male prisoners attend the school in their several turns for one hour daily, and the females receive the same amount of instruction. The schoolmaster has been regularly trained to tuition. The chaplains occasionally examine the pupils, but do not always enter their comments; and the Board delegates some of its members to inspect and report upon the schools. I left, for the consideration of the authorities, a very simple and practical form of registry, which shows at a glance the proficiency of the pupil, as measured by his amount of attendance; and comprises a column for the observation of those who test the accuracy of the entries of advancement.

	M.	P.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year,	125	94
Average number attending daily,	19	10
School hours—Males—From 7 A.M. to 8 A.M., and from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.		
All male prisoners attend in turn for one hour daily.		
School hours—Females—From 1 P.M. to 2 P.M.		

Dietary.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

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Gaol.

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

Class Third, under 15 Years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner.—8 oz of brown bread and a pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month and under get gruel (1 pint) instead of milk, for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 12s.; new milk, per quart, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 15s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 9d.; candles, per lb., $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; soap, per cwt., 35s.

Net cost of dietary on day of inspection, and on corresponding day in previous three years:—1854—males, $4\frac{2}{3}d.$; females, $4\frac{2}{3}d.$ 1855—males, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ 1856—males, $4\frac{2}{3}d.$; females, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ 1857—males, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

The chaplains inspect the provisions. One prisoner complained of the stirabout as being thin; but having tasted the daily sample, I found it unexceptionable, as well as the bread and milk.

Books and Accounts.—The General Gaol Books are well kept, and an alphabetical index to the criminal Registry has been compiled. I beg however to call attention to the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act, which requires that each Chaplain should be provided with a journal, and should produce it at each meeting of the Board. I placed in the hands of the Local Inspector several forms relating to almost every matter of prison administration, which my Colleague and myself proposes to submit for approval to the Executive, subject to such suggestions for alteration as we shall receive. The accounts have been confided to Mr. Shekleton, who has been appointed Secretary to the Board, and appears to be a highly efficient officer.

Total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries—1854, £1,325 2s. 5d.; 1855, £1,393 17s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1856, £1,333 1s. 9d.

Officers and Salaries.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Capt. E. H. Croker, Local Inspector,	£50
* E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon.	
Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain,	£36 18s. 6d.
Rev. William M. Hinch, Dissenting Chaplain,	£36 18s. 6d.
Rev. George Weir, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	£36 18s. 6d.
Mr. Francis Scott, Apothecary,	£20
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	20

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Mr. F. Lamb, Governor,	£176 15s. 6d.
James Johnston, 1st Turnkey,	£45
Thomas Gilliard, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	35
William Woods, Turnkey,	35
Richard Rath, do.	35
Peter Murphy, do.	35
James Reilly, Turnkey and Cabinet maker,	35
John Cowan, Schoolmaster, regularly trained,	35
E. A. Johnston, Matron,	35
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,	25

Several changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The offices of Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain, which had fallen vacant by the death of the Rev. J. H. Allpress, who united both in his own person, have been respectively filled by the nomination of Captain Croker, and of the Rev. M. Rainsford. The schoolmaster, who was unfavourably noticed in the last report, resigned, as did also his successor, upon which the present teacher was selected. A matron also has been superannuated. The Local Inspector and the Governor expressed to me their satisfaction with the general conduct of the subordinate officers.

The turnkeys receive their salaries monthly, but no rations nor allowances, except of coals and candles. They are supplied with fire-arms and uniforms. Two only are tradesmen, viz., a shoemaker and a carpenter, the latter handicraft being of little utility in a gaol established on the separate system. The services of a tailor are much needed, not only for prison use, but for providing prisoners with available means of earning their bread upon their discharge.

* Paid by one presentment for county infirmary and gaol.

Officers' Visits.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Louth
Gaol.From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.
in the Year. From 1st Jan. up to
day of Inspection.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	268	82*
Surgeon, &c.,	364	139
Protestant Chaplain,	-	73
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	166	64
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	129	51
Ditto by Substitute,	58	17
Apothecary,	146	75

I beg to suggest to the Board that the attendance of the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and submitted at each meeting.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	157½	Bed-ticks	120	Trowsers,	84
Pairs Sheets,	150	Shirts,	80	Caps,	62
Rugs,	114	Jackets,	57	Pairs Shoes,	97
Hammock or Cots,	111				

Hospital.—There is ample accommodation for prisoners of both sexes in the hospital, which is furnished with baths and water-closets. The building has become very damp, chiefly, I presume, from want of occupation, the rooms being seldom or never used, as the patients are treated in their cells, which from their small capacity and very imperfect ventilation, would appear to be ill-suited to any cases except those of the most trifling character. The windows on one side of the hospital command a view of the exercising yards, an objection which would easily be obviated by the adoption of glass louvers. The gaol had been free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in Hospital,	4	6	-
Number of Days,	249	197	-
Deaths,	4	-	-
Cost of Medicine,	£21 6s. 5d.	£4 7s. 3½d.	£9 7s. 10d.

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Roden.	Graham Johnston, esq.	Patrick Wynne, esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord Clermont.	Myles W. O'Reilly, esq. J.P.	Michael Kelly, esq., J.P.
Sir John S. Robinson, bt.	John Black, esq., J.P.	Burton Brabazon, esq.
The Hon. A. G. F. Jocelyn.	Robert Haig, esq., J.P.	Thomas Coleman, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and discharges all debits, except contracts and the salaries of the extern officers, by cheques payable to the parties entitled—a very satisfactory arrangement.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ardee.

Ardee.—No prisoners in custody at the time of inspection; 22 in the previous quarter, of whom a large proportion were drunkards. The building in good repair, clean, and orderly. The sewerage effective, and the water abundant. The blankets were rather thin and light, and the supply of sheets quite inadequate. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. No Auxiliary Board had been formed, but the County Local Inspector is regular in his visits. Dietary, 4½d. for males and 4d. for females. Salary of keeper, £50. He had not been furnished with a copy of the Amended Prisons Act, the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 68, which is indispensable to a knowledge of his duties.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.

* Appointed in February, 1857.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL.—VISITED THE 8TH OF
MAY, 1857.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
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	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deserters,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	—	2	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	3	3	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	12	6	18	—	—	—

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	2
Summary convictions—Other offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	—	—	—	—	3	1

Committals and Re-Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Cases at Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and Summarily,	109	111	Committals—Cases at Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and Summarily,	56	31
Vagrants,	1	17	Vagrants,	1	2
Not convicted,	52	20	Not convicted,	9	—
Debtors,	8	—	Debtors,	2	—
Average daily number,	11·65	9·92	Average daily number,	10·66	8
Highest at any one time,	24	12	Highest at any one time,	16	11
Lowest ditto,	9	6	Lowest ditto,	6	6
Average daily number in Hospital,	·46	1·81	Average daily number in Hospital,	·42	1·37
Re-committals—Once,	8	15	Re-committals—Once,	2	3
Twice,	3	3	Twice,	2	—
Thrice,	1	—	Thrice,	—	—
Four times and more,	—	5	Four times and more,	1	1
Total,	12	23	Total,	5	4

E

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number sentenced during the year 1856 to solitary confinement, M. F. 1 2

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

The committals in 1856 show a diminution as compared with those of 1855; and if we take the daily averages for the years 1855—viz., males, 15; females, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1856—males, 11.65; females, 9.92; and for the expired portion of the current year, males, 10.66; females, 8—we find some improvement, although not proportionate to the general decline of offences throughout the kingdom.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	20	Bed-ticks,	31	Caps,	14
Pairs Sheets,	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shirts,	20	Pairs Shoes,	22
Rugs,	22	Jackets,	14	Vests,	14
Hammocks or Cots,	35	Trowsers,	16		

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	3	3	Hospital Rooms,	1	—
Day Rooms,	3	2	Chapels,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	2	—	Kitchens,	1	—
Single Cells,	6	—	Store Rooms,	1	—
Cells to contain three persons,	10	—	Baths,	1	—
Sleeping Rooms,	1	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	5			

It is my painful duty to reiterate the statements already put forward in a series of Reports with regard to the shortcomings of this wretched and creditable institution, and to the postponement (hitherto, at least) of all remedy.

Such, indeed, is its condition, that it can be best described by negatives. *There are no reception rooms, no fumigating room, no laundry nor drying room, no school-room, no hospital for one sex (while that for the other scarcely deserves the designation), no punishment cells for females, and no sewerage, it being necessary to clean the cesspools by carrying the soil through the house, an evil upon which, among others, the Surgeon felt bound to report strongly four years ago.*

The want of all the requirements for carrying out discipline, both deterrent and reformatory, or even classification, having been made the subject of complaint by the extern officers, viz., the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Surgeon; of remonstrance and suggestion by the Inspectors-General, and of condemnation and warning on the part of the Judges of Assize; the local authorities have *played* (I can give the proceeding no other name) with a project of improvement; plans for rebuilding the prison, and for placing it on a proper footing, having been submitted to, and approved by the Lord Lieutenant, but the execution of such plans having, under one pretext or other, been deferred.

I am *now* assured that vigorous measures will be taken (inasmuch as the Grand Jury, at the Spring Assizes, rescinded the resolution of a former jury to suspend the works); but having before received a similar assurance without *any* results, I confine myself to the declaration that my colleague and myself will feel bound to lay the case before the Executive, convinced, as we are, that the influence of the Bench will be brought to bear upon the question of removing the Assizes to a locality in which fitting accommodation (as at Dundalk), is provided.

I repeat the very forcible observations of the Right Honourable the Chief Baron (as reported by the local press) with reference to this important point, in which the interests of the town are so deeply involved:—

“I frankly avow, that if further delay be made with that which has been so long a subject of consideration, and has been more than once insisted upon, and most unfortunately rescinded, I will join with some who desire the consolidation of both gaols; and I shall have no hesitation in making a strong recommendation to the Government to effect such measures as will accomplish what the promoters cannot accomplish, its withdrawal altogether.”

The building was in fair repair, and sufficiently supplied with water; the marshalsea and the drunken cells were very dirty; the bedding scanty, only four of the beds in the male ranges being furnished; and the blankets and sheets, especially, inadequate in amount. Despite, indeed, their small numbers, at the

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

period of my inspection, three men were placed in *one* of the cells, and three others occupied a single bed in the hospital; the gaol clothing was also deficient, and many of the prisoners complained of the state of their shoes, and presented a ragged appearance; some clogs, however, had been ordered. In the marshalsea I found two male debtors, a master and a pauper, living together in *one* apartment, the day-room being used as a workshop; while a *criminal* lunatic was walking about in the yard attached to this quarter.

The males are divided into two sections only, the tried and untried, and are in constant association, taking their meals in the day-rooms.

The condition of the females is far worse, there being but four rooms for all prisoners of this sex, including *lunatics, sick, and debtors*. There are, as far as they can be maintained, two classes, arranged according to character. In consequence of the want of solitary cells in this portion of the building, as stated above, it is necessary to confine the refractory in the male cells, when the latter are unoccupied. The punishments were few in number and light in character. The Governor attends the lock-up, but there is no patrol nor night inspection. In fine (if we except, perhaps, the direction of the male school, *when it is in action*), this prison, whether we regard the construction or the administration, is deplorably deficient in every material and moral advantage.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells,	17	4		Dark Cells,	2	1	
Other Punishments,	7	2		Other Punishments,	3	—	
Total,	24	6		Total,	5	1	

Employment and Schools.—Punitive employment for males is limited to stone-breaking and shot-drill, when the number of those sentenced to hard labour amounts to *six*; and industrial employment consists of mat and brush making, one of the turnkeys being a weaver, and capable of superintending these two branches. The females are engaged in washing, knitting, and sewing, for prison use.

The total of net profit produced by articles sold outside gaol, was—in 1855, £2 16s. 3½d.; in 1856, £3 19s.

Schooling is given for two hours and a half daily, to males, by a regularly trained master; but this latter officer had been withdrawn during the early part of the year, having been called upon to supply the place of one of the turnkeys, who was unable from sickness to discharge his duties. The females are *still left without any educational instruction*.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	101	—
Average number attending daily,	10	—

School Hours—Males, from ½ past 10 o'clock till ¼ to 4 o'clock.

Dietary.

Breakfast—males—4 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—3 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 quart of buttermilk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and 1½ pints of buttermilk.

On two days in each week, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel is issued for dinner, in lieu of buttermilk, and every day for prisoners not exceeding one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; bread, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; new milk, per gal., 8d.; buttermilk, per gal., 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 15s.; candles, per lb., 7½d.; soap, per cwt., 33s. 6d.

There were no complaints of the dietary. The full allowance of buttermilk, a deficiency in which was noticed in the last Report, is now given. The inspection of the provisions by the Chaplains ought to be entered in a book specially allocated to this purpose, together with a comment, however brief, whether favourable or the reverse, upon each item of consumption.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, the 8th of May, 1857, and on the corresponding day in previous three years:—1854, 2 $\frac{1}{100}$ d.; 1855, 2 $\frac{3}{100}$ d.; 1856, 2 $\frac{4}{100}$ d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{6}{100}$ d.

Books and Accounts.—The books are generally kept with neatness and accuracy. The Roman Catholic Chaplain had not kept a journal up to the period of my inspection; but this omission will be rectified in future. The Governor also should keep a short record of his daily proceedings. The extern officers make an entry of the *duration* of their visits, but I would suggest to the Board to require that the attendances should be totted up monthly, and examined at each meeting, in order to ascertain whether they amount to the number prescribed by the Prisons Act. I left for consideration in the hands of the Governor (the Local Inspector being absent on leave), several forms relating to matters of education, discipline, finance, and hospital statistics, which my colleague and myself propose to submit to the Lord Lieutenant for his approval.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £503 4s. 8d.; 1855, £501 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1856, £468 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Officers and Salaries.

Rev. Patk. Hanratty, L. Inspector,	£10	Patrick Hogan, Probationary	
Rev. W. E. Ormsby, Protestant		Turnkey,	£20
Chaplain,	30	Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster and	
Rev. Fras. Montague, R. C. Chap.,	30	Assistant Turnkey,	20
Robert Pentland, Surgeon,	—	Eliza Hughes, Matron,	10
James Hughes, Governor,	80	William Loures, Superannuated	
William Totten, Turnkey, a Weaver,	20	Turnkey,	10

The Surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the gaol, and the County Infirmary.

All the intern officers receive prison allowances, but are not furnished with uniform. It would be advantageous to the subordinates that they should be paid their salaries monthly, a practice which has now been almost universally established. One turnkey only is a handicraftsman, viz., a weaver.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	69	23
Surgeon, &c.,	105	40
Protestant Chaplain,	121	39
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	139	44

Hospital.—There is one room set apart for the reception of male prisoners, which is not provided with a water-closet, nor with any accommodation for a nursetender. It was occupied at the period of my visit by one lunatic, and by three other prisoners in charge of him. The health of the gaol has been satisfactory.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	26	24	20
Number of days in hospital,	1,032	1,269	830
Cost of Medicine,	£7 14s. 5d.	£4 18s. 9d.	£5 12s. 5d.

Board of Superintendence.

Thos. Carty, esq., Mayor.	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	John Drew, esq.
Edwd. Atkinson, esq., J.P.	Patk. Mathews, esq., J.P.	Anthony Keappock, esq.
Wm. Cairnes, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.	Francis W. Leland, esq.
John Chadwick, esq., J.P.	Patrick Casey, esq.	John O'Neill, esq.

The Board now meets in sufficient numbers for the transaction of business. The smaller accounts are discharged monthly, but the salaries and contracts half yearly—all payments being made by cheques.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL AT CASTLEBAR.—VISITED ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1857.

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,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	4	3	7	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude, . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	19	15	34	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	11	—	11	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, .	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	14	6	20	2	—	2
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	—	1	1
Gross Totals,	58	32	90	3	1	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	2	—	4	1
Misdemeanants convicted, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Offences,	—	—	1	—	—	3
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	2	—
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards, .	—	—	—	—	1	—

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.				From 1st January to day of Inspection 1857.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committals—Debtors,	4	1		Committals—Debtors,	9	1	
Criminals,	733	206		Criminals,	378	212	
Vagrants,	4	8		Vagrants,	2	1	
Drunkards,	52	20		Drunkards,	58	25	
Total,	798	325		Total,	447	239	

NORTH DISTRICT.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
County of Mayo Gaol.	Re-Committals—			
Once,	31	21	Once,	12 3
Twice,	11	8	Twice,	3 1
Thrice,	3	4	Thrice,	1 1
Four times and more,	—	3	Four times and more,	— 2
Total,	45	36	Total,	16 7
Average daily number,	71	42	Average daily number,	78½ 32
Highest at any one time,	101	49	Highest at any one time,	111 37
Lowest ditto,	40	38	Lowest ditto,	48 26
Average daily number in hospital,	2·3	2·7	Average daily number in hospital,	2½ 4½

If we examine the aggregates in custody on the day selected for the record of my inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we shall find but little fluctuation, the figures standing thus:—

11th September, 1854,	100	11th September, 1856,	90
„ 1855,	96	„ 1857,	90

And if we take the daily averages we arrive at a similar result, the numbers being, respectively—in 1854, 124; in 1855, 113; in 1856, 113; and during the expired portion of the current year, 111.

In this latter period we remark a diminution in the females, but an increase in the males, the latter being attributable, doubtless, to intemperance, and to the excited spirit consequent on a contested election.

There is also some improvement observable among the juveniles. There were, at the time of my visit, three males under sentence of penal servitude (for whose removal, however, an order had been received), and two dangerous lunatics—one of each sex. With regard to the former of these classes, the decrease in higher offences throughout the country, and the extension of accommodation in the Convict Department, justify the expectation that county and borough gaols will hereafter be relieved of it; and with respect to the latter, it is to be hoped that the report of the Commission of Inquiry, now in action, will lead to a change in legislation, and thus withdraw those, whose presence is destructive of discipline, and whose recovery is obstructed by the imperfect means of treatment applicable in prisons.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Chapels,	1	1
Yards,	8	3	School Rooms,	—	1
Day Rooms,	7	3	Workshops,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Workshops,	1	—
Single cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, = 432 cubic feet,	98	30	Kitchens,	1	—
Cells to contain three persons,	14	4	Store Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Baths,	8	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Reception Room,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
			Tread-wheels,	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill.		

The prison was throughout in a creditable condition of cleanliness and order, free from damp, well ventilated, in sound repair, and secure, a water-pipe, which had afforded the means of escape to a prisoner (who was retaken), having been removed. The supply of beds and bedding was sufficient, but the stock of sheets and of prison clothing was very scanty, a defect which has been commented on before, but, I trust, will be rectified forthwith, as I specially called the attention of the Local Inspector to the necessity of complying with the prescriptions of the Prisons Acts. Water is raised by the tread-wheel and distributed throughout the building, and tubs are furnished for daily ablution. The sewers were not originally effective, but have been rendered so by flushing, and by the introduction of peat-charcoal. The laundry is limited in size, and there is no drying-room, the want of which must be severely felt in so damp a climate, particularly as sheets have been added by the late Prisons Act as an indispensable part of the bed furniture. The aggregate of available cells for

both sexes is ample for existing requirements, but, as has frequently been remarked with regret, their cubic contents of air fall below the amount considered requisite for occupation under the separate system. I would, therefore, again venture to urge upon the local authorities the policy of altering a certain portion of the building, so as to confer the ascertained advantages of this form of discipline upon those of an age and sex most susceptible of deterrent and reformatory action, and, in the interval, to adopt all available means of preventing undue intercourse by issuing their meals to prisoners in their cells, and by partitioning the laundry and the tread-wheel.

The males are arranged in seven classes, viz.:—one, of the untried; two, of tried felons; two, of tried misdemeanants; and one containing younger persons charged with larceny, among whom also all other juveniles are placed. The females are divided into three sections, according to their offences, but subject to a sub-modification, regulated by their personal character, which, at best, is but a wretched makeshift when compared with the benefits resulting from complete isolation.

The Governor, or his Deputy, always attends the lock-up, and there is a tell-tale clock for measuring the circuits of the night patrol. The punishments from the 1st of January to the day of inspection had all been inflicted by the authority of the Governor—except in three cases, in which it had been found necessary to call for the intervention of magistrates.

Escapes during the Year.—James Jennings, aged seventeen, escaped 5th March, 1857; charged with stealing cattle and clothes; was not in separate confinement; was retaken on 5th March, 1857.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells,	41	16		Dark Cells,	2	8	
Other Punishments,	13	8		Other Punishments,	22	17	
Total,	54	24		Total,	24	25	

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Tread-wheel, 33; Shot-drill, 1.	Whitewashing Female Prison, 6.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Carpentry, Net-making, Painting and Glazing, Whitewashing; Shoemaking, 2; Clog-making, 2; Tailoring, 5; Pumping Water, by the Tread-wheel, for prison use, 34.	Making Ticks, Sheetting, Clothing, Bedding; Washing Sheets and Shirts; Whitewashing; at Clothing, 10; Washing Sheets, 4; Nursing, 5; Sprigging Muslin, 1.

The foregoing schedules exhibit but an inconsiderable amount of industrial employment, which arises partly from the fact that the prisoners are derived almost entirely from the agricultural class, and partly from the want of acquaintance with handicrafts which prevails among the turnkeys, none of them having been originally apprenticed to any trade; but as vacancies occur, I trust that, the appointments of officers being now vested solely in the Board of Superintendence, provision will be made for correcting this defect.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol:—1855, £1 0s. 8d.; 1856, 4s. 4½d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	390½	Bed-ticks,	301	Trowsers,	158
Pairs Sheet,	151½	Shirts,	246	Pairs Shoes and	
Rugs,	374	Jackets,	132	Clogs,	70

Schooling.

Educational instruction is given daily to the males for two hours, and to the females for one hour and a-half (in the presence of the matron), by a turnkey, who, for the last three years, has filled the post of schoolmaster in addition to his other duties, as a discipline officer, without any further remuneration. He appears to have acted with zeal and efficiency, which are attested by a gratuity of £5, for the year 1856, presented to him by the Commissioners of National

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Education. He placed in my hands a memorial, praying that some permanent increase might be made to his salary (such gratuities being only occasional), and that he might be sent up to Dublin for a short period, in order to obtain the advantage of being regularly trained to tuition. This application appears to be highly reasonable, and I earnestly recommend it to the favourable consideration of the local authorities.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	50	10
Average number attending daily,	11	5.14

I examined some of the pupils in the male school and was satisfied with their proficiency, and I left in the hands of the Local Inspector a form of Registry, which has been found to afford a clear and accurate synopsis of actual advancement, comprising a column allocated to the comments of the Chaplains, who, however, have hitherto but rarely examined the pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, for stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—4 lbs. potatoes and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—3½ lbs. potatoes and ½ pint sweet milk.

All the prisoners get 1 pint of gruel, for dinner, two days in each week; and those committed for a month and under, daily.

Contracts.—Bread, first best white, per lb., 1½d.; bread, second best white, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 9d.; potatoes, per stone, 4½d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 5½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; turf, per box, 6½d.; candles, per lb., 8d.; soap, per stone, 4s. 8d.

There were no complaints of the dietary, except in one class, consisting of old offenders, who objected that there had not been latterly the same *bulk* of stir-about issued to them. It is, however, well known that the same *weight* of different kinds of meal will not produce the same amount of cooked food. The provisions are inspected by the Chaplains, but the entries of their inspection are not made in a book set apart to this purpose solely, which is much the most convenient form of record.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on day of inspection, and on corresponding days in previous three years—1854, 3½d.; 1855, 3½d.; 1856, 2½d.; 1857, 2½d.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts specified by the Prisons Act, and by the Orders of the Court of Queen's Bench, are kept with laudable accuracy. The Chaplains, however, are not provided with journals, which are specially prescribed by the 11th section of the "Amended Prisons Act," the 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68.

The total cost of the gaol, including salaries and dietary—1854, £1,917 18s. 3½d.; 1855, £1,920 4s. 10d.; 1856, £1,958 18s. 10½d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
J. C. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	F. Carson, Gate Porter,	40	0	0
E. Nott, Surgeon,	50	0	0	M. Hughes, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Chaplain,	37	10	0	Thomas Lynch, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Rev. J. Hutchison, Dissenting Chaplain,	30	0	0	R. Leighton, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Rev. R. Hosty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0	J. Corbon, Turnkey,	30	0	0
D. R. Young, Governor,	200	0	0	M. Bourke, do.,	30	0	0
R. J. Nixon, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0	P. Lyons, do.,	30	0	0
A. J. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0	J. Lynch, do.,	30	0	0
Eliza Kendellon, Matron,	40	0	0	J. Macken, do.,	30	0	0
Alicia Hughes, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress,	30	0	0	J. Martin, do.,	30	0	0
				M. Canniffe, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
				M. Carson, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

All the intern officers, but the Governor and the Deputy-Governor, receive gaol rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with arms and uniforms. No alteration has taken place in the staff since the last inspection, except that the Protestant Dissenting Chaplain having removed his residence to Dublin, the vacancy thus created has not been filled up.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	144	108
Surgeon, &c.,	298	215
Protestant Chaplain,	148	113
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	192	112
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	127	99

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I beg to suggest to the Board that the number of attendances on the part of the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and submitted at each meeting in order that such should be compared with the requirements of the Prisons Act, below which the record for 1856 will be found to fall as regards the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, but especially the latter.

Hospitals.

The accommodation for the sick is adequate, and the buildings were clean and airy, but are not furnished with water-closets. There were but four patients, three males and one female, the general health of the prison being very satisfactory.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	69	78	92
Number of days in hospital,	1,405	529	1,445
Deaths,	2	2	—
Cost of medicine,	£1 11s.	£2 1s.	£1 18s. 3d.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Lucan.	Col. Charles Knox.	William Kearney, esq.
Lord J. Browne.	Col. G. G. O. Higgins.	Neal Davis, esq.
Sir. R. A. O'Donnell, bt.	George H. Moore, esq.	C. L. Fitzgerald, esq.
Sir R. L. Blosse, bt.	H. J. H. Brown, esq.	Isidore Bourke, esq.

The Board does not assemble with uninterrupted regularity, but at each meeting the smaller bills and the salaries of the subordinate intern officers are discharged, the payment of those in higher grade, and of the contractors, being reserved for the assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinrobe.—There were no prisoners in custody at the time of inspection; there had been 46 in the preceding quarter. The house tolerably clean, and in good repair, except that some panes of glass were wanting. The yards still in grass. The sewerage in fair order, and the pump effective. Some of the blankets thin and worn, and sheets not yet issued, but about to be supplied. Cost of dietary 5½d., for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. An auxiliary Board had been appointed, and the Local Inspector is regular in his visits. The registry and committals *apparently* correct, as far as I could examine them in the absence of the keeper, *whom I have never seen*, although I have made four inspections; his salary is but £15, and he consequently holds some land as a means of subsistence, though the 2nd general rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act expressly forbids that keepers should “be concerned in any occupation whatever,” so that by a false economy in withholding adequate remuneration, the law is violated, and duty neglected.

Westport.—No prisoners confined, and but 13 in the previous quarter. I found the building undergoing repairs, the roof having been stanchied, and the walls being raised and rebuilt where required. Floors also for the privies, and gravel for the yards had been contracted for. Blankets barely sufficient, and sheets not provided. *No water on the premises.* One privy can be cleaned through a door newly opened in the wall of the male yard, but from the other the soil must be carried through the house. Salary of keeper, £15. Cost of dietary, 4d., for both sexes. Registry and committals correct. Local Board appointed, and inspection constant. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals without delay.

Ballina.—No prisoners; 52 in the previous quarter. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals direct. Dietary 5d., per head, for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £15. Local Board nominated, and

NORTH DISTRICT. inspection frequent. House clean; and in good order, but some panes of glass wanting. Ventilation improved, the windows being made to open. The sewerage imperfect, it being necessary to carry the soil through the building. Enough bedding, but no sheets. No water on the premises, nor any procurable within a distance of 500 yards. There is no allowance for fetching it, nor are tubs or buckets for conveying it, nor barrels for saving rain-water provided, the keeper having been obliged to furnish these latter at his own expense. He complained that he was also obliged to supply, without any remuneration, such incidentals as brushes, stationery, &c., and that he was greatly out of pocket in the article of fuel, the price of which had greatly advanced of late.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

Belmullet. *Belmullet.*—I would beg to specially call the attention of the local authorities to this bridewell, which, from its imperfect accommodation, its insecurity, and the want of water, is quite unfit for the detention of prisoners. Further, the building itself is not the property of the county, but rented from a private individual, and, accordingly, there is no probability of any permanent improvement being carried out, or even of indispensable repairs being maintained, as questions arise upon the respective liabilities of the parties. I would, therefore, throw out for their consideration, that, having regard to these circumstances, to the small number of prisoners confined there, and to the difficulty of obtaining fitting jurors, it may be expedient to move the Lord Lieutenant to discontinue the holding of criminal sessions in Belmullet (which now take place but once in the year), inasmuch as under the 9th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), grand juries are bound to present for bridewells of "competent size," in towns *only* which are "appointed for holding quarter sessions for the transaction of criminal business."

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

*County of
Meath
Gaol.*

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL AT TRIM.—VISITED THE 6TH OF
JUNE, 1857.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	1	1
„ Larceny,	3	3	6	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	3	11	—	1	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	4	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	2	2	—	1	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	—	3	3	—	—	—
Gross Total,	23	18	41	—	3	3

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

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	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	—	—	2	—	3	—
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	—	3	1
Misdemeanants,	—	—	—	—	3	1
Summary Convictions,	—	—	1	—	—	—

Committals, and Re-Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	8	—
Criminals,	170	123
Vagrants,	13	3
Drunkards,	28	10
Average daily number,	161 ¹⁰ / ₃₆₅	221 ¹⁰ / ₃₆₅
Highest at any one time,	27	25
Lowest ditto,	6	20
Average daily number in hospital,	8	—
Re-committals—Once,	9	7
Twice,	—	2
Thrice,	1	3
Four times and more,	—	1
Total,	10	13

From 1st January to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	1	—
Criminals,	75	60
Drunkards,	6	12
Average daily number,	23 ¹ / ₁₀	13 ¹ / ₂
Highest at any one time,	29	18
Lowest ditto,	14	10
Average daily number in hospital,	1 ²⁰ / ₃₇	2 ¹⁷ / ₁₅₇
Re-committals—Once,	1	13
Twice,	—	7
Thrice,	—	3
Total,	1	23

Number sentenced during the year 1856 to whipping, M. F.
1 —

If we compare the totals of those in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we find a steady decrease viz. :—

6th June, 1854,	85	6th June, 1856,	45
„ 1855,	75	„ 1857,	41

and an examination of the *daily* average, supplies us with a more reliable and gratifying evidence of improvement, the numbers standing thus :—1854, 77·10; 1855, 60·8; 1856, 39.

Juvenile delinquencies have become very rare, and vagrancy, hitherto a fertile source of gaol population, had not appeared on the Registry during the current year, up to the date of my visit. On the other hand, there exists a marked disproportion on the part of the females, whose average daily number considerably exceeded that of the males in 1856, while in the first five months of 1857 the ratio of their re-committals, and of drunkenness, exhibits but too faithfully the inadequacy of the discipline to repress criminal tendencies among offenders of this sex, limited, as it necessarily is, at present by imperfect accommodation.

There were no prisoners under sentence of transportation or penal servitude, and but three female lunatics, for the removal of two of whom an order had been obtained.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	12	4	Workshops,	3	—
Day Rooms,	6	2	Worksheds,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Kitchens,	1	1
Single Cells,	60	20	Store Rooms,	3	1
Cells to contain three persons,	12	4	Laundries,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	10	1	Baths,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Pumps and Wells,	2	—
Chapels,	1	—	Tread-wheels,	2	—
School Rooms,	1	—			

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The building was clean and orderly in every quarter, well ventilated, and fully supplied with water, which is raised by a hand-pump and the tread-wheel. The sewerage is effective, and the repair sound, except a leakage in the walls of the central dome.

The stock of prison clothing, bedding, blankets, and sheets, was sufficient in quantity, but the quality of the latter, especially, appears to be doubtful.

Stock.

Pairs Blankets, . . . 187	Bed-ticks, . . . 164	Trowsers, . . . 50
Pairs Sheets, . . . 184	Shirts, . . . 70	Caps, . . . 30
Rugs, . . . 166	Jackets, . . . 56	Pairs Shoes, . . . 40

The clothes' store being somewhat damp, it would be desirable to remove the contents to an upper room in the marshalsea—the number of debtors being greatly reduced. Tubs are provided for the personal washing of the prisoners, but there are no lavatories nor baths for general use. The want of a laundry and drying-room having been very frequently noticed in former Reports, it is now intended to supply this important deficiency, but I fear that the projected alteration will not be found to be satisfactory. For the latter it is proposed to adapt one of the double cells in the ward heretofore assigned to male lunatics, a purpose for which neither its dimensions nor its relative position render it suitable. The day-room, attached to the same quarter, was in process of being converted into a laundry, but the troughs are placed in too great proximity, which would afford constant opportunities of communication, and would generate such a body of steam as to be almost unbearable by those engaged in washing. It would be more advantageous to arrange the troughs along the wall, and to run a crane-necked pipe from the boiler round the door, which leads to the adjoining yard, so as to maintain the present means of access to the fuel store, and to retain the use of the yard for drying clothes in fair weather.

After these deductions there remain available twelve cells of the ward in question, which are about to be allocated to the females, the existing accommodation for whom is so deficient in the requirements of improved prison administration. This allocation will doubtless afford seasonable relief, and enable the authorities to enlarge the amount of classification, but falls far short of the advantages which belong exclusively to the strict observance of the "separate system."

The females at present are merely divided into two sections, regulated, to a certain extent, by character, but also by capacity for industrial labour. They, however, take their meals and sleep singly, as far as the number of cells will permit. The males, who are classified according to the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, follow the same rule at meals and at night, but are associated at the tread-wheel, at school, and in the work-rooms, of which there are three, viz.: one for weaving, another for shoe-making, and a third for tailoring and mat-making.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and there is a patrol of two watchmen, whose vigilance, however, is not ascertained by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments, which amounted to six only since the commencement of the year, were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor, a very zealous and careful officer.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1857.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
M. F.			M. F.		
Dark Cells,	—	—	Dark Cells,	—	—
Other Punishments,	5	6	Other Punishments,	2	4

Escaped during the year, 1856.—Edward Fitzpatrick, aged 28; on 17th July, 1856; he was charged with stealing a bullock; was confined separately; and was not retaken.

Employment and Schooling.

Punitive labour for the males consists of the tread-wheel and hand-pump, and industrial, of stone-breaking, weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, and mat-making.

The females are employed in making up articles of prison clothing, washing, and flowered muslin work.

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Punitive Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Tread wheels,	.	8	Prison duties,	.	4
Hand-pump,	.	4			
Wardsmen and cleaning,	.	6			

Industrial Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Mat making,	.	4	Sewing muslin,	.	8
Tailoring,	.	1			

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was in 1855, £17 Os. 6d.; and in 1856, £23 7s. 3d.

Educational instruction is given for two hours to the prisoners of each sex; but the Registry of Progress is not tested by the chaplains. I left for the consideration of the authorities a form which has been found very satisfactory in other gaols, as exhibiting at a glance the amount of attendance and progress on the part of the pupils. The schoolmaster appears to be a very efficient officer.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	103	109
Average number attending daily,	11	15

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.

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 a 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 ¾ pint of new milk.

On two days in each week all prisoners receive 1 pint of gruel each, in lieu of milk, for dinner. All prisoners sentenced to 1 month and under, receive 1 pint of gruel daily in lieu of milk, for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb., 8d.; bread, brown, per 4 lb., 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gal., 7d.; buttermilk, per gal., 2d.; coals, per ton, 20s.; turf, per gauge, 1s. 5d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 7½d.; soap, per cwt., 22s.

Net cost of dietary, per head, for each prisoner, on day of inspection, and on corresponding day in each of the years 1854-5-6:—

	M.	F.
1857,	3½	3
1856,	3½	3
1855,	3½	3
1854,	2½	2½

There were no complaints of the provisions. I tasted the bread and milk and found them to be unexceptionable in quality.

The chaplains are now regular in their inspection, but it would be more convenient if they entered the record of such examination in a common book, exclusively allocated to this purpose, instead of, as at present, in their respective journals.

Books and Accounts.—The Registries, and indeed all the books relating to matters of discipline and finance, are kept here with laudable accuracy. I placed in the hands of the Local Inspector several forms, which it is the intention of the Inspectors-General to submit to the Executive for approbation, in order to secure a uniform and comprehensive scheme of gaol records, subject, of course, to such suggestions as shall be made by the several Boards of Superintendence.

The total cost of the gaol, including salaries and dietary—1854, £1,746 2s. 0½d.; 1855, £1,609 12s. 7d.; 1856, £1,418 0s. 4d.

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Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.		£	s.
The Rev. Charles Burton, Local Inspector,	25	0	William Savage, 4th Turnkey, Weaver,	32	10
Very Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	Wm. M'Kee, jun., 5th Turnkey, and Assistant Store Keeper,	27	10
Rev. J. O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	Wm. Whately, 1st Watch, Shoemaker,	25	5
Capt. H. L. Pendleton, Governor,	231	0	Wm. Smith, 2nd Watch, no trade,	25	5
Thos. Wallace, Esq., Surgeon,	74	0	Geo. Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0
Do., for compounding Medicine,	20	0	Ditto, Clerk of Board,	10	0
Wm. M'Kee, Deputy Governor,	70	0	Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	40	0
Wm. Mooney, Gate Porter,	40	0	Mrs. Kate M'Kee, Assist. Matron,	15	0
A. Boyd, 1st Turnkey, no trade,	40	0	Mrs. Rachel Rice, Hospital Nurse,	15	0
J. Rice, 2nd „ Shoemaker,	35	0			
Edward Kellett, 3rd Turnkey, Tailor,	32	10			

Each turnkey assists the master in schooling.

All the intern officers receive their salaries monthly, and are furnished with clothing, fuel, and lighting, but not with rations. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a tailor, a shoemaker, and a weaver—the latter also is capable of teaching mat-making. The Local Inspector and the Governor stated that the conduct of all the subordinate officers had been commendable.

With regard to the inadequacy of the salary of the Local Inspector, as measured by the extent of duties exacted from him, and by the amount of remuneration assigned to the holders of this office in gaols of similar requirements, I have only to repeat my former observations, in which my former and present colleague have expressed their entire concurrence.

Visits paid by Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	106	44
Surgeon, &c.,	293	114
Protestant Chaplain,	219	86
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	160	78

I submit to the Board that the attendance of the extern officers should be totted up and examined monthly. One of the forms to which I have referred above, shows the duration of each of such visits.

Hospitals.—There are clean and airy rooms for each sex in the hospital building (the staircase being common to both, which is objectionable), two water-closets, and a fixed bath.

There were but three patients, all females, the general health of the prison having been satisfactory.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Number in hospital,	126	87	63
No. of days in hospital,	3,333	2,401	851
Deaths,	1	1	1
Cost of Medicine,	£10 3s. 11d.	—	—

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Fingall.	Robert Fowler, esq.	G. A. Rotheram, esq.
The Very Rev. Dean Butler.	Alex. Montgomery, esq.	Thos. Derinzy, R.M., esq.
Samuel Winter, esq.	Richard Bolton, esq.	Lambert Disney, esq.
	Thomas Rothwell, esq.	Richard Oldham, esq.

The Board is summoned monthly for the payment of all charges, bills, salaries, &c., but there is not always a sufficient assemblage of members to form a quorum.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Navan.

Navan.—No prisoners in custody at the time of my visit. The house fairly clean, but requiring whitewash. A good supply of water and the sewers effective. The bed-ticks and blankets rather thin and worn, and sheets not yet issued, but about to be so. The Amended Prisons Act has now been nearly a year in force which prescribes a pair to be provided for each bed. Petty sessions held

fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Dietary 4½d. per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £40. No Auxiliary Board of Magistrates had been formed, but the Local Inspector is regular in his visits here, and at the other bridewells of the county.

Kells.—No prisoners; 72 in the preceding quarter. The house generally clean, but the female day-room untidy. Some painting required, and precautions to be taken against the damp, which appears to be caused by the defects of a sheeting-roof over the outer stairs. The same report as to the bedding and the absence of sheets applies here. Water on the premises, and the sewers fair. Petty sessions as above, and transmittals. Registry and committals regularly kept. No Local Board had been formed. Cost of dietary and salary of keeper the same as at Navan.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath.

Bridewells. Kells.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General*.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—VISITED ON THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1857.

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	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	2	—	2	1	—	1
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	5	4	9	1	—	1
,, Imprisonment,	12	7	19	2	—	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	3	8	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	33	24	57	4	—	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	—	—	4	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Summary convictions,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Committals and Re-committals.

County of Monaghan Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1857.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals,	389	181	106	54
Average daily number,	31	26	28	17
Highest at any one time,	43	32	37	20
Lowest ditto,	20	21	19	14
Average daily number in hospital,	4	3	2	1
Re-committals—Once,	9	5		
Twice,	3	—	3	2
Thrice,	1	3	—	1
Four times and more,	1	6		
Total,	14	14	3	3

The totals in custody on the above day, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, stand thus:—

April 30, 1854,	96	April 30, 1856,	66
„ 1855,	68	„ 1857,	57

and a comparison of the daily averages of the three complete years, viz., in 1854, 93; in 1855, 65; and in 1857, 57—fully sustains and corroborates the progressive decline of criminals. The reduction which has taken place among vagrants, and juvenile offenders especially, affords a further ground of congratulation. It is to be remarked also that the schedule of those actually in confinement contains two lunatics, and no less than *nine* (namely, 5 males and 4 females) under sentence of penal servitude; two classes, from whose presence it is to be hoped, in consequence of the arrangements in progress, even if the legislature should not interfere, the county and borough gaols will, at no distant period, be finally relieved.

There were two males sentenced to solitary confinement, and eleven to whipping in the course of the past year.

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, containing 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,	4	2	Reception Room,	1	—
Chapels,	1	—	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
			Tread-wheel,	1	—

I found the building throughout in sound condition with the exception of the balcony, (for the repairs of which a contract had been entered into); secure, clean, regular, airy, and fully supplied with water. The construction of the sewers however is defective. The stock of prison clothing was sufficient, and that of bedding, including sheets, ample.

The accommodation in the male quarter exceeds the present and probable future requirements of prisoners of this sex, and embraces a reception room and two baths, both of which indispensable adjuncts are wanting in the female section. It would be practicable to allocate a portion of the former prison to the use of the females, and there would be less risk in adopting this course, as the marshalseas were originally built for the reception of debtors previously to the alteration of the law (which has now diminished their normal aggregate to a mere handful), and could therefore be turned to account in dealing with any casual increase among the criminal classes. The number of female cells fall far below even the “average” numbers not to speak of the “highest number at one time.” All the cells contain a sufficiency of cubic feet to enable the Inspectors-General to cer-

tify them as fit for carrying out the "separate system," if they were furnished with the other requisites, such as artificial heating, bells, &c., which are essential to the maintenance of this most successful form of discipline in its integrity. The kitchen is small; the laundry is a wretched apartment, unprovided with partitions; and there is no drying-room, a very grave evil. The males are carefully classified; they sleep and take their meals in single cells, and when breaking stones are placed in separate compartments, but are associated at school and while working the tread-wheel, which ought to be furnished with stalls so as to prevent communication. The females are merely divided into two classes according to character; they also, as far as is consistent with the limited accommodation at the disposal of the authorities, eat and sleep singly, but are congregated together at all other times. The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey patrols at night, but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the regularity of his circuits. From the first of January to the day of inspection, there had been only two punishments of a trifling character, both inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Employment.

<i>Punitive Labour.</i>		<i>Industrial Labour.</i>	
	M. F.		M. F.
Tread-wheel, stone-breaking and prison duties, without remuneration,	11 -	Weaving, stone-breaking, and prison duties,	18 -
Knitting, sewing, washing, without remuneration,	- 4	Knitting, sewing, spinning, with remuneration,	- 20

But two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter and a weaver. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, £22 2s. 2d.; and in 1856, £17 12s. 4d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	136	Bed-ticks,	119	Trowsers,	45
Pairs Sheets,	84	Shirts,	86	Caps,	23
Rugs,	17	Jackets,	47	Pairs Shoes,	30

Schools.—The males are instructed for two hours daily by a turnkey, who acts as schoolmaster, and the females for the same period of time by the matron. The registries of progress are carefully kept, but are somewhat defective in measuring the amount of advancement as compared with the actual attendance of the pupils. A form which, among others, I left in the charge of the Local Inspector, will be found to supply this want.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year,	M. F.
Average number attending daily,	34 22 8 6

Dietary.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.
" Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age get 5 oz. of meal and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and one pint of sweet milk.

" Females—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age get 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of gruel for dinner, and 4 oz. of bread for supper.

Gruel twice a week to all prisoners; and prisoners sentenced to one month or under get gruel daily.

Potatoes three times a week—4 lb. for males, and 3½ lb. for females.

Contracts.—Bread, per stone, 2s. 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 5d.; potatoes, per stone, 5d.; new milk, per gallon, 4d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, £1 0s. 5d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per dozen, 6s.; soap, per cwt., £1 18s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the previous three years:—1854, 2½d.; 1855, 2½d.; 1856, 3½d.; 1857, 2½d.

There were no complaints of the diet, which is inspected now by the Chaplains with much more attention than formerly. It would be desirable, however, that there should be a separate record for the provisions, in which comments upon each article of food, whether favourable or the reverse, should be entered at each visit.

Books and Accounts.—The books are kept with commendable regularity and accuracy. I placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, a very zealous and efficient officer, for the consideration of the Board, several forms, which it is the intention of the Inspectors-General to submit to the Executive for approbation,

NORTH DISTRICT. (subject of course to such amendments as may be suggested,) with the view of establishing a uniform system of prison statistics.

County of Monaghan Gaol. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries—1854, £1,375 14s. 9d.; 1855, £1,199 5s. 4½d.; 1856, £1,111 1s. 4d.

Officers and Salaries.

Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector,	£92 6 2	Alex. Wray, 2nd Turnkey, carpenter,	£35 0 0
J. S. M'Dowell, esq., Surgeon, 73 16 10		Samuel Wallace, 3rd do.	26 0 0
Rev. Henry Maffett, Protestant Chaplain,	30 0 0	Thomas Gillis, 4th do.	26 0 0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30 0 0	Thomas Dunwoody, 5th do.	26 0 0
Rev. Patrick Clifford, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30 0 0	David Jackson, 6th do.	26 0 0
Mr. John Temple, Governor, 138 9 2		James Campbell, 7th do.	26 0 0
Robert Brown, 1st Turnkey, 35 0 0		Anne Irwan, 1st Matron,	24 16 0
		Margaret Baxter, 2nd do.	16 8 0

The turnkeys are supplied with fire-arms and uniforms, but not with rations or gaol allowance.

Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	200	80
Surgeon, &c.,	226	63
Protestant Chaplain,	200	80
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	126	40
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	129	56

Hospitals.—There are clean and airy hospitals for each sex, with privies attached. There are, however, neither water-closets nor baths. The general health of the prison had been satisfactory; and there were but four patients, all males, under treatment at the period of my visit.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in Hospital,	14	13	22
Number of days in Hospital,	1,680	929	1,121
Deaths,	—	1	1
Cost of Medicines,	£28 13s. 9d.	£15 13s. 6d.	£14 16s. 10½d.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. E. Lucas.	George Morant, esq.	Matthew J. Anketell, esq.
R. B. Evatt, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	B. G. Brook, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.	John Richardson, esq.	Thomas Coote, esq.
John Jackson, esq.	R. H. Dolling, esq.	Henry Mitchell, esq.

The Board meets as often as it is summoned by the Local Inspector for the transaction of business, and the minutes are drawn up with remarkable clearness and neatness. All bills, contracts, and salaries are paid at each assizes through the hands of the Local Inspector, who produces the receipts to the Board.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.
Clones.

Clones.—No prisoners in custody at the time of my visit; 28 in the previous quarter, of whom 13 were drunkards. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. Committals correct, but some omissions on the part of the constabulary in signing their names when lodging and removing prisoners. No Local Board had been formed. The house clean and well ventilated, and sufficiently furnished with bedding, but not with sheets. The supply of water good, and the sewerage effective. The bridewell is improved by the recent alteration, but the male yard is still insecure from the lowness of the walls, and the foot-hold afforded by the eave-pipes and the bars of the cell windows. Dietary, 4½d. per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £15.

Castleblaney.

Castleblaney.—One male prisoner in custody; 72 in the preceding quarter, of whom 26 were drunkards. Dietary, 4d. per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £40. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. No Local Board appointed; the Local Inspector however duly visits. The house clean and adequately furnished with bedding. Sheets about to be issued. Water is supplied from one pump, but the sewers were choked. Some repairs were to be executed, the walls to be pointed, the iron railings to be mended, and the wood-work to be painted.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED THE 8TH OF JUNE, 1857.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	3	7	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	1	1	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	15	4	19	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	13	15	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	13	2	15	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	40	26	66	—	—	—

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	—	2	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Summary convictions—Other offences,	—	—	2	4	4	5

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committals—Debtors,	5	1		Committals—Debtors,	1	—	
Criminals,	188	90		Criminals,	110	47	
Vagrants,	—	12		Vagrants,	11	8	
Drunkards,	33	12		Drunkards,	15	3	
Re-committals—Once,	6	9		Re-committals—Once,	3	2	
Twice,	—	5					
Thrice,	1	—		Average daily number,	35	23	
Four times and more,	—	1		Highest at any one time,	41	32	
Total,	7	15		Lowest ditto,	29	14	
Average daily number,	31	30					
Highest at any one time,	44	38					
Lowest ditto,	14	22					

Punishments for Prison Offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

NORTH
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Gaol.

	M.	F.
Dark Cells,	7	—
Other Punishments,	—	4
Total,	7	4

If we compare the number in custody on the above day with similar returns for the corresponding days in the three preceding years, we shall find no improvement in 1856 as contrasted with 1855, the figures standing thus—

8th June, 1854,	81	8th June, 1856,	61
„ 1855,	71	„ 1857,	66

And the committals during the first five months of the current year, up to the period of my inspection, exhibit an advance in both sexes, but especially in the males.

The daily average, indeed, for 1856, presents a total of only sixty as against seventy-six in 1855; but I fear that this smaller aggregate will be exceeded in 1857, judging from the returns hitherto compiled. There was but one lunatic, and one prisoner under rule of penal servitude, both being females.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Chapel,	1	—
Yards,	7	1	Workshops,	3	—
Day Rooms,	7	2	Worksheds,	10	—
Solitary Cells,	3	—	Kitchen,	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9			Store Rooms,	2	—
feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8			Laundries,	—	1
feet high=432 cubic feet,	—	16	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	52	2	Lavatories,	—	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	3	Baths,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	18	6	Pump and Well,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Tread-wheel,	1	—

The prison was throughout clean, airy, dry, and in sound repair, except with respect to the flagging of Yorkshire stone, which is much worn. The supply of water is ample, being raised by the tread-wheel, but the sewerage is very defective.

The beds and furniture were adequate; there were sheets in preparation in the loom, and flax was about to be purchased in order to complete a full set. The amount of prison clothing was insufficient, there being a very scanty stock of shoes for females especially. New seats had been ordered for the privies. There is no fumigating-room, nor drying-room, the apartment originally assigned to this purpose having been converted into a store, for want of a stove or other means of heating. The laundry is small and inconvenient, and not divided with partitions, which are indispensable for preventing undue communication.

The accommodation for the males considerably exceeds the present, and, I trust, future requirements of prisoners of this sex; and it is much to be lamented that “separation” is not applied to them, an advantage procurable at a very small outlay. They are classified according to the Prisons Act—the juveniles, when there are enough to form a class, being confined apart from the adults. They sleep and take their meals singly in their cells; but at school, and at industrial labour, they are associated. There are sheds allocated to stone-breaking, but the compartments are so large as to admit of two or three working together. The tread-wheel, however, is fitted with stalls in order to restrain intercourse.

On the other hand, the quarter allocated to females, who, during the last year, were equal in numbers to the males, (many having been committed, under the Towns Improvement Act, from localities in which that statute has been put into operation,) falls so far short of fitting accommodation, that it would be advisable to take in one of the adjoining male sections, which contains ten cells and a day-room, easily divisible into three more, in addition to the sixteen new cells which have been erected with the view of carrying out the separate system, and which, though in many particulars fully adapted for this important object, have unfortunately, hitherto, been wanting in proper means of securing the

necessary degree of temperature. Since my visit of inspection, however, the County Surveyor having, in the presence of the Chairman, made a thorough examination of the ventilation and heating appointments, has suggested some alterations as to regulating the supply of fresh air, and to maintaining the fire in the stoves for a longer period, which promise to have the effect of producing a greater approximation to an equable temperature. These alterations can be completed at a very moderate expense, and, I trust, may prove successful, for I should deeply regret any failure in improvements which have been undertaken in so laudable a spirit by the local authorities. Some exception was taken, as I am informed, by the judge of assize with regard to the capacity of the cells; but the dimensions of the latter, as appears by the subjoined measurements, exceed the cubic contents of the cells which the Secretary of State, in Great Britain, and the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, in Ireland, have, of latter years, sanctioned as sufficient.

Size of cells, as recommended by the Surveyor-General of Prisons, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State—9 to 10 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high.

Cells in Roscommon Gaol—9 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and 9 feet 6 inches high.

If, therefore, these modifications should be found to effect the desired result, the Inspectors-General will feel themselves bound not to withhold the certificate of fitness required by the Executive previously to sanctioning the special rules for administering the separate system.

The lock-up is always attended by the Governor or his deputy, and the vigilance of the night patrol is tested by a tell-tale clock. There was but one punishment entered as having been inflicted since the 1st of January.

Employment.—Punitive Labour.

MALES.

Stone-breaking,	24	Unemployed,	1
Prison Duties,	7	At Shot-drill, for two hours,	20
Hospital,	1		

Industrial Labour.

MALES.

Weaving and Winding,	3
Coopering,	1
Painting,	3

FEMALES.

Washing,	4
Sewed Muslin,	7
Shirt-making,	8
Prison Duties,	2
Minding Lunatics,	2
Nursing,	1
Unemployed,	2

Punitive labour for the males consists of the tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking; and industrial, of weaving and winding, and other casual works. The females are engaged in washing, spinning, knitting, and sewing. The amount, however, of employment is not to be compared with that carried out in prisons in which greater value is attached to the establishment of trades.

The total of net profit disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, £3 18s.; and in 1856, £11 17s. 9d.

Stock at time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	123	Bed-ticks,	122	Trowsers,	110
Pairs Sheets,	101½	Shirts,	79	Caps,	129
Rugs,	150	Jackets,	100	Pairs Shoes,	132

Schools.

School-hours.—Males, from ten, A.M., to two, P.M.; and from four, P.M., to six, P.M.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856—males, 240. Average number attending daily—males, 22.

Schooling is given daily, for one hour, to each class, by a master who is without any original aptitude for teaching, and who also fills the offices of clerk to the Board, and of storekeeper. I regret to repeat the omission, having been often commented upon in former reports, that the females are left *without any educational instruction*, although the separate system, to which they are about to be subjected, is peculiarly favourable to the development of this important branch of reformatory treatment. I left in the hands of the Local Inspector a

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form of school registry which has been found elsewhere to be highly satisfactory, showing as it does, at a glance, the amount of attendance and progress on the part of the pupils, and containing a column for the observations of the Chaplains, and their certificates as to the accuracy of the entries of improvement.

Dietary.

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.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month:—

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

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner, to all classes, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lbs., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; coals, per ton, £1 8s. 10d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; candles, per dozen lbs. 6s. 11d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s.

There were no complaints of the dietary, except on the ground that the tin vessels recently issued contained less stirabout than those formerly in use, a complaint which I ascertained to be well founded by measuring the relative capacity with water. It is, however, very difficult to arrive at accuracy in meting out an allowance of porridge, as meal varies greatly in the process of boiling with regard to the amount of cooked food which it produces. The Chaplains inspect the provisions, but the record is imperfectly kept. It would be desirable that a book should be set apart for this object exclusively, while the performance of spiritual duties might be entered in their respective journals; and I would suggest to the Board the policy of requiring that the attendances of the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and compared with the requirements of the Prisons Act at each meeting.

Net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner, on day of inspection, 1857, and corresponding day in three preceding years—1854, 2 $\frac{4}{5}$ d.; 1855, 2 $\frac{4}{5}$ d.; 1856, 2 $\frac{4}{5}$ d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{4}{5}$ d.

Books and Accounts.

The Inspectors-General being desirous to establish a uniform and clear system of books throughout all the gaols of the kingdom, propose to submit to the Executive for approbation a variety of forms which appear to be conducive to this object, but they wish to receive any suggestions for improvement, whether of omission, addition, or modification.

The books, &c., which are prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are duly kept here.

The total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries—1854, £1,477 18s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, £1,633 16s. 9d.; 1856, £1,449 19s. 3d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Edmond Kelly, Esq., Local Inspector, . . .	92	6	2	Thos. Padin, Gate Porter, . .	30	0	0
Thomas Casserly, Surgeon, .	50	0	0	Robert Parkinson, Turnkey and Weaver, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. J. Fitzgerald, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	1	Bernard Gerahty, Turnkey and Carpenter, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Kilroe, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	1	Robert Wigelsworth, Turnkey, . .	25	0	0
James Speer, Governor, . .	200	0	0	Joseph Minchin, do., . .	25	0	0
Geo. Speer, Deputy-Governor, .	40	0	0	John Corry, do., . .	25	0	0
William J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . .	50	0	0	Patrick Healy, do., . .	25	0	0
				Maria Corry, Matron, . .	32	6	2
				Winifred Jackson, Nurse, . .	17	0	0

One turnkey vacant.

None of the officers are on gaol allowance. The subordinates are paid monthly, and the turnkeys are furnished with arms and uniforms. But two of the latter are tradesmen, viz., a weaver and carpenter. It would be very advantageous, not only for the necessary consumption of the gaol, but with the view of supplying prisoners on their discharge with the most available means

of earning an honest livelihood, that officers should be selected capable of giving practical instruction in handicrafts so universally applicable as tailoring and shoemaking.

As soon as the separate system shall be in force in the female quarter the services of an assistant-matron will be imperatively required.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	126	60
Surgeon, &c.,	345	100
Protestant Chaplain,	133	62
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	165	88

Hospitals.

There is a building allocated to the sick of each sex, but there are no water-closets; and the baths which are attached to them are in a defective condition. The sanitary state of the prison was satisfactory, there being no patients.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in Hospital,	53	31	30
Number of days in Hospital,	1,472	403	491
Deaths,	—	1	—
Cost of Medicine,	£42	£42	£42

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton.	W. J. McLaughlin, esq., J.P.	Edward Mitchell, esq.
Edmond Corr, esq., J.P.	J. A. Holmes, esq., J.P.	Rev. W. Battersby.
Richard Kelly, esq., J.P.	C. French, esq., J.P.	Patrick Dignan, esq.
D. H. Irwin, esq., J.P.	John Gaynor, esq., J.P.	

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all bills, salaries, &c. (except those of the higher officers, which are paid quarterly), are discharged through the medium of cheques.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Strokestown.—One male and two females in custody; 64 in the preceding quarter. This wretched bridewell consists of but one sleeping-room, and one drunkards' cell for males, and but one cell for females, which adjoins the male dormitory, and is only accessible by passing through it. There is *one day-room, one yard, and one privy*, common to both sexes. I found a male and a female prisoner locked up together in the male day-room, the other female prisoner being employed in washing up outside. This is a condition of things which calls imperatively for immediate remedy. There were lately, on one occasion, no less than 13 males confined here. The house was untidy, and some of the bed-ticks were very much worn; there was but one blanket for each bed, and none for the drunkards' cell, and but five sheets. There is a well on the premises, but no sewer. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. The keeper being absent I could not examine the committals. The registry appeared to be correct. Dietary, 4d. per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £10; but I am informed that it is contemplated to raise it to £15. The Local Board had been formed.

Strokestown.

Castlereagh.—The same objections with regard to defective accommodation which have been urged under the head of Strokestown apply here also, with the further addition that there is no water on the premises. The keeper occupies a considerable portion of the building, which, if a separate house were constructed for his use, would be nearly adequate for the reception of prisoners, should they continue to maintain their present low numbers.

Castlereagh.

Boyle.—No prisoners in custody; 56 in the previous quarter. The building tolerably clean, but the yards still in grass. A coat of paint required. The bed-ticks and blankets bad, and only one sheet for each bed. The sewerage ineffective, but an abundant supply of good water. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The Local Board had been formed, and the county Local Inspector is regular in his visits. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, 4d. per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20, which it is proposed to reduce to £15.

Boyle.

Athlone.—Four prisoners (all boys) at the time of my inspection; 14 in the

Athlone.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Roscommon
Gaol.

last quarter. I found this miserable bridewell tolerably clean, but damp. The sewerage is not ineffective, but there is no water on the premises. Some bed-ticks and blankets had been ordered; the supply of sheets, however, is quite inadequate, there being no provision for a change, and but *one* for each bed. The building is insecure, not only from the means of access from the outside, but from the projection of the window-stools, of which two of the boys in custody had availed themselves, and escaped, but subsequently surrendered. The Local Auxiliary Board has been formed, and the county Local Inspector visits. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. Cost of dietary, 4d. per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £10, but proposed to be raised to £15. Registry and committals correct, except in the illegal practice, which I ordered to be discontinued, of lodging prisoners arrested for drunkenness *without committals*, and removing them in the morning for the purpose of bringing them before a magistrate. Thus, if they pay the fines imposed, their names do not appear at all on the registry. I directed the keeper, under no circumstances, to receive such prisoners, as he has no warranty for their custody, but to permit the constabulary, if they desire to avail themselves of the bridewell, to remain there in charge.

J. CARRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of
Sligo Gaol.

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—VISITED THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1857.

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,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	3	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	24	5	29	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,	—	—	—	1	3	—
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanants,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Summary convictions,	—	—	2	1	2	—
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	1	—	—

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

NORTH DISTRICT.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.

County of Sligo Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . .	11	—	Committals—Debtors, . . .	5	—
Criminals, . . .	218	83	Criminals, . . .	164	30
Vagrants, . . .	10	20	Vagrants, . . .	9	18
Drunkards, . . .	46	16	Drunkards, . . .	31	4
Average daily number, . . .	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Average daily number, . . .	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highest at any one time, . . .	56	31	Highest at any one time, . . .	45	18
Lowest ditto, . . .	25	15	Lowest ditto . . .	18	3
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	3 $\frac{4}{8}$	3 $\frac{4}{8}$	Average daily number in hospital, . . .	1 $\frac{2}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Re-committals—Once, . . .	8	8	Re-committals—Once, . . .	4	3
Twice, . . .	1	—	Twice, . . .	2	—
Thrice, . . .	—	1	Thrice, . . .	1	—
	9	9			

Number sentenced during the year 1856 to whipping—males, . . . 2

Upon comparing the total of those confined on the day of inspection with similar returns for the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we find that the last record exhibits a very marked reduction; the numbers being as follows:—

September 12, 1854, . . .	60	September 12, 1856, . . .	54
„ 1855, . . .	39	„ 1857, . . .	29

And, an examination of the daily averages leads us to the same gratifying conclusion; the figures standing thus, respectively: 1854, 78·6; 1855, 58·2; 1856, 55·7: and for the expired portion of the current year, 39, omitting fractions.

The improvement, indeed, in the criminal statistics of this county may be best measured by the fact, that on the 25th of February, 1850, only seven years and a-half ago, the total of prisoners reached an aggregate of no less than 282, or nearly ten times the amount of those whom I found in custody at the period of my visit.

There has been also a proportionate decline in the gravity of crime; juvenile delinquents have decreased; and, I am happy to state, that there were neither workhouse offenders, nor vagrants, nor convicts, (*i.e.*, under sentences of transportation or penal servitude), nor lunatics—classes whose presence greatly militates against the discipline of a prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	9	2	School Rooms, . . .	1	1
Yards, . . .	12	4	Workshops, . . .	6	—
Day Rooms, . . .	12	2	Worksheds, . . .	56	—
Solitary Cells, . . .	5	1	Kitchen, 1		
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, = 432 cubic feet, . . .	74	17	Store Rooms, . . .	2	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	10	8	Lanndry, . . .	—	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	8	13	Drying Room, . . .	—	1
Hospital Rooms, . . .	2	2	Baths, 3		
Chapel, 1			Fumigating Room, 1		
			Pumps and Wells, 3		
			Tread-wheel, 1		

The prison was throughout, as might be expected, under the excellent system of administration which prevails here, in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness, in sound repair, and well ventilated. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewers are effective, and capable of being flushed. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and gaol clothing, was ample. There are baths, but they are inconveniently placed; and it would be highly advisable to carry into effect a plan, which has been already suggested, for erecting probationary wards, with baths attached; there being no reception rooms for prisoners on their first admission.

The schedule of accommodation, above given, shows that there exist ample

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Sligo Gaol.

means for applying, at a comparatively small outlay, the advantages of the separate system to all criminals; and I would earnestly appeal to the local authorities, and urge that, as a commencement, a small number of cells should be adapted to this vital form of discipline. This alteration, together with the addition of partitions to the tread-wheel, and to the laundry, in order to maintain the principle of non-communication, would place the whole establishment on a footing which would leave little or nothing to desire.

At present both sexes take their meals in their cells, and sleep singly. The males are distributed according to the prescriptions of the Prisons Act; and there is a class for juveniles. The females, who, as appears in the foregoing table, have diminished to an extraordinary extent, are divided into two sections, regulated by their personal character.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey patrols at night; but there is no tell-tale clock to ascertain his regularity and vigilance.

The punishments were few in number, and all inflicted (the offences not being of a grave character) by the sole authority of the Governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells,	20	18		Dark Cells,	13	-	

Employment.—Punitive Labour.

MALES.
Tread-wheel and Shot-drill.

FEMALES.
Washing, Oakum-teasing, and Cleaning the Prison.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking,	2	Sewing,	3
Tailoring,	1	Prison Duties,	2
Oakum-teasing,	5		
Stone-breaking,	4		
Cooking,	2		
Cleaning Walks,	1		
Prison Duties,	7		

The great paucity of available hands, necessarily limits the amount of productive employment, especially in the female department.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol—1855, £29 3s. 8d.; 1856, £20 14s. 7½d.

Stock.

Pairs Blankets,	145	Bed-ticks,	140	Vests,	65
Pairs Sheets,	185	Shirts,	142	Caps,	50
Rugs,	130	Jackets,	133	Pairs Shoes,	98
Hammocks or Cots,	-	Trousers,	89		

Schools.

The males and females are instructed for two hours daily in summer, and for one in winter; the former by a schoolmaster, aided by the turnkeys in the respective classes; and the latter by the matron. I left in the hands of the Local Inspector a form of registry, which differs slightly from that in use, and shows the exact amount of the attendance of the pupils.

The Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains sometimes test the correctness of the entries of advancement. The expectation of frequent examination, at irregular periods, is very conducive to assiduity on the part of the scholars and teachers.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	141	39
Average number attending daily,	22½	7½

School Hours.—Males—From 7 to 9, A.M. in summer, and from 8 to 9, A.M. in winter. Females—From 7 to 9, A.M. in summer, and from 8 to 9, A.M. in winter.

Dietary.

Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk; females, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk; females, 12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of 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 month, get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk; and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lbs., 9d.; brown do., per 4 lbs., 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; coals, per ton, 10s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; candles, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; white soap, per stone, 4s. 6d.; brown soap, per stone, 3s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There was but one complaint of the bread, which I tasted, and found to be sweet, though a little heavy. The other prisoners expressed their satisfaction with the diet. The milk was excellent in quality. The provisions are inspected by the Chaplains; but it would be very desirable that there should be a book exclusively set apart for the record of their examination, and opinion of each item.

Net cost of dietary per head per day on day of inspection, and on corresponding day in previous three years—1854, males, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., females, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 1855, males, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ d., females, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 1856, males, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., females, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 1857, males, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., females, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Books and Accounts.—It is almost unnecessary that I should repeat the statement, which I have already made on former occasions, that the books, &c., of this prison are kept in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon those who are intrusted with the administration. The medical officer regularly certifies any extra issue of diet. I have, however, to call attention to the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), which prescribes, that the Chaplains shall produce their journals to the Board of Superintendence at each meeting.

The total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries—1854, £1,917 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, £1,638 18s. 8d.; 1856, £1,695 1s. 2d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£		£
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector,	100	Peter Darcy, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	25
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Thomas Graham, do. employed in Schooling,	25
Rev. Patrick Boyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	James Gallagher, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	20
Rev. James Heron, Presbyterian do.	30	John Connor, do. do.	20
Robert Lynn, Physician,	65	Alexander Crawford, do. Shoemaker, employed in Teaching,	20
Archibald Armstrong, Apothecary,	21	James Lougheed, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	20
Vernon Davis, Clerk,	30	William McDonogh, Schoolmaster,	20
Edward Walsh, Governor,	150	Catherine Ryan, Matron,	20
Thomas Blest, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	25	Mary Poe, Turnkey,	10
Peter Boyde, do. do.	25		

Since the last inspection, Mr. John Beatty, after a very long and meritorious tenure of office, as Governor, was compelled, by failing health, to withdraw; and my colleague and myself, upon receiving notice of his intention, felt it to be our duty to express our great regret at the resignation of so experienced, so zealous and efficient an officer, who carries into his retirement the respect and regard of all those who have enjoyed an opportunity of appreciating his valuable services. He has been succeeded by Mr. Walsh, a highly competent officer, who had acted as deputy for several years; and the vacancy thus created has not been filled up, as well as that of a turnkey, who also resigned during the same period,—the great diminution of prisoners rendering it unnecessary, in the opinion of the Board, to maintain the staff at its former strength. All the officers receive their salaries half-yearly. The turnkeys are furnished with arms

NORTH and uniforms, and are also supplied with the gaol allowance, as are also the
DISTRICT. matron and the female turnkey.

*County of
Sligo Gaol.*

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	255	180
Surgeon, &c.,	234	141
Protestant Chaplain,	137	92
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	160	111
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	96	62

Visits paid by Chaplains for inspecting Provisions, and which are included in above number.

Protestant Chaplain,	32	22
Presbyterian Chaplain,	44	35
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	12	15

I would solicit attention to the above record of visits, as affecting the Chaplains. The 69th section of the Prisons Act (7th Geo. IV., cap. 74) prescribes, that every Chaplain shall visit the Prison "*twice, at least, in every week, exclusive of his attendance on Sunday.*" And I would therefore suggest, that the attendance of the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and be examined at each meeting of the Board.

Hospitals.—There was but one patient in hospital, a male; the sanitary condition of the prison having been very satisfactory. The accommodation for both sexes is adequate; and the wards are spacious, and well ventilated.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in Hospital,	60	41	53
Number of days in Hospital,	960	1,540	2,311
Cost of Medicine,	£25 9s. 10d.	£1 7s. 4d.	£11 18s. 3d.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. John Wynne, M.P.	Sir R. Gore Booth, bt., M.P.	John Ffolliott, jun., esq.
John Ormsby, esq.	Jemmett Duke, esq.	James Jones, esq.
James Wood, esq.	Charles W. Cooper, esq.	Sir Malby Crofton, bart.
Richard Gethin, esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.	

The Board meet in sufficient numbers, when required, for the transaction of general business, and for the examination of accounts; but the final audit is reserved for a committee of the Grand Jury, the payments being made after each assizes.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ballymote.

Ballymote.—The Grand Jury and cesspayers having granted the sum of £250 for enlarging and improving this very defective bridewell, I had hoped to have found the projected alterations completed; but no proposal having been received to execute the plan, as submitted, for this sum, it will be necessary to obtain a presentment for a higher amount. I have communicated fully with the very efficient Local Inspector upon the subject of the requirements; but I think it right to observe, that if there exist any intention to apply that this bridewell should be certified under the 26th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), as fit for carrying out sentences for any period, not exceeding one week, the Inspectors-General feel themselves bound to act with great circumspection; the section in question having been introduced into the Act, with the view of inducing the local authorities to place bridewells upon an unexceptionable footing.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED THE 28TH OF
APRIL, 1857.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Tyrone
Gaol.

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	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Transportation,	—	2	2	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	6	12	18	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	15	—	15	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	7	—	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	—	2	2	—	1	1
Under Revenue Laws,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Vagrants,	2	5	7	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	43	26	69	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	1	—	1	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	5	—
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Misdemeanants,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Summary Convictions—Vagrants,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Offences,	1	—	—	—	3	—
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	1	—	—	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	1	2
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—

Committals Re-committals, and Averages.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.</i>				<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1857.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committals,	406	255		Committals,	126	48	
Debtors,	15	—		Debtors,	11	—	
Average daily number,	44	29 ¹⁵					
Highest at any one time,	68	36					
Lowest ditto,	23	24					
Average daily number in hospital,	32 ²	31 ¹					
Re-committals—Once,	26	16		Re-committals—Once,	5	4	
Twice,	3	9					
Thrice,	1	6					
Four times and more,	—	6					
Total,	30	37					

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tyrone
Gaol.

The condition of this prison having been abnormal during the past year, in consequence of the removal of a large number of females to the bridewells of the county, pending the alterations of the quarter assigned to prisoners of this sex, I do not enter into the usual analysis, but confine myself to the general statement, that a decline is observable, especially among the vagrants and juvenile offenders, and that the committals, during the expired portion of the current year, present a more favourable aspect, those of the females falling far below the ratio for a similar period in 1855; a criminal state which is likely to be still further improved, as soon as the deterrent effects of "separation" begin to fully operate.

There were two prisoners (both females) under rule of transportation, but none under that of penal servitude, and no lunatics.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Workshops,	5	-
Yards,	7	3	Worksheds,	29	-
Day Rooms,	12	2	Kitchens,	1	-
Solitary Cells,	2	-	Store Rooms,	1	-
Single Cells of larger size,	-	38	Laundries,	-	1
* Ditto of smaller size,	56	-	Lavatories,	-	3
Sleeping Rooms,	-	2	Baths,	-	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	-	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Pumps and Wells,	3	-
Chapels,	-	1	Tread-wheels,	1	-

The gaol was generally clean, orderly, and in sound repair; a fissure in the ceiling of the upper corridor in the male prison, which was noticed in the two last Reports of the Inspectors-General, having been secured by iron cramps. The supply of water is distributed throughout the building, the sewerage is now effective, and the lighting and ventilation adequate, except in the lower tier of the new female section. Troughs are furnished for the personal washing of the males, but the want of baths and lavatories for prisoners of this sex is an evil calling for immediate remedy. There is a reception ward at the gate-house, to which a room, originally designed for a bath, is attached, but from its position, it is unfit for this purpose, and might advantageously be occupied by a subordinate officer. The stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient. The accommodation for male master debtors, exceeds the probable requirements, but there is no quarter specially allocated to pauper debtors.

The new female prison may be considered as finished, subject to certain alterations, which are indispensable. Some improvements have taken place since the last Report, which have, in some degree, obviated the defects therein detailed; the staircase leading from the dining-room to the laundry having been cased up, and a ventilating flue having been constructed so as to carry off the exhalations, which would otherwise have ascended, and a plan having been adopted for delivering provisions to the females from the kitchen, without contact or communication between the sexes. Further, the heating apparatus is now found to act satisfactorily, and to produce a due and even temperature. On the other hand, there are many matters which imperatively require amelioration. The lift for raising provisions for the females is so imperfect as to be virtually inoperative. The laundry, which is now used as a kitchen, (the flues of the latter being *utterly unavailable*), is without proper provision for disposing of the steam, which renders the room unfit for occupation, and is thrown in its escape against the wall of the chapel, thereby producing dampness. It further requires to be divided into compartments, in order to prevent conversation during the hours of labour. The chapel is singularly ill contrived for supervision, those occupying the back seats being wholly withdrawn from observation. It will be necessary, therefore, to erect seats for the officers of both sexes, to be raised to such an elevation as will enable them to command a view of every prisoner. The cells on the lower tiers, referred to before, amounting to thirteen in number, are still very deficient in the primary requisites of lighting and ventilation. It is proposed to obviate partially these defects by the introduction of windows glazed with larger panes, and by whitewashing the

* 28 cells containing each 414 cubic feet, and 28 others containing 405 cubic feet in the male prison.

opposite wall; but from the position it would be impossible to obtain a free current of air. I should, therefore, feel it my duty to withhold the prescribed certificate unless upon the undertaking that, during the winter months, the gas should be turned on at an early hour, and that no prisoners should be subjected to confinement in this range, except for *very short terms*, and under a special guarantee on the part of the Medical Officer, as to the fitness of each individual to be placed in such a locality.

I have further to remark, that the proportion of water-closets to the total aggregate of cells, viz., 4 to 39, is far too small, and that the lavatories are so arranged as to be almost useless. The removal of the doors and the breaking out a window at the rere would, in some degree, modify this inconvenience.

There is but one bath in this department.

There is a quarter allocated to female mistress debtors (of whom few or none are now to be found in the prison), which the Medical Officer is of opinion it would be desirable to appropriate to the hospital nurse, as he proposes to treat the great majority of the sick in the cells, thus leaving the female hospital almost entirely at the disposal of the authorities; for in that event it would only be used for cases of an infectious or contagious character. The general exercising yard is so circumscribed that, should this suggestion be carried out, the yard which at present is reserved for the mistress debtors, might be thrown into it, and thus create a space more conducive to health and to active movement.

The females at the period of my inspection occupied the two upper tiers of cells, which are airy and commodious, and were placed in almost complete "separation," awaiting the preparation and subsequent approval of the requisite bye-laws for maintaining it in its integrity. The males are classified according to the Prisons Act, and sleep singly, but take their meals in the day-rooms, a very objectionable practice, which ought to be discontinued. I repeat the observations which I offered in my last Report, in which my colleague concurs, as to the great facilities which this gaol affords for extending, at a comparatively trifling expense, to the prisoners of this sex the benefits which have been accorded, with commendable liberality, to those of the other.

A prisoner (subsequently retaken) having escaped over the boundary wall, where it is low and insecure, the matter was investigated by the Board, who were of opinion that no blame was ascribable to any officer, but directed that, for the future, a turnkey should be stationed in the watch-box on Sundays, until the prisoners should be locked up for the evening.

The regular lock-up is attended by the Deputy-Governor and a turnkey patrols at night. A tell-tale clock has been provided, but is imperfect. The punishments since the first of January amounted to but twelve, and were inflicted by the Governor; the offences, all of a trifling character, being chiefly committed by females, and many of them repeated by the same individuals.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	25	6	Dark Cells,	1	11
Other Punishments,	15	15			
Total,	40	21			

Males, dark cell; females, light cell.

Employment.

Punitive labour is carried out solely by the tread-wheel for males; industrial labour for both sexes; thus allocated:—

Males.—Weaving, shoemaking, bone-pulverizing, carpentering, painting, clog-making, smith-work, stone-breaking, tailoring, last-making, and labouring. Females.—Spinning, carding, sewing, sprigging, knitting, and washing.

There are separate compartments for stone and bone breaking, and workshops for tailoring and shoemaking, carpentry and smith-work.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol in 1855, £35 5s.; 1856, £50 13s. 8d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tyrone
Gaol.

Schooling.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	455	-
Average number attending daily, 1856,	44	-

The schoolmaster, aided by five of the turnkeys in their respective wards, teaches the males for two hours, and he also instructs the females in the presence of a matron for one hour daily.

I left in the hands of the Local Inspector a form of Registry of Progress, which has been found to be a very clear and simple measure of the advancement of the pupil, and of the assiduity of the master, and which contains a column for the observations of the Chaplains and other superior officers. At present, although the Chaplains inspect the schools, their comments must be looked for in the General Officers' Visiting Book, or in their several journals.

Dietary.

Males.—Breakfast—1 pint buttermilk, 8 oz. oatmeal. Dinner—1 pint new milk, 14 oz. bread, or 4 lb. potatoes.

Females.—Breakfast—1 pint buttermilk, 7 oz. oatmeal. Dinner— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk, 12 oz. bread, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potatoes. Oatmeal gruel in lieu of new milk every Tuesday and Thursday.

Under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. bread. So few being of this class, when any, they are placed on 2nd class diet.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s.; rice, per lb., 3d.; potatoes, per stone, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; meat, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 19s.; turf, per box, 8d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; candles, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per lb., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

It will be perceived that the substitution of gruel for milk, in accordance with the dietary table approved and ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, has, at length, been adopted here, without any disadvantageous sanitary results.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are inspected by the Chaplains, but a book, exclusively set apart for this object, is much needed, in which their comments, however brief, upon each article of consumption, should be entered.

Net cost of dietary, per day, on day of inspection and on same day in the three previous years:—1854, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{6}$ d.; 1855, 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{6}$ d.; 1856, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{6}$ d.; 1857, 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{6}$ d.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are kept with laudable accuracy, and the omission (which was noticed in a former Report) of the age and religion of drunkards has been repaired. I left for the consideration of the Board several valuable forms which it is the intention of the Inspectors-General to submit for approval to the executive, subject, of course, to suggestions of improvement and addition. These forms embrace several matters of importance as to education, employment, medical diet, and official attendance, and when uniformly put into operation, will present a complete record of the condition of each prison.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, 1854, £2,146 17s.; 1855, £2,284 8s. 9d.; 1856, £2,914.

Officers and Salaries.

G. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	£130	Adw. Hamilton, Turnkey, Weaver,	£28
Rev. Bartholomew M. A. Thompson,		Samuel Mullan, Gate Turnkey,	23
Protestant Chaplain,	30	John Bleakley, Hospital do.,	23
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian do.	30	Alex. M'Elroy, Shoemaker, do.,	18
Rev. M. O'Kane, R. C. Chaplain,	30	William Ellis, Tailor, do.,	18
Henry Thompson, esq., Surgeon,	—	Rowland Barton, Carpenter, do.,	18
Francis Trenor, esq., Apothecary,	20	Robt. M'Connell, Carpenter, do.,	18
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	200	William Hobbe, Schoolmaster,	22
William M'Clelland, Deputy		Maria Stubbs, Matron,	25
Governor and Clerk,	45	Margaret Kidney, Nurse,	17
Knox Ashfield, Turnkey,	28	Margaret M'Grew, do.,	17

The extern officers receive their salaries at the assizes, and the subordinate intern officers quarterly, together with a cash allowance in lieu of rations. The

turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms, and their pay is progressive according to their period of service; five of their number are capable of giving instruction in trades, viz., two carpenters, a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker. The surgeon's salary is included in one presentment for the gaol and the county infirmary. The salary of the Deputy-Governor, upon whom new and onerous duties have been cast by recent legislation, and who is a zealous and painstaking officer, is very low, and I would, therefore, venture to appeal to the local authorities in his behalf.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Tyrone Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . 150	Bed-ticks, . . 108	Trowsers, . 132
Pairs Sheets, . 120	Shirts, . . 127	Caps, . 40
Rugs, . . 147	Jackets, . . 151	Pairs Shoes, . 44
Hammocks or Cots, 54		

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	128	42
Surgeon, &c.,	90	45
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	126	41
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	136	43
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	109	14

I would beg to direct the notice of the Board to the amount of attendances on the part of the extern officers which are required by the Prisons Act. One of the forms to which I have referred above marks the duration of each visit, and it would be found a convenient arrangement, if the number of such visits were totted up monthly, and examined by the Board at their meeting.

Escapes.—Henry M'Closkey, 24 years of age, escaped 15th February, 1857; convicted of larceny; confined separate at night, with others in day time, and was retaken.

	M.	F.
Number sentenced to solitary confinement during the year 1856,	3	4
Whipping,	5	—

Hospitals.

There is an hospital for each sex, but neither are furnished with baths or water-closets within the buildings. Hereafter, however, the female cases will be treated chiefly in the cells. There were but three sick, two males and one female, and the general health of the prison has been satisfactory. It will be seen that the forms, already mentioned, include daily reports for intern and extern patients.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	114	61	45
Number of Days in hospital, .	2,962	1,329	1,485
Deaths,	—	1	1
Cost of Medicine,	£5 1s. 11d.	£3 15s. 6d.	£5 17s. 8d.

Board of Superintendence.

Francis J. Gervais, esq., J.P.	James Anderson, esq., J.P.	Charles Eccles, esq., J.P.
Samuel Vesey, esq., J.P.	Wm. F. Black, esq., J.P.	Robert Wray, esq., J.P.
Charles Scott, esq., J.P.	T. W. D. Humphrey, esq.	Robert Evans, esq., J.P.
Captain Ellis, esq., J.P.	Geo. T. Spillan, esq., J.P.	A. McKenzie Lyle, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly and is regular in its attendance. All bills are discharged at each meeting by cheques, payable to the respective creditors, and signed by three members and the Local Inspector.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Dungannon.—One male and one female in custody at my inspection; 125 in the previous quarter. The building was about to be whitewashed, the walls to be pointed, and the woodwork to be painted. The chimney of the keeper's kitchen requires amendment; the sewers generally effective, but one on the female side was stopped—it was, however, intended to clear it forthwith; water abundant; the supply of bedding and sheets sufficient. Registry and committals now correct; petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Dietary, 4½d. for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £60.

Dungan-
non.

NORTH DISTRICT. *Strabane*—No prisoners in custody; 57 in the previous quarter, of whom 22 were drunkards. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 5½d. for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £30. House fairly clean, but some of the cells are dark and damp. Bedding, &c. is somewhat deficient, but about to be fully supplied forthwith; water good; the sewerage imperfect; the cesspools, however, are clearable from the outside. *There is but one yard and one privy for both sexes.*

County of Tyrone.
Bridewells.
Strabane.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED THE 23RD OF MAY, 1857.

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,	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	3	17	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	9	1	10	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	15	16	—	3	3
Drunkards,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	40	22	62	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	2	—	3	—
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	—	—	—	2	—	2
„ Other offences,	—	—	2	—	1	—
Workhouse offenders,	—	—	2	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	1	1	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	—	—	—	—	1	—

Committals and Re-committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals,	464	276
Average daily number,	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highest at any one time,	45	45
Lowest ditto,	29	22
Average daily number in hospital,	0·8	1·34
Re-committals—Once,	16	13
Twice,	7	14
Thrice,	2	7
Four times and more,	2	18
Total,	27	52

	M.	F.
Committals,	201	18
Average daily number,	36·47	26·43
Highest at any one time,	52	27
Lowest ditto,	30	21
Average daily number in hospital,	1·0	2·0
Re-committals—Once,	2	1
Twice,	1	6
Thrice,	2	6
Four times and more,	2	8
Total,	7	21

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Westmeath.
Gaol.

A gradual and steady decrease is observable here, if we compare the aggregate of prisoners in custody on the day of inspection with the similar records on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, the numbers standing thus.

May 18, 1854,	108	May 18, 1856,	69
Do., 1855,	74	Do., 1857,	62

Further, if we examine the daily averages for the subjoined years, we shall find evidence of a considerable decline in the males—the total being for 1854, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1855, 46; 1856, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1857, from the 1st of January to the period of inspection, 36·47.

On the other hand, the females do not present the same normal reduction, their amount having been in 1854, 39; in 1855, 24; in 1856, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; and for the expired term of the current year, 26·40.

Their re-committals also contrast unfavourably with those of the males, but these results are attributable partly to the imperfect accommodation assigned to prisoners of this sex, and in a greater degree to the operation of the Towns Improvement Act; the same individuals, chiefly prostitutes, constantly returning to the gaol.

Juvenile offenders are much diminished, and I am happy to add that there were neither lunatics nor convicts (*i.e.*, under sentence of transportation or penal servitude) at the time of my visit, two classes which, I trust, hereafter will never be allowed to remain within the walls of an ordinary prison.

	M.	F.
Number sentenced during the year to whipping,	8	—

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Workshops,	7	—
Day Rooms,	9	2	Worksheds,	6	—
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Kitchens,	1	—
Single Cells not less in size than 9 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft., 80	14	—	Bakery,	1	—
Cells to contain three persons, 10	—	—	Store Rooms,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	—	6	Laundries,	—	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	—	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
Chapels,	1	—	Reception Room,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	2
			Tread-wheels,	1	—
			Crank Mill,	1	—

I found the building throughout clean, free from damp, well ventilated, secure, and amply supplied with water. The sewerage also is highly effective, and there are baths, and tubs for ablution. The bedding, blankets, and sheets, and the prison clothing were sufficient in quantity, and in sound condition.

On the female side there are eleven cells, adapted in all respects to the maintenance of the "separate system," which is strictly carried out to this extent, with great advantage to moral discipline, and without any injury to the bodily or mental health of those subjected to it. But this amount of accommodation is obviously inadequate, the remainder being congregated in almost constant association, sleeping together in dormitories, and taking their meals in their day

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Westmeath.
Gaol.

rooms. It would therefore be most desirable to increase the female quarter by annexing the adjoining male marshalsea, which would probably be found to embrace the whole number. This benefit could be realized at a comparatively small outlay, and the unaltered apartments of the old building could be turned to account as store-rooms (which are much needed), or for the reception of female debtors.

The adoption of such a plan, and the division of the laundry by means of partitions, would render this section of the prison complete in all the arrangements required for "separation."

On the other hand, although laudable care is taken to preserve the classification of the males, as prescribed by the Prisons Act, and although they sleep and take their meals in single cells, and are placed in separate compartments while employed in stone-breaking, the opportunities of undue intercourse necessarily exist; and I would, therefore, again venture to urge upon the local authorities the policy of beginning the extension of "separation" to prisoners of this sex, by fitting up the quarter No. 9, hitherto set apart for condemned criminals, a class, happily, now nearly extinct. By dividing the day rooms and the larger cells, and by taking in from the adjoining sections two cells of greater capacity, which are eminently suited for weaving, and the handicrafts requiring space, or for the occupation of inmates not in robust health, fourteen cells could be obtained, without any interruption to the ordinary administration of the establishment.

The Governor attends the lock-up at night; a patrol of two turnkeys, in rotation, is kept up, whose vigilance and regularity are about to be tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. | *From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	30	18	Dark Cells,	11	5

The above punishments were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

Employment.

<i>Punitive Labour.</i>			<i>Industrial Labour.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stone-breaking, shot drill, and prison duties,	27	—	Weaving and winding, tailoring, shoe making, tin work,	7	—
Washing and prison duties,	—	8	Knitting, sewing, carding, and spinning,	—	10

The above schedule indicates the amount of employment on the day of inspection. The clothing and bedding, except blankets, are manufactured and made up in the prison, and the corn-mill when in action, affords the means of occupying a considerable number of hands.

The total of net profit from articles disposed of outside the gaol, 1855, £84 5s. 9d.; 1856, £78 12s. 7d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, 136	Rugs, 130	Trousers, 56
Pairs Sheets, . 144	Bed-ticks, 140	Caps, 60
Hammock, or	Shirts, 96	Pairs Shoes, 74
Cots, 128	Jackets, 59	

Instruction is given to the males for two hours daily by a trained schoolmaster who had been lately appointed, and for the same period to the females by the matron. It would be preferable that the master should receive a small increase of salary, and teach both sexes, the matron being present in the female school. The registry is that of the National Board, but I left in the hands of the Governors a form which exhibits with more clearness and simplicity the actual progress of each pupil, from a wholly illiterate condition, and contains a column for the observations of the chaplains, an examination by whom at irregular and unexpected periods is very conducive to the activity of both teachers and pupils.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, from 1st January to day of inspection,	14	7
Average number attending daily,	3	2

Dietary.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Westmeath.
Gaol.

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 2 days each week, and those sentenced to one month and under on every day for dinner.

Juveniles under 15 years get the dietary prescribed by law.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; potatoes, per stone, 5d.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per stone, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; coals, Whitehaven, per ton, 21s.; turf, per 100 boxes, 85s.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per stone, 4s.

Net cost of dietary on day of inspection and on corresponding day in three previous years—1854, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 1855, 3d.; 1856, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There were no complaints of the diet, and the bread and meal which I tasted were of excellent quality. The inspection of provisions is maintained with general regularity, but there were some omissions.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts evince care. The chaplains are required by the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act to keep journals, and to produce them to the Board; and the Local Inspector is also, by implication, bound to do so, in order to fulfil the duties prescribed in the 30th section of the same Act. I placed in the hands of the Governor several forms for the consideration of the Board, which supply some very useful records of education, finance, discipline, &c. I beg to suggest that attendances of the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries—1854, £1,463 13s.; 1855, £1,337 16s. 11d.; 1856, £1,578 4s. 10d.; including £256 for repairs and alterations of female prison.

Officers and Salaries.

Rd. W. Reynell, Local Inspector, —	John Harper, Turnkey and Carpenter, £30
Rev. John Hopkins, P. Chaplain, £ 30	William Briggs, Turnkey, . 30
Rev. A. Gibson, P. D. Chaplain, 30	Henry Briggs, Do., . 30
Rev. Thos. Nulty, R. C. Chaplain, 30	Robert Howe, Do., . 30
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon to	John Cain, Do., . 30
Co. Infirmary and Gaol, receives	Peter Kelly, Do., and Miller, 30
no salary for Gaol, . —	Edward Dowdall, Do., and Baker, 25
William Middleton, Apothecary, 35	William Speight, Schoolmaster, . 8
James Tyrrell, Governor, . 150	Mary Harper, Assistant Matron, .
Rd. Deverell, Deputy Governor, 60	£14 5s. 6d.
Jane Fielding, Matron, . 30	Mary Coakely, Nurse, £14 5s. 6d.
Wm. Trydell, Turnkey and Shoemaker, . 30	

Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter, a shoemaker, a miller, and baker. The salaries of the two latter has recently been raised; they are paid monthly, and receive arms and uniforms, but no gaol allowances. The Governor reported to me his entire satisfaction with the general conduct of all the subordinate officers.

Visit of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	80	31
Surgeon, &c.,	159	60
Protestant Chaplain,	109	51
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	182	70
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	165	51

Hospitals.—There are hospitals for each sex containing baths and water-closets.

The prison was healthy, and free from epidemic disease, and there were but four patients, one male and three females, under treatment, whose cases do not require comment.

		1854.	1855.	1856.
NORTH DISTRICT.	Number in hospital,	22	38	35
	Number of days,	308	456	685
County of Westmeath.	Deaths,	3	—	1
Gaol.	Cost of Medicines,	£2 12s. 6d.	£4 19s. 10d.	£2 16s. 2d.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Richd. Levinge, bart.	Henry Murray, esq.	John Swift, esq.
Sir Percy Nugent, bart.	George A. Boyd, esq.	Chas. W. Levinge, esq.
Hugh M. Tuite, esq.	Robert Smyth, esq.	Thomas J. Smith, esq.
John C. Lyons, esq.	Wm. Fetherston H., esq.	John De Blaquiére, esq.

The Board is summoned monthly, and attends, with rare exceptions, for purposes of general administration; but with the exception, as above stated, of the salaries of the intern officers, and the smaller items of expenditure, the audit and discharge of all bills, contracts, &c., are reserved for the assizes.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Moate.

Moate.—No prisoners at the time of my inspection, 53 in the previous quarter. The house clean and orderly, and adequately furnished with bedding, blankets, and sheets; some new bed-ticks had been ordered. The pump recently erected, and the sewers which are clearable from the outside are effective. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary per day for both sexes, 3½d. Salary of keeper, £35. The magistrates and county Local Inspector visit.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 28TH OF MAY, 1857.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	2	2	—	1	1
„ Imprisonment,	9	3	12	—	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	21	6	27	—	3	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	1	—	4	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Summary convictions,	—	—	1	—	—	—

Committals and Re-Committals.

Committals in 1855—males, 472; females, 177.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1856.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals:		Committals:		Committals:	
Debtors, .	4 -	Debtors, .	2 -	Debtors, .	- -
Criminals, .	185 120	Criminals, .	55 35	Criminals, .	85 68
Vagrants, .	41 15	Vagrants, .	5 4	Vagrants, .	15 10
Drunkards, .	97 13	Drunkards, .	45 4	Drunkards, .	46 4
Total, .	327 148	Total, .	107 43	Total, .	146 82

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection in 1857.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once, .		Re-committals—Once, .	
Twice, .	3 -	Twice, .	1 -
Thrice, .	2 -	Thrice, .	- -
Four times and more, .	1 -	Four times and more, .	1 2
Total, .	20 4	Total, .	5 3
Average daily number, .	17 $\frac{22}{100}$ 15 $\frac{15}{100}$	Average daily number, .	25 $\frac{3}{100}$ 11 $\frac{1}{100}$
Highest at any one time, .	31 27	Highest at any one time, .	30 16
Lowest ditto, .	14 10	Lowest ditto, .	18 6
Average daily number in hospital, .	5 $\frac{8}{100}$ 1 $\frac{22}{100}$	Average daily number in hospital, .	- 3 $\frac{28}{100}$

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

May 28, 1854, .	50	May 28th, 1856, .	40
„ 1855, .	40	„ 1857, .	27

The great reduction in crime, indicated under all the above headings, is very gratifying; and it is to be especially noted that female offenders have diminished in a most remarkable manner, the committals of this sex in 1856 being very much fewer than in the previous year, whilst those for the first four months of 1857 are little more than *half the number* in the same period of 1856. In the daily averages the decrease is also very considerable, and a reference to the “State” shows that there were only six of this sex in custody on the day of inspection, of whom two were under sentence of penal servitude, and as such, by right, belonging to Government prisons. In the re-committals also, a great improvement has taken place, particularly amongst females, there having been only four re-committals of this sex in the whole of 1856; and I would therefore direct attention to the manifest success which the establishment of the separate system has had in this gaol as a deterrent, and doubtless also as a reformatory agent. As to the nature of crime, it is observable that serious offences and vagrancy have much decreased, but that no diminution has taken place in drunkenness. Of the males in custody two were under thirteen years of age, and five between sixteen and twenty years. None of the females were under twenty years. One male was sentenced to solitary confinement, and five juveniles to whipping in 1856.

Accommodation.

M.	F.	M.	F.
Wards, .	4 1	Chapels, .	1 -
Yards, .	9 5	Workshops, .	3 -
Day Rooms, .	10 2	Kitchens, .	1 -
Solitary Cells, .	3 -	Store Rooms, .	3 1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft., .	- 22	Laundries, .	- 1
Single Cells of smaller size, .	47 19	Drying Rooms, .	- 1
Sleeping Rooms, .	13 -	Lavatories, .	8 4
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	6 -	Baths, .	4 1
Hospital Rooms, .	2 2	Pumps and Wells, .	2 -
		Tread-wheels, .	1 -

The building was throughout in good repair, clean, is lighted with gas, and well ventilated, the windows of the cells of the new female prison having been

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doubled in size and made to open wide since my last visit; the heating apparatus and bells of this prison were also in good order. The sewerage is very effective, and an abundant supply of water is raised by the tread-wheel, (which was being repaired,) and distributed to all parts of the prison. There is a sufficient number of lavatories and baths, and soap and towels are furnished in each yard; but all are not washed on admission, nor does the Surgeon appear to examine all prisoners at, or on his first visit after, their committal—an omission which might lead to disastrous consequences in the case of the prevalence of any epidemic in the county. The beds, bedding, and blankets were sufficient, but sheets, in compliance with sec. xii. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, have not yet been furnished to every bed, although there was in store a sufficient number of sheets ready for immediate issue. There is a good kitchen, and sufficient laundry and drying room, the former, as well as the tread-wheel, being fitted with partitions. In conclusion, with reference to the accommodation, I would point to the beneficial effects of the establishment of the separate system amongst females, as a strong incentive to its introduction amongst males; and although the male cells are not of the size prescribed for separation, yet a portion of them might be considered sufficiently large for occupation by juveniles, and by throwing two cells into one, or subdividing the day rooms, a sufficient number of separate cells for adults might be provided at a comparatively small expense, and the whole prison be put under that system which experience has proved to be so effective, both as a deterrent and as a bar to the moral contamination inevitably resulting from the association of prisoners of different ages and degrees of criminality. The males are classified according to the Prisons Act, and sleep and take their meals in single cells; they are also separated at the tread-wheel by partitions, but are at other times in association. The fifteen cells, fully fitted for separation, are nearly always sufficient to accommodate the whole of the females, who are therein subjected to the separate system in its integrity.

The lock-up is attended every night by the Governor or his deputy. There is no patrol, but the prison is inspected every night at ten o'clock. The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. There had only been one punishment for prison offence, two days in the solitary cell, by order of the Governor, since March, 1856. The maintenance of the strict discipline which here exists, with so little punishment, is very creditable.

Employment.—The subjoined return of the employment of the prisoners on the day of inspection may be taken as a reliable representation of their usual occupation. Considering the paucity of hands, the amount of work executed is very satisfactory:—

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shot Drill and Cleaning Prison,	9	Washing,	1
Cooks,	2	Sick,	3
Prison duties,	1	Sewing,	2
Lunatic,	1		
Mat-making,	3		
Brush-making,	3		
Weaving,	2		

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was in 1855—£24 10s. 9d.; and in 1856, £21 4s. 8d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	161	Bed-ticks,	119	Trowsers,	126
Pairs Sheets,	73	Shirts,	87	Caps,	112
Hammocks or Cots,	16	Jackets,	90	Pairs Shoes,	130

I repeat, with regret, what has frequently been made the subject of notice in former reports, that no provision is made for schooling prisoners of either sex, and that this is the only county gaol in Ireland where this defect exists.

It is true that very few juveniles are committed to this prison; but still it is much to be regretted that, when any of this class are received, there should be no provision whatever for that which of all things is most necessary to youth, educational instruction. It is, therefore, very desirable that there should be one

turnkey competent to instruct, an arrangement which would, at no additional expense, remedy this glaring defect.

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Dietary.

First Class—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—None.

Second Class—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. Supper—None.

Third Class—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

All prisoners get gruel, two days each week, for dinner in place of milk; and all prisoners whose sentence does not exceed one month get gruel daily for dinner only.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 20s.; turf, per 20 cubic feet, 2s. 2d.; soap, per stone, 4s.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1854, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.; 1856, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There was no complaint of the provisions. I was, however, of opinion that the milk was thin and poor. The chaplains regularly inspect the provisions, but do not record their opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected. It is desirable that a book should be kept exclusively for the entry of these inspections; at present such entries are made in the general visiting book.

Books and Accounts.—The various registries, books, and accounts, are kept with very praiseworthy care and accuracy. The chaplains are required by section xi. of the Amended Prisons' Act, to keep journals, which are to be kept in the gaol and submitted to the Board at each meeting. It is also desirable that books, showing the *daily employment of prisoners*, the orders for *extra diet*, the *duration of the visits of extern officers*, and the names of *visitors to prisoners*, should be established; and I would recommend to the notice of the Board a copy of forms of books for these purposes, which I left with the Local Inspector.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £1,271 13s. 6d.; in 1855, £1,144 5s. 6d.; and in 1856, £1,162 5s. 4d.

Officers and Salaries.

A. Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector, £60	Edward Croghan, Deputy Governor, £50
T. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon, —	Robert Innsted, Turnkey, 30
Rev. F. F. J. Trench, Chaplain, 30	William Jones, Turnkey, Weaver, 30
Rev. J. Farrell, R. C. Chaplain, 30	William Coleman, Turnkey, 30
Richard Wilson, esq., Governor, 150	Thomas Walsh, Turnkey, 18
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron, 50	Richard Walsh, Turnkey, 18
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron, 15	Elizabeth Twamly, Nurse, £10 8s.

The Surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the county infirmary and gaol.

All the intern officers are paid monthly, and receive rations, coals, and candles. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, and fire-arms. One only is a handicraftsman, a weaver. The extern officers are paid at each assizes.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	110	48
Surgeon, &c.,	63	39
Protestant Chaplain,	150	58
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	129	65

I am compelled to call attention to the paucity of the visits of the Surgeon. Sec. lxxii. of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, directs that the Surgeon shall visit the prison to which he is appointed *twice, at least*, in every week.

Hospitals.—There is sufficient and distinct accommodation for the sick of both sexes. The hospitals were clean, and are furnished with baths and water-closets, one of which latter, however, the hospital nurse had occupied as a cupboard for her own use. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic disease.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	27	41	23
Number of days in hospital,	434	542	545
Deaths,	1	—	2
Cost of Medicine,	£21 4s. 9d.	£18 19s. 6d.	£16 17s. 9d.

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Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.
Jn. Alexander, esq., M.P.
Horace Rochfort, esq.
Wm. Fishbourne, esq.

Board of Superintendence.

Philip J. Newton, esq.
Henry Waters, esq.
William Duckett, esq.
James H. Eustace, esq.

Darby H. Cooper, esq.
Robert C. Browne, esq.
Samuel Elliott, esq.
William F. Burton, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all bills, contracts, and salaries, except those of the extern officers, the payments being made by cheques issued to the Governor for distribution, the accounts having been previously certified by the Local Inspector.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of
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COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED ON THE 23RD OF
MARCH, 1857.

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,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	3	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	15	11	26	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	—	10	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	6	2	8	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	5	4	9	—	—	—
Vagrants,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	3	4	—	1	1
Gross Totals,	48	24	72	2	2	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	1	—	6	—
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Summary convictions—Vagrants, . .	—	—	1	—	3	—
„ Other offences,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Thrice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	—	1

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

March 23, 1854,	151	March 23, 1856,	80
„ 1855,	93	„ 1857,	72

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

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1855.

				M.	F.					M.	F.					M.	F.														
Committals, .		438	251	Re-committals, .		98	93	Daily average, .		65	51																				
<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.</i>																<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.</i>															
				M.	F.					M.	F.					M.	F.														
Criminals,				222	141	Criminals,				68	40																				
Vagrants,				9	18	Vagrants,				7	4																				
Drunkards,				15	15	Drunkards,				5	2																				
Debtors,				9	—	Debtors,				3	—																				
Total,				255	174	Total,				83	46																				
Average daily number, .				48	40	Average daily number, .				33	30																				
Highest at any one time, .				71	52	Highest at any one time, .				48	31																				
Lowest ditto,				20	30	Lowest ditto,				33	20																				
Average daily number in Hospital,				1	1	Average daily number in Hospital,				1	1																				
Re-committals—Once, .				29	22	Re-committals—Once, .				7	6																				
Twice,				15	14	Twice,				7	3																				
Thrice,				11	9	Thrice,				2	4																				
Four times and more, .				16	18	Four times and more, .				5	5																				
Total,				71	63	Total,				21	18																				

Under all the above headings, and especially in the daily averages for the last three years, a very large and gratifying reduction in the amount of crime is indicated. This fact is the more striking, when it is considered that there were, on the 21st of June, 1850, no less than 711 prisoners in custody; and that the highest number in confinement, at any one time in 1856 only amounted to 123. Moreover, in the nature of crime great improvement is observable, serious offences having become very rare, drunkenness and vagrancy having much decreased, and the majority of the committals having of late been for petty larcenies and trifling misdemeanors. It is also to be remarked that nine of those in custody on the day of inspection were committed for breaches of the revenue laws, and four were dangerous lunatics. During 1856, six males and three females were sentenced to solitary confinement.

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, .	84	31	Lavatories,	2	—
Sleeping Rooms,	9	—	Baths,	2	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	—	Reception Rooms,	1	—
Workshops,	3	—	Pumps and Wells,	9	2
Worksheds,	4	—	Tread-wheels,	1	—
			Drying Room,	—	1

The gaol was throughout in its usual condition of good repair, cleanliness, and order. The building is dry, very well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with good water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewers are effective, and flushed every day; and the gaol was thoroughly secure, and the locks in excellent order. The bedding, blankets, and sheets were sufficient in quantity and quality, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

The accommodation is more than sufficient for existing requirements; and one range of the male prison, containing nineteen cells, has been permanently allocated to the females. In this range, and the corresponding one on the opposite side, there are two water-closets and a lavatory on each floor, and the cells are

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heated with hot-water pipes. Indeed this part of the prison is in every way fitted for the carrying out of the separate system in its integrity, with the exception of the absence of bells in the cells. Moreover, all the cells of this gaol are of a sufficient size, and in other respects fit for separation; and it is therefore to be hoped that the local authorities may ere long recognize the expediency of adapting the entire prison to that system, which has been found so effectual as a deterrent, and a bar to the moral contamination necessarily consequent upon the association of prisoners of different ages and degrees of criminality; and it appears to me that this great improvement might here be effected at a comparatively trifling expense. There are good stores, and the bakery and kitchen are sufficient. The privy adjoining the kitchen, which was offensive, has been closed. It is very desirable that the laundry, tread-wheel, and stone-breaking sheds should be partitioned, so as to prevent the prisoners from communicating during the hours of labour. There are baths, in which all are washed on admission; and stone troughs, with soap and towels, are placed in every yard for the daily ablution of the prisoners.

The males are only in three classes, exclusive of debtors, viz., felons, misdemeanants, and untried—a more extended classification, and the separation of juveniles from adults, having been, to my great regret, abandoned, in consequence of the number of officers having been so much reduced.

The females are all subjected to approximative separation; all their employments, except washing, being carried on in their cells. They are, however, congregated at school, and to receive their rations.

All of both sexes sleep and take their meals in single cells.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline is strictly but considerably maintained.

The lock-up is always attended by the Governor or his deputy, and the watchman patrols all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test the regularity of his circuits. Clocks of this description are not expensive, and have been found very effective checks upon the patrols.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Dark Cells,	—	Dark Cells,	—
Other Punishments,	5 9	Other Punishments,	—

The paucity of the punishments, taken in conjunction with the strict maintenance of discipline, is very creditable to the Governor.

Employment on the day of inspection.

Punitive Labour.	
MALES.	FEMALES.
26 at Tread-wheel.	None.
Industrial Labour.	
MALES.	FEMALES.
6 Breaking Flax.	8 Breaking Flax.
5 Weaving.	9 Spinning.
1 Shoemaking.	2 Knitting.
1 Tailoring.	1 Sewing.

The Baking is also done by the prisoners.

The above return may be taken as a reliable representation of the general employment of the prisoners throughout the year. The manufactures, which are carried on in a commodious workroom, have been nearly discontinued, owing to the want of hands and shortness of sentences. Shot-drill has not of late been carried on. In fact, the number of prisoners is now barely sufficient for pumping water and other prison duties.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1855, £43 6s. 11d.; and in 1856, £9 13s. 9d.

Stock.

Pairs Blankets,	300	Bed-ticks,	52	Trowsers,	180
Pairs Sheets,	366	Shirts,	400	Caps,	164
Rugs,	230	Jackets,	50	Pairs Shoes,	50
Hammocks or Cots,	320				

Schools.

School Hours.—Males—From 10 to 3 o'clock; Females—From 1 to 2 o'clock.

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Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is given to the males by a competent schoolmaster, and to the females by the matron, daily, at the above-mentioned hours. The substitution of copy-books for slates, for those pupils who have made some progress in writing, would be an improvement. The National Board Registry of Progress, and also another of simpler form, are kept. The Chaplains occasionally visit the school; but it is desirable that they should from time to time examine the pupils, with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the Registry, and that they should record the performance of this duty in their journals.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	150	45
Average number attending daily,	25	12

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of 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 imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in gaol, $\frac{4}{5}$ d. per lb.; oatmeal, 14s. per cwt.; Indian meal, 9s. 7d. per cwt.; rice, 18s. per cwt.; potatoes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone; meat, 5d. per lb.; new milk, 1s. per pottle; salt, 4d. per stone; coals, 20s. 6d. per ton; turf, 10d. per kish; straw, 50s. per ton; candles, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; soap, 34s. per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years—1854, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, $2\frac{3}{8}$ d.; 1856, $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 1857, $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly and satisfactorily inspected by the Chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The registries, books, and accounts, are kept with neatness and accuracy. The Governor and Chaplains ought to keep journals. The latter are particularly required to do so by section xi. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. Books showing the "Duration of Officers' Visits," "Visitors to Prisoners," and "Orders for Extra Diet," are much wanted. I beg to submit to the notice of the Board a copy of Forms of Books for these and other purposes which I have placed in the hands of the Local Inspector.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £2,241 18s. 8d.; 1855, £2,073 6s. 5d.; 1856, £1,725 5s. 11d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Keane, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Patrick Considine, Second Turnkey,	40	0	0
Mr. Giles D'Arcy, Governor,	300	0	0	Cornelius Jordan, Third Turnkey, Tailor,	32	8	0
Rev. A. Tatton, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0	Patrick Power, Fourth Turnkey,	28	8	0
Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0	John Murphy, Fifth Turnkey, Shoemaker,	28	8	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physician,	54	0	0	John O'Donnell, Sixth Turnkey, Weaver,	28	8	0
Michael Greene, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0	Mary Kenny, First Female Assistant,	17	8	0
Michael Considine, Clerk and Storekeeper,	32	8	0	Georgina Palmer, Second Female Assistant,	17	8	0
Mary Palmer, Matron,	40	0	0	Bridget Lysaght, Nurse-tender,	24	0	0
Jas. Rafferty, Schoolmaster,	32	8	0	Patrick Moylan, Watchman,	22	8	0
Nicholas Lysaght, First Turnkey,	40	0	0				

All the officers are paid monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms, but receive no rations. All the intern officers get an allowance of coals and candles.

There are now only six turnkeys, and several of these were reported to me by the Governor to be very inefficient. It is impossible that the gaol can long main-

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tain its deservedly high character, unless all the members of its greatly-diminished staff are thoroughly efficient, and careful in the discharge of their duty. An instance of extreme carelessness on the part of the turnkey in charge of the stone-breaking class came under my immediate notice, he having neglected to observe the rule directing that the juveniles and adults should be kept at opposite sides of the yard.

Visits paid by Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	251	55
Surgeon, &c.,	201	43
Protestant Chaplain,	203	42
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	189	42

This return indicates great attention on the part of the Visiting Officers.

Hospitals.—There is sufficient accommodation for the sick of both sexes. The hospital was clean and orderly, and contains baths and water-closets. The sheds at the rear of this building might be removed with advantage. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	65	79	43
Number of days in hospital,	1,329	1,449	808
Deaths,	3	3	3
Cost of medicine,	£7 7s. 2d.	£8 2s.	£8 7s. 7d.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Inchiquin.	Marcus Keane, esq.	Edward Wm. Burton, esq.
Charles Mahon, esq.	George Sampson, esq.	Wainwright Crowe, esq.
John Enright, esq.	Michael Cullinan, esq.	James Mahon, esq.
William Kean, esq.	Nicholas Butler, esq.	John N. Bonynges, esq.

The Board meets monthly, and discharges all large accounts by cheques to each creditor, and small bills by a cheque to the Local Inspector, who makes the payments, and produces the receipts at the next meeting.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I beg to call attention to the illegality of the sentences at Kilrush.

Killaloe.

Killaloe.—One female in custody; twenty-seven prisoners in the last quarter, of whom five were drunkards. The building clean and orderly, but the kitchen chimney smokes badly. *No water on the premises*, and none nearer than a quarter of a mile, and that has to be carried up a steep hill. The sewerage wholly ineffective, the soil having consequently to be carried out from the privies through the house. The yards are very small, and insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but no sheets at the time of inspection. Some new buckets are required. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct; but prisoners are occasionally sentenced to seven days in this bridewell—an illegal practice. The County Local Inspector is regular in his visits. Dietary—Indian meal in stirabout, white bread, and new milk; cost per head per day, 4½d. Keeper's salary, £20.

Kilrush.

Kilrush.—No prisoners; sixty-six in the last quarter, of whom thirty-three were drunkards. The building in good repair, and very clean and orderly throughout. The sewerage effective; and good water is procured from a pump on the premises. The walls of the yards are very low, and easily scaleable from the windows. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but no sheets. Petty sessions weekly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correctly kept; but I found, with great regret, that sentences to definite terms of imprisonment in this bridewell are frequent. On the 26th of January, two males were sentenced to *fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour*, and on the 6th of April, a female, to *fourteen days' imprisonment, in Kilrush Bridewell*. It is scarcely necessary to state that such sentences are wholly illegal. The County Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Killaloe; cost per head per day, 5d. Keeper's salary, £30.

Sixmile-
bridge.

Sixmilebridge.—Two females in custody; thirteen and twenty prisoners in the last two quarters respectively; twenty-nine in the current quarter, of whom

eleven were drunkards. The building in good repair, and clean and orderly. The yards required weeding and gravelling. The sewerage is now effective, new cesspools having been constructed; and the pump was in order. Bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary —Indian meal, potatoes, and new milk; cost per head per day, 4½d. Keeper's salary, £20.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Clare.
Bridewells.

Tulla.—No prisoners; twenty-eight in the last quarter, of whom nine were drunkards. This bridewell was not as tidy or orderly as it ought to be. Repairs are required to the eave-shoots, which leak. The position of the gutter-pipe and the windows renders escapes from the yards easy. The sewerage is effective, and there is a good pump in the male yard. There were no buckets, and therefore the females must be brought into the male yard to wash. Bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Sixmilebridge; cost per head per day, 4d. Keeper's salary, £20. The keeper was absent.

N.B.—I have been informed that sheets have been furnished to the bridewells at Killaloe and Kilrush since my visit.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL—VISITED THE 3RD AND 4TH OF JULY, 1857.

County of Cork Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Crown Witnesses,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	8	3	11	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	5	3	8	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Transportation,	2	—	2	—	—	—
To Penal Servitude,	4	8	12	—	1	1
To Imprisonment,	76	20	96	9	2	11
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	10	9	19	2	1	3
In default of Bail,	1	4	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	17	10	27	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	4	1	—	1
Vagrants,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	140	61	201	12	4	16

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

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Cork
Gaol.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	—	—	16	3	20	4
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Offences,	—	—	8	2	6	3
Workhouse offenders,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	6	1	2	1
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	3	—	1	1
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	5	1	3	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	—	—	2	—	3	—

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
July 3rd, 1854,	284	160	450	July 3rd, 1856,	159	104	263
„ 1855,	187	142	329	„ 1857,	140	61	201
				Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.		
3rd of July, 1854,	.	.	.	.	15	46	
„ 1855,	.	.	.	.	15	21	
„ 1856,	.	.	.	.	6	12	
„ 1857,	.	.	.	.	4	5	

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.
1855.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	27	5
Criminals, &c.,	1064	535
	1091	540

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	23	6
Criminals,	796	467
Vagrants,	118	8
Drunkards,	35	14
	972	495

Average daily number,	145	107
Highest at any one time,	187	121
Lowest ditto,	104	94
Average daily number in Hospital,	8	7

Re-committals—Once,	95	63
Twice,	57	36
Thrice,	37	25
Four times and more,	97	71
	286	195

	M.	F.
Re-committals,	362	241
Averages—Daily average,	172	130
Highest number at any one time,	243	165
Lowest do.,	114	90

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	10	2
Criminals,	360	189
Vagrants,	56	9
Drunkards,	15	3
	441	203

Average daily number,	137	79
Highest at any one time,	186	96
Lowest ditto,	129	56
Average daily number in hospital,	7	5

Re-committals—Once,	34	20
Twice,	19	9
Thrice,	13	3
Four times and more,	24	24
	90	56

The large and progressive reduction in crime, indicated under all the above headings, is very gratifying, and the returns for the current year, up to the 3rd of July, promise a still farther decrease in the committals, and an enormous decline in the re-committals for 1857. It is remarkable that the reduction in female crime is much greater than in male, and that juveniles have decreased in a larger proportion than adults. The fall of crime is the more striking, when it is considered that the highest number in confinement at any one time in 1856 was only 308; whereas, on the 28th of June, 1850, there were 1,540 prisoners in the gaol. The decrease in the daily averages and re-committals is very satis-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

factory, as showing that the sentences were short (and offences inferentially light), and that habitual and recurrent offenders have been either deterred or reformed.

Vagrancy has much decreased, but drunkenness has rather increased.

During 1856, twenty-nine males and ten females were sentenced to solitary confinement, and twenty boys to whipping.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	12	9	Worksheds,	9	6
Yards,	13	9	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	16	9	Bakery,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Store Rooms,	4	—
Single Cells, containing 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Laundries,	—	1
Single Cells of larger size,	87	8	Drying Rooms,	—	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	74	86	Lavatories,	16	9
Cells to contain three persons,	—	—	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	—	Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	7	—	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Tread-wheels,	2	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Capstan-mill,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Crank do.,	—	—
			Other Machines for Labour,	—	2

The building was throughout in sound repair, very clean, secure, dry, well-ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel and pump, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewers are effective, and are frequently flushed. There was an ample supply of bedding, blankets, and sheets, the latter being now, in compliance with sec. xii. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, furnished to every bed. Prison dresses are regularly issued, but some of those in use were ragged and insufficient.

No change has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection.

The number of cells is sufficient for existing requirements, but only half of the male cells, and none of the female, except eight, contain the amount of cubic feet considered necessary for the carrying out of the separate system.

Thirty-four of the male cells are artificially heated, but are not furnished with any of the other requisites specified in sec. iv. of 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 44.

There are good school-rooms and workshops, but the laundry is small and inconvenient; it has, however, been fitted with partitions.

The marshalsea and reception ward are sufficient, as are also the kitchen and stores, but the chapel is defective in size and arrangement.

All prisoners are washed on admission in baths situated at the entrance gate, and are detained in the reception ward until after examination by the surgeon. There are lavatories in the corridors and yards, and soap and towels are duly supplied.

Classification is carefully attended to.

Exclusive of debtors, there are ten classes of males, and seven of females. In addition to the divisions prescribed by the Prisons Act, juvenile males are kept entirely apart from adults, and are further subdivided into three classes. Amongst females, prostitutes and re-committed offenders are separated from the others, and those who from youth and other circumstances are supposed to be comparatively innocent are carefully protected from the contamination of association with hardened criminals. In both sexes the untried are scrupulously separated from the tried.

All, except the lunatics, sick, and nurses, sleep and take their meals in single cells.

The laundry and tread-wheel are partitioned, and the day-rooms, in which much of the industrial labour is carried on, are fitted with stalls, so that great efforts are made to maintain approximative separation, but still nothing but absolute separation can prevent frequent association and communication between those of different degrees of vice and criminality, which must inevitably produce moral corruption, and not unfrequently dismiss the prisoner from the gaol more vicious than on entering it; and I, therefore, hope that, at no distant period, the example of Antrim, Louth, Kilkenny, Armagh, the Queen's County, &c., may be followed, and steps be taken to adapt the entire prison to that most

SOUTH
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—
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excellent system which has proved so successful, wherever it has been tried, undoubtedly as a deterrent, and apparently as a reformatory agent. Although the expense of adapting the whole prison to separation would be heavy, owing to the insufficiency of the size of the majority of the cells, yet, at a comparatively trifling cost, eighty-seven male cells, being of the required dimensions, might be fitted with the specified requirements, and there are also many day-rooms which, in that event, would not be wanted, and might be subdivided into cells. The efficiency of the Local Inspector and Governor, and the general good management of the prison, are additional guarantees for the success which would attend the establishment of this system.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor or Deputy Governor, and the former frequently visits the prison at uncertain hours during the night.

Three turnkeys are on duty at night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test their vigilance.

Discipline is strictly maintained.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	75	21	Dark Cells,	69	11
Other Punishments,	—	—	Other Punishments,	1	—

The punishments of males have latterly considerably increased in number, and some have been inflicted by the Board for serious offences, such as a violent assault upon the Governor. The officers of this prison, as well as of the city gaol, were of opinion that these acts of insubordination arose, in great measure, from the discontent of the prisoners at being subjected to more severe discipline, and receiving less food and fewer indulgences than the convicts at Spike Island, although the latter are naturally supposed to have committed graver crimes.

Employment.—Punitive Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Tread-mill,	18		Capstan Pump,	10	
Capstan-mill,	26		Washing,	7	
Pumps,	2		Cleaning Prison,	10	
Stone-breaking,	1		Industrial,	30	
Milling,	2		Hospital,	4	
Cleaning Prison,	30				
Industrial,	48				
Debtors,	1				
Solitary,	5				
Hospital,	12				

Industrial Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Weaving and winding,	12		Spinning,	8	
Tailoring,	3		Carding,	6	
Shoemaking,	3		Needlework and knitting,	6	
Mat-making,	3		Preparing Flax,	10	
Brush-making,	2				
Net-making,	2				
Nail-making and Tinwork,	1				
Turning,	1				
Carpenter's work,	1				
Mason's work,	1				
Preparing Flax,	13				
Baking and Cooking,	6				

The above return represents pretty faithfully the ordinary daily employment of the prisoners, except that, on the day of inspection, an unusually large number was occupied in cleaning and whitewashing the prison.

As has been remarked in previous reports, very creditable activity prevails in this department, and many are instructed in trades and handicrafts which may enable them to gain an honest livelihood, when discharged from prison.

The decrease in the number of hands has necessarily diminished the amount of work-performed.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol—1855, £24 15s. 1d.; 1856, £23 6s. 5d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . . 327	Bed-ticks, . . . 359	Trowsers, . . . 314
Pairs Sheets, . . . 346	Shirts, . . . 376	Caps, . . . 506
Rugs, . . . 275	Jackets, . . . 198	Pairs Sheets, . . . 294
Hammocks or Cots, . . . 94		

SOUTH
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Gaol.

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is given to the males and females (the latter, in the presence of the matron or her assistant), by a schoolmaster, at the undermentioned hours—

Males, one gang from ten, A.M., to 12, noon; one gang from 12, noon, to 2, P.M.
Females, from 2, P.M., to 4, P.M.

The person acting as teacher at the time of my visit had been on probation for four months, and did not appear to me well qualified for the office. The copy books were carelessly kept, and the spelling in them bad; and some boys who had attended the school for four months were scarcely able to spell words of three letters.

The National Registry of Progress is in use, but, as has often before been stated, it is not well adapted to record the progress of pupils so illiterate as the majority of those attending gaol schools.

I left with the Local Inspector a form of registry better suited to such schools which, I hope, will be adopted. The Chaplains frequently visit the schools, and examine the scholars.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	156	45
Average number attending daily, 1856,	40	11

Dietary.

All adults, for one month and under, get gruel, in lieu of milk, for dinner, and classes twice a week.

Class 1.—Males—Breakfast, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Class 2.—Females—Breakfast, 5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Class 3.—Males and females under fifteen—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint sweet milk. Dinner, 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper, 4 oz. bread.

Contracts.

Irish wheat, per sack, 34s.; foreign wheat, per sack, 36s.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian corn, per ton, £10 10s.; rice, per cwt., 14s. 9d.; sweet milk, per gallon, 2½d.; coals, per ton, 16s. 3d.; candles, per dozen pounds—moulds, 7s.,—dripts, 6s.; soap, per cwt., 30s.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three last years—

	Gaol.	Hospital.		Gaol.	Hospital.
1854,	27½d.	5½d.	1856,	21½d.	5½d.
1855,	28½d.	5d.	1857,	2½d.	7d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I found to be of good quality, and which are regularly inspected and fully reported upon by the Chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries and books are very carefully kept. The Chaplains and the Governor keep satisfactory journals, and there are good extern and intern officers' gate books, that for the former showing the duration of the visits. It is desirable that books recording more minutely the issues of "extra diet," the "daily employment of prisoners," and other particulars, should be established; and I have left with the Local Inspector a copy of forms which my colleague and I propose hereafter to submit to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, with the view of having them ordered to be kept in all gaols, and upon which we invite suggestions in the interval.

The general and special accounts are kept by the Local Inspector and Governor, and are very clear and explicit. All bills are paid monthly, those exceeding £3, by cheques to each creditor, signed by three members of the Board and the Local Inspector.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was in 1854, £4,227 4s. 6d.; 1855, £3,694 7s. 6d.; 1856, £3,465 3s. 5d.

A progressive reduction in the expenditure is shown by the above figures.

SOUTH
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Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Penrose, Local Inspector,	200	0	0	Daniel Curran, Turnkey, . .	28	12	0
W. Beamish, Medical Officer, .	74	0	0	John Linihan, Turnkey, . .	26	0	0
Rev. J. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain, . .	46	3	0	Michael Murphy, Turnkey, .	28	12	0
Rev. Patk. O'Regan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	0	Patrick Sheehan, Turnkey, .	26	0	0
Wm. C. Townsend, Apothecary,	20	0	0	James O'Hea, Turnkey, . .	26	0	0
John Joyce, Governor, . . .	200	0	0	James Daly, Turnkey, . .	26	0	0
Eliza. A. Cunningham, Matron,	50	0	0	Wm. Miller, Turnkey, and Cutler,	26	0	0
William Stevenson, Head Turnkey, Painter, &c., . .	50	0	0	Myles Dwyer, Shoemaker, Turnkey,	26	0	0
James Martin, Storekeeper, .	32	12	0	Edmd. Cudmore, Turnkey, and Baker,	54	12	0
Maurice FitzGerald, Gatekeeper,	37	10	0	Henry Dillon, Turnkey, and Miller,	46	12	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Turnkey,	40	0	0	Walter Atkin, Schoolmaster, .	40	0	0
Richard Curran, Turnkey, . .	39	0	0	Wm. Sweeney, Messenger, .	18	5	0
William Thompson, Turnkey and Weaver,	31	4	0	Cath. Noonan, Asst. Matron, .	26	0	0
Peter M'Swiney, Turnkey, . .	28	12	0	Margt. M'Swiney, Turnkey, .	21	0	0
				Mary Murphy, Turnkey, . .	18	0	0
				Mary Curran, Turnkey, . .	18	0	0
				Mary Byrne, Nurse,	20	0	0
				Anne Kelly, Nurse,	20	0	0
				Catherine Curran, Searcher, .	13	0	0

Since the last inspection, the following changes have taken place in the staff. Dr. Townshend, after having most efficiently discharged the duties of Local Inspector for many years, has resigned his office, and has been succeeded by Mr. Penrose, whose appointment has been confirmed after a satisfactory probation. One turnkey has resigned; the matron and one turnkey have been superannuated; and the schoolmaster, two turnkeys, and one assistant matron have been dismissed. All these vacancies have been filled up.

The turnkeys and assistant matrons are paid weekly, all other officers monthly. All the intern officers receive an allowance of coal and candles, and the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms.

After three years' service the turnkeys get a small graduated advance in their salaries.

In future appointments, it is very important that persons qualified to instruct in some trade or handicraft should be selected, there being very few officers of this description in the gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	175	72
Surgeon, &c.,	366	191
Protestant Chaplain,	158	81
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	295	155

The large number of visits paid by these officers is a satisfactory proof of their attention to their duties.

Hospitals.—There is a distinct hospital for each sex; both are roomy and airy, and were thoroughly clean. Neither contain baths, and that for females has no water-closets. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic.

	Number in Hospital.	No. of days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1854,	326	6,245	37 4 10	14
1855,	277	4,676	26 0 5	13
1856,	233	5,192	31 0 9	3

The decrease in the number of deaths is very remarkable.

Board of Superintendence.

The High Sheriff.	Sir G. C. Colthurst, bart.	Richard T. Rye, esq.
D. W. J. Norreys, esq.	Thomas Garde, esq.	Daniel Connor, esq.
Wallis Adams, esq.	Thomas Ware, esq.	Richard Longfield, esq.
Thomas W. Knolles, esq.	James Morrogh, esq.	William Bence Jones, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and the payment of accounts.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Bridewells.

County of
Cork.
Bridewells.

I beg to call particular attention to the following very unsatisfactory reports which I have been compelled to make upon the bridewells of this county, and especially to the miserable condition and insufficiency of those of Millstreet, Castletown Berehaven, Dunmanway, Roscarbery, Fermoy, and Mitchelstown; also, to the general want of water on the premises, the total absence of sheets, the bad condition of the blankets, and the inadequacy of the salaries of the keepers.

Charleville.—Two male and two female prisoners in custody; seventy-three prisoners in the last quarter, of whom forty-six were drunkards. The building clean and orderly, but very damp. Repairs are urgently required to the roofs of the house and of the turf-sheds, and to the front and wing doors. The chimneys smoke badly, and the keeper's privy is choked up. These defects have been noticed in previous reports. The sewerage is said to be effective, but the privies were very offensive. *No water on the premises, or near at hand.* A few new bed-ticks and blankets are required, *and sheets*, under sec. xii. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. Some buckets are also wanted. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary—Indian-meal, bread, and new milk, quantities as at gaol. Cost per head, per day, 3½d. Salary of keeper, only £15 per annum, although he receives no allowance for the conveyance of water, which is brought from a considerable distance. *Charleville.*

Mallow.—Two male prisoners; 110 in the last quarter, of whom twenty-six were drunkards. The building throughout very clean and orderly, but the roofs of the house and privies required repairs. The sewerage is not thoroughly effective, *and there is no water on the premises*; good water, however, is procurable from a spring near at hand. Bedding and blankets sufficient, *but no sheets.* The day-rooms are very small. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correctly kept, *but illegal sentences to a week's imprisonment in the bridewell* occasionally occur. This is neither a district bridewell, nor has it been certified under sec. xxvi. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. The Local Inspector is regular in his visits. Dietary as at Charleville, except that gruel is substituted for milk at dinner. Cost per head, per day, 3½d. Salary of keeper, £25. *Mallow.*

Kanturk.—Two male prisoners, juveniles; thirty-nine in the last quarter, of whom twenty-two were drunkards. Nothing has been done since my visit, in 1855, to the roof of the house, which still leaks badly. The chimneys of the keeper's apartments still smoke very much, and the coping of the outside wall requires repair. The accommodation is sufficient and convenient. Sewerage effective, *but no water on the premises.* Water, for washing, is procurable from the river near at hand, but that for drinking has to be carried from a distance of half a mile. The building throughout was very clean and orderly. *The blankets were very bad, and there were no sheets.* Some more buckets, and a barrel for rain-water are much wanted. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correctly kept, but persons are occasionally illegally sentenced to imprisonment for seven and even fourteen days in the bridewell, as at Mallow. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary and cost as at Mallow. Salary of keeper, £25. *Kanturk.*

Millstreet.—Two male prisoners; thirty-six in the last quarter, of whom thirteen were drunkards. The building throughout very clean and orderly. The blankets were tolerable, but some new bed-ticks were wanted and *sheets.* Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day, 3½d. Salary of keeper, only £15. This miserable building is utterly unfit to be used as a prison; it is in very bad repair, the roof leaks, the chimneys smoke, and the whole house is very damp; there is only one cell for males, *and but one room for females for all purposes*, which, as well as the male day-room, looks into the street, so that persons outside can easily communicate with the prisoners; the yards are very small, quite insecure, and overlooked by the surrounding houses; the locks are

SOUTH DISTRICT. bad; the sewerage is ineffective, and the privies, consequently, offensive; *there is no water on the premises*; drinking water is at a distance of a mile, and there is no allowance for fetching it; lastly, the salary of the keeper is only £15, although the price of provisions is very high in this district. Such being the condition of this bridewell, I submit that it either ought to be abolished, or an entirely new bridewell erected.

County of Cork.
Castletown Berehaven. *Castletown Berehaven.*—No prisoners; forty-one in the last quarter, of whom thirty were drunkards. The building tolerably clean, but in very bad repair; the roof leaks, the chimneys smoke, all the woodwork requires paint, the grate of the male-room is displaced, and the walls of the yards want plaster. The accommodation is wretchedly inadequate; indeed, I entertain the same opinion of this bridewell as of that at Millstreet—viz., that it is utterly unfit to be used as a prison. There is but one room for each sex for all purposes, the yards are miserably small and insecure, the sewerage is ineffective, *and there is no water on the premises*; and, in fine, the entire building is dark, damp, and insufficient. *The bed-ticks were bad, the blankets, with two exceptions, mere rags, and there were no sheets.* Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits very regularly. Dietary and cost as at Mallow. *Salary of keeper, only £15.*

Bantry. *Bantry.*—No prisoners; forty in the last quarter, of whom nine were drunkards. The building throughout very clean, and the accommodation adequate; but the roof leaks, and all the woodwork and bedsteads require paint. The sewerage is tolerably effective, *but there is no water on the premises*, or close at hand. *Some of the blankets were very thin and bad, and there were no sheets.* Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Charleville; cost per head, per day—males, 3d.; females, 2½d. *Salary of keeper, £25.*

Dunmanway. *Dunmanway.*—No prisoners; thirty-eight in the last quarter, of whom nine were drunkards. The building was throughout very clean and orderly, but the roof leaky, the walls in want of pointing and coping, and the house generally very damp. The accommodation is very inadequate, there being no cells, and the yards being small and insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls. The day-rooms also are very small, and the sleeping rooms very inconveniently placed. The sewerage effective, *but no water on the premises*, or close at hand. Some new blankets required, many of those in use being very thin and bad, *and there were no sheets.* Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct, but the latter not properly filed. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day, 3d. *Salary of the keeper only £15.* This bridewell is, in fact, very little better than those of Millstreet, and Castletown Berehaven.

Skibbereen. *Skibbereen.*—Two males and one female in custody; forty-one in the last quarter, of whom twenty were drunkards. The building throughout clean and orderly, but the leak, reported in 1855, has not been stanchd, and the house is, in consequence, very damp. The flags of the kitchen are also bad, the woodwork and bedsteads require paint, some of the doors are out of repair, and the locks out of order. Abundance of good water is supplied from a well on the premises, but it is not applied to flushing the sewers, which are, consequently, ineffective, and the privies offensive. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals on the next escort day. Registry and committals very correct, and well kept, the former defaced by carelessness of the constabulary. The Local Inspector visits very regularly. Bedding and blankets sufficient, *but no sheets.* Some new mess-tins and spoons required. Dietary—Indian meal, rice, and new milk, for breakfast; brown bread and gruel for dinner. Cost per head, per day—males, 4d.; females, 3½d. *Salary of keeper, £25.*

Roscarbery. *Roscarbery.*—No prisoners; eight in the last quarter, of whom four were drunkards. This is probably the worst bridewell in Ireland, and certainly ought to be discontinued, considering its position between Skibbereen and Clonakilty, and the small number of committals to it. The accommodation consists of one drunkard's cell for males, and one day-room, one yard, one privy, and one sleeping-room for each sex. The male day-room is merely a passage between the drunkard's cell and the sleeping-room, which are low, dark, and damp; the female rooms are miserable garrets, the yards are scarcely large enough

to turn in. There is no sewerage, the soil being carried out from the privies through the yard, *and there is no water on the premises.* In addition to these insuperable defects, the building was very much out of repair, the ceilings tumbling down, the walls opening; in fact, no one who has not visited it could believe that such a wretched hovel could be called a bridewell. The bedsteads required paint, *the bed-ticks were full of holes, some of the blankets very bad and dirty, and there were no sheets.* Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct, but the latter not properly filed. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day—males, 3½d.; females, 2¾d. Salary of keeper only £15.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Clonakilty.—One male prisoner; thirty in the last quarter, of whom three were drunkards. The building was throughout clean and orderly, and contains sufficient accommodation. The roof, walls, &c., were undergoing repair, but some new doors are much required. A new sewer was being constructed. There is no water on the premises, but good water is procurable from a pump close at hand. *The bed-ticks and blankets were bad, and there were no sheets.* Petty sessions weekly, every Thursday, but prisoners are not removed to the county gaol until the following Tuesday. Registry and committals correct; *but, notwithstanding the express order of the judge of assize, some of the magistrates have directed the bridewell keeper to receive drunkards at night into his charge without a committal signed by a magistrate.* The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day—males, 3d.; females, 2¾d. Salary of keeper, £20.

Bandon.—No prisoners; fifty-nine in the last quarter, of whom twelve were drunkards. The building clean and orderly, and containing adequate accommodation, but the house very damp, partly owing to a leak in the roof, and the doors requiring paint. Sewers to the privies much wanted, at present the soil has to be carried out through the building. *No water on the premises,* the pump being useless. Bedding and blankets sufficient, *but no sheets.* Petty sessions weekly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct, and well kept. The Local Inspector is regular in his visits. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day—males, 2½d.; females, 2d. Salary of keeper, £20.

Kinsale.—One male prisoner; twenty-five in the last quarter, of whom fourteen were drunkards. The house clean and orderly, and in fair repair, but damp; the accommodation sufficient, except that the yards are small, and the walls too low for security. No sewerage from the privies, so that the soil has to be carried out through the building, *and no water on the premises.* The bedsteads required paint, *the bed-ticks bad, and blankets thin and discoloured, either by age or dirt, and no sheets.* Petty sessions weekly, every Saturday, but prisoners are not removed until the following Wednesday. Registry and committals correct and well kept. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day, 2½d. Salary of keeper, £17 10s.

Queenstown.—No prisoners; seventy-four in the last quarter, of whom twenty-six were drunkards. The building very clean and orderly, and the accommodation sufficient, except that the yards are very small; a perforated zinc pane has been placed in each cell window. The walls are low, and the entire prison, being most inconveniently placed on the side of the hill, is overlooked by the adjacent houses. The outside wall of the lower end of the house admits the wet. There is no sewerage, and, therefore, the soil from the privies has to be carried out up the stairs leading down from the street into the bridewell. *There is no water on the premises.* As the town is about to be supplied with water by pipes, it is to be hoped a branch pipe will be introduced into the bridewell. Some new buckets, and a down pipe, with water-tub, in the front yard, are much wanted. *The bed-ticks, blankets, and rugs were bad, and there were no sheets.* Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals regular, and very carefully kept. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day, 3½d. Salary of keeper only £15.

Midleton.—One male and three female prisoners; fifty-eight in the last quarter, of whom fourteen were drunkards. Since the last inspection, the keeper's apartments have been enlarged, spouting put up round the roof, and a

SOUTH DISTRICT. boiling house erected. The building was throughout very clean and orderly, and in good repair, but the house is very damp in winter. The accommodation is sufficient. A well on the premises affords an abundant supply of spring water. *County of Cork.* There is no sewerage from the privies, so that the soil has to be carried out through the building, and the open ashpit is a great nuisance. A door might be opened in the wall at the back of the present ashpit, through which the soil and rubbish might be carried out. The cesspools in the yard between the bridewell and the court-house are very objectionable. Bedding and blankets sufficient, *but no sheets.* Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits frequently. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day, 3½d. Salary of keeper, £20.

Youghal. *Youghal.*—No prisoners; twenty-eight in the last quarter, of whom five were drunkards. The building clean and orderly, and accommodation tolerable, but the day-rooms are very small, the ventilation indifferent, and the walls too low for security. The roof required repair, and a shed for coals and other stores is much wanted. *There is no water on the premises* (the pump being dry), or close at hand. The sewerage is imperfect, the cesspools being clearable only by carrying the soil through the building. The blankets were barely sufficient, *and there were no sheets.* Petty sessions weekly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correctly kept; but I found, with regret, that illegal sentences to imprisonment for seven days *in the bridewell* are frequent. The Auxiliary Board and the Local Inspector visit frequently. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day, 3d. Salary of keeper, £20.

Fermoy. *Fermoy.*—One female in custody; 181 prisoners in the last quarter of whom 70 were drunkards. The house clean, but in a ruinous condition, leaky, and utterly insecure, no repairs having been executed since the last inspection. The unfitness of this building for a prison, from its inconvenient site, faulty construction, inadequate accommodation, and want of water, has frequently been reported by the Inspectors-General, and the local authorities have at last determined to build a new and sufficient bridewell near the court-house, a presentment for £1,200 for that purpose having already been made at the Presentment Sessions, and being about to be brought before the Grand Jury at the next assizes; but as a considerable period must elapse before the new building is completed, it is absolutely necessary that some repairs should be immediately done to the present bridewell to render it tenable in the meantime. *The bed-ticks, blankets, and rugs, were disgracefully bad, and there were no sheets.* Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day, 2½d. Salary of keeper, £20.

Mitchelstown. *Mitchelstown.*—One female prisoner, thirty-eight in the last quarter, of whom five were drunkards. The house clean and orderly. Some repairs to the roof, privies, and locks, had been executed since the last inspection, but the chimneys still smoked intolerably, and the window of the female day-room, and seat of male privy, required repairs. There is no grate in the female day-room, which is a mere small cell. In fact, this is a very bad bridewell, and the accommodation is quite inadequate, both for the keeper and for prisoners. The sewerage is effective; *there is no water on the premises*, but it is procurable from a pump near at hand. Some buckets and mess-tins were wanted. *The bed-ticks and blankets very much worn, and no sheets.* Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals apparently correct, but as the keeper was absent, I could not satisfy myself on some points. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Mallow; cost per head, per day, 3d. Salary of keeper only £15.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF CORK GAOL.—VISITED THE 3RD AND 4TH OF JULY, 1857.

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,	5	-	5	-	-	-
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	3	7	-	-	-
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	38	25	63	2	2	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	7	4	11	-	-	-
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	-	6	-	-	-
In default of Bail,	2	7	9	-	-	-
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	14	14	28	-	-	-
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	-	-	-
Vagrants,	3	-	3	-	-	-
Gross Totals,	84	55	139	2	2	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.
Felons convicted,	-	-	7	4	11	9
Committed for trial at assizes and Sessions—Felons,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	-	-	2	-	1	-
Other offences,	-	-	3	4	8	9
Twice imprisoned,	-	-	3	3	4	5
Three times imprisoned	-	-	2	1	2	2
Four times imprisoned,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
3rd of July, 1854,	110	59	169	3rd of July, 1856,	88	70	158
„ 1855,	100	72	172	„ 1857,	84	55	139

Number of Vagrants in Custody.

3rd of July, 1854,	20	3rd of July, 1856,	15
„ 1855,	19	„ 1857,	3

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

1855.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—			Re-committals,	202	226
Debtors,	49	2	Daily Average,	100	70
Criminals,	773	795	Highest number at any one time,	133	97
Total,	822	797	Lowest ditto,	68	50

SOUTH DISTRICT. City of Cork Gaol.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st January to 3rd July, 1857.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	44	3	26	1
Criminals,	559	827	265	330
Vagrants,	157	31	99	21
Total,	760	861	390	352
Re-committals—Once,	36	43	17	26
Twice,	24	28	6	8
Thrice,	9	9	1	3
Four times and more,	9	6	—	1
Total,	78	86	24	38
Average daily number,	90	78	87	74
Highest at any one time,	118	105	137	87
Lowest ditto,	65	60	71	40
Average daily number in Hospital,	3	3	3	3

In 1856, as compared with 1855, there was a slight *decrease* in the committals and averages of *males*, and a corresponding *increase* in those of *females*; but in the re-committals of both sexes there was a large and most gratifying reduction. In the first six months of 1857, as compared with the corresponding period of 1856, crime has decreased in amount in both sexes, and under all the headings; and it is remarkable that this decrease has, in contradistinction to the experience of former years, been much larger amongst females than males.

In the nature of crime there does not appear to have been much change, but the number of sentences to penal servitude has latterly diminished.

In 1856, 27 males and 51 females were sentenced to solitary confinement, and 76 boys to whipping.

The accommodation consists of:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	9	Workshops,	1	1
Yards,	8	5	Kitchens,	1	1
Day Rooms,	9	9	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	—	8	Laundries,	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	54	54	Drying Rooms,	1	—
Sleeping Rooms, Marshalsea,	6	1	Lavatories,	9	9
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	18	1	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Room,	1	—
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	—
			Crank Mill,	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour,	1	—

Since the last inspection, a yard on the female side has been divided, and a ward established for female debtors; and the reception ward and bath for males have been finished. Some solitary cells for males are much required, there being none such at present. There is ample space for the erection of solitaries, and indeed of some additional ordinary cells, which are much wanted at the extremity of the male prison, upon the area corresponding to the Marshalsea.

The building was throughout in good repair, clean, dry, and secure. The ventilation has been improved by the perforation of holes in the cell doors, but is still imperfect. The sewerage is effective, and water is conveyed throughout the prison by pipes from tanks on the neighbouring hill, but this supply fails occasionally in summer. Water is also raised from a well on the premises by the tread-wheel. There are a sufficient number of lavatories for each sex, and baths in which all who require it are washed on admission. The kitchens, stores, &c., are sufficient, but the laundry and drying-room are small and inconvenient, and the male work-room is so limited in point of size as to render unrestricted association unavoidable during the hours of labour. The beds, bedding, blankets, and sheets were sufficient, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

The males are classified according to the directions of the Prisons Act, and are in nine divisions. The untried are always kept apart from the tried, and first committals from the re-committals. Juveniles are also, to a certain extent, separated from adults, but it is very desirable that this most salutary rule should be more strictly observed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
City of Cork Gaol.

The females are in five classes, chiefly according to character, the prostitutes being in a separate class. There are allotted to criminals of this sex eight cells adapted for "separation," which might be doubled in number at a comparatively trifling outlay; but as there are no by-laws for carrying out the prescriptions of the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44 (the "Separate System Act"), these cells are occupied solely by those who are under sentence of solitary confinement.

As many as the accommodation will permit sleep in single cells, but all of both sexes take their meals in the day-rooms.

Although very creditable attention is now paid to classification, no care can more than very partially prevent the evils arising from the association of prisoners of different ages and degrees of criminality so long as the number of cells is insufficient to permit of each prisoner sleeping, taking meals, and, to a great extent, working, separately. A reference to the accommodation return will show that the number of male cells is quite inadequate, and that of female barely sufficient for even the present reduced amount of crime, and that, therefore, the admixture of prisoners at meals and at night is unavoidable; and that the most dangerous association—dangerous in a moral point of view—prevails during the hours of labour. With reference to this last particular, I would strongly urge the authorities to partition the stone-breaking shed, the bench where the tread-wheel "Relief" sit, and the laundry; but I venture to hope that their improvements will not stop here, and that ere long the gaol may contain sufficient accommodation for the establishment of separation—the sole effectual classification, the only real deterrent, and the best means of promoting reformation.

The Governor always attends the lock-up. A turnkey is on duty all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

I am happy to be able to report that a very great improvement in the discipline maintained, especially in the female prison, has taken place since my last visit.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	—	—	Dark Cells,	—	—
Other Punishments,	83	16	Other Punishments,	100	13

The increase in the punishments of males is attributable to the introduction of proper discipline by the newly-appointed Governor, who naturally experienced at first considerable difficulty and opposition, inasmuch as a lax system had long prevailed. Five of the males punished in 1857 were sentenced by magistrates to a month's solitary confinement on bread and water, for the most obstinate refractoriness. Two of these offenders had been upwards of *forty times* in gaol.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Tread-wheel, Stone-breaking, Crank Machine, Cleaning Yards and Prison, and Whitewashing, Painting, &c.	Washing, Cleaning Yards and Prison.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Weaving, Winding, Mat-making, Clog and Shoe-making, Tin work, Tailoring, Peg-making, and Teasing Oakum.	Carding, Spinning, Sewing, Making and Repairing Prison Clothing, Teasing Oakum.

Very creditable activity prevails in this department. All the clothing and necessaries, including sheets, but not blankets or rugs, have been manufactured and made up in the prison.

SOUTH DISTRICT. The total net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the prison was, in 1855, £44 9s. 5½d., and in 1856, £39 11s. 2½d.

City of Cork Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	282	Bed-ticks,	236	Trowsers,	184
Pairs Sheets,	244	Shirts,	375	Caps,	151
Rugs,	202	Jackets,	155	Pairs Shoes & Clogs,	234
Hammocks or Cots,	45	Vests,	133		

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is given to the males and females, by a competent master and mistress, at the undermentioned hours, daily:—

School-hours.—Males, from 10, A.M., to 4, P.M., divided into three classes, 2 hours, each class, daily. Females, from 10, A.M., to 4, P.M., divided into three classes, 2 hours, each class, daily.

These schools appeared to be well conducted, and the progress made by some of the pupils was satisfactory. Registries of progress are kept, but amended forms are about to be adopted. The Chaplains frequently visit the schools, but do not record the performance of this duty, or make any comments upon the conduct of the schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year, 1856,	396	154
Average number attending daily,	34	19

Dietary.

Males.—Breakfast—Class 1, 14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk; Class 2 (*i.e.*, those under 15 years of age), 12 oz. of bread and ½ pint of milk. Dinner.—Class 1, 6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, in hominy, and 1 pint of milk; Class 2, 5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of milk.

Females.—Breakfast—Class 1, 12 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk; Class 2 (*i.e.*, those under 15 years of age), 12 oz. of bread and ½ pint of milk. Dinner.—Class 1, 5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of milk; Class 2, 5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of milk.

All prisoners sentenced to one month and under get oatmeal gruel instead of milk at dinner. All prisoners get, two days each week, oatmeal gruel instead of milk at one meal.

Contracts.—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1s. 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; meat, hospital only, 7 per lb.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; soap, per cwt., £2 8s.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1854, 2¾d.; 1855, 3d.; 1856, 3d.; 1857, 2¾d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who now record their opinion of the quality of each article of food examined—a most commendable practice.

Books and Accounts.

There are no by-laws—a serious want. The registries, books, and accounts are kept with care and accuracy, and an extern officers' gate-book, showing the duration of their visits, has been established. Each Chaplain is required by the Prisons Act to keep a separate journal, which is to be submitted to the Board at each meeting, a rule which has not yet been observed here. The Governor's journal is satisfactory. Books recording the "daily employment of prisoners," and defining more minutely the orders for "extra diet," are required. I left with the Local Inspector a copy of forms of books for these and other purposes, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, with the view of obtaining the requisite authority for the establishment of a uniform system of books throughout the gaols of the country, and upon which we invite suggestions in the interval.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £2,280 11s. 9d.; 1855, £2,343 16s.; 1856, £2,397 14s.

Officers and Salaries.

			SOUTH DISTRICT.		
			City of Cork Gaol.		
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	£75	0 0	John Barry, Turnkey and Weaver,	£27	6 0
Rev. W. C. Nelligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3 0	Daniel Piggott, Turnkey,	27	6 0
Rev. Cornelius Twoomy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3 0	William Thomas Jones, Apothecary,	10	0 0
Wm. Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0 0	George Furlong, Turnkey (Workshop), and Weaver,	39	0 0
John B. Murphy, Governor,	150	0 0	Maurice Joyce, Weaver,	27	6 0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	63	0 0	Cornelius O'Leary, Schoolmaster,	30	0 0
Daniel Giltinan, Turnkey, Store-keeper, and Cooper,	37	6 0	Margaret Meade, Matron,	35	2 0
Samuel Trounce, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	27	6 0	Margaret Killeher, Assistant Matron,	23	8 0
John Stanley, Turnkey,	27	6 0	Teresa Giltinan, Nurse-tender,	24	18 4
William Plant, sen., Turnkey and Weaver,	27	6 0	Sarah E. Daly, Schoolmistress,	20	0 0
William Plant, jun., Turnkey,	27	6 0	Jane Stanley, Searcher at Gate,	5	0 0
Thomas Smallman, Turnkey,	27	6 0			

Since the last inspection, the following appointments have been made:—Mr. John B. Murphy, Governor, after the requisite probation, *vice* Mr. Francis D. Murphy, superannuated; a new schoolmaster and schoolmistress, to vacancies caused by resignations; and a new turnkey, in the place of one removed to the City bridewell.

The turnkeys and matrons are paid weekly; all the other officers monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. All the intern officers receive an allowance of coals and candles. Several of the officers are handicraftsmen.

Officers' Visits.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856. From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.

Local Inspector,	149	761
Surgeon, &c.,	367	185
Protestant Chaplain,	159	83
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	159	85

Hospitals.—There is ample accommodation for the sick, the sexes being sufficiently divided. The hospitals were clean and in good order, but do not contain water-closets or baths. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic. There were only two male and two female patients; one of the former, Hunter, was sentenced in August, 1855, to imprisonment for two years and six months, for a post-office robbery, but has *never*, since his conviction, partaken of the prison food, the Surgeon having continually certified that other food was necessary for him.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in Hospital,	103	125	96
Deaths,	2	2	3
Cost of Medicine,	£13 10s. 11d.	£13 18s. 2d.	£11 5s. 10d.

Board of Superintendence.

William Fitzgibbon, Mayor,	Wm. L. Perrier, esq., J.P.	G.J. Wycherly, esq., M.D., T.C.
Francis Lyons, esq., J.P., D.L.	Timothy Mahony, esq., J.P.	Andrew J. Wood, esq., J.P.
Sir Wm. Hackitt, J.P.	John Hodder, esq., T.C.	Cornelius Killeher, esq., T.C.
Barthw. Gibbings esq., J.P.	D.M'Carthy Mahony, esq., T.C.	Paul M'Swiney, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and examination and payment of accounts, a cheque for the aggregate amount being given to the Local Inspector, who pays the bills and produces the receipts at the next meeting.

City Bridewell.—I found this building very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding. The sewerage is effective, and the supply of water abundant. A police court was in process of erection adjoining the bridewell,

SOUTH DISTRICT.
City of Cork Bridewell.
 the accommodation of which will also be enlarged and improved. The staff of this prison consists of a governor, four turnkeys, and one matron. The turnkeys have uniforms. The books are very carefully kept. The total cost of the bridewell was, in 1855, £614 0s. 1d., and in 1856, £556 19s. 10d. The total committals in 1855 were 8,596, and in 1856, 8,436. The committals for the first six months of 1856 were 4,089, and for the corresponding period of 1857, 3,884.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—VISITED THE 27TH OF APRIL, 1857.

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,	3	—	3	—	—	—
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	20	4	24	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	4	4	8	—	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	2	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	—	8	1	1	2
Vagrants,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	44	13	57	1	2	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Summary convictions—Other offences,	—	—	1	—	1	1

Total in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years.

April 27, 1854,	98	April 27, 1856,	59
" 1855,	82	" 1857,	57

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

1855.	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . .	11	1
Criminals, . . .	275	168
Total, . . .	286	169
Re-committals, . . .	70	43
Average daily number, . . .	41	32
1856.		
Committals—Debtors, . . .	11	—
Criminals, . . .	256	108
Drunkards, . . .	7	15
Vagrants, . . .	9	16
Total, . . .	283	139
Re-committals—Once, . . .	10	8
Twice, . . .	6	6
Thrice, . . .	5	4
Four times and upwards, . . .	4	3
Total, . . .	25	21

1856—continued.	M.	F.
Average daily number, . . .	42	21
Highest at any one time, . . .	47	31
Lowest ditto, . . .	22	26
From 1st of January to day of inspection (April 27), 1857.		
Committals—Debtors, . . .	7	—
Criminals, . . .	71	40
Drunkards, . . .	2	6
Vagrants, . . .	2	2
Total, . . .	82	48
Re-committals—Once, . . .	2	4
„ Twice, . . .	1	2
„ Thrice, . . .	—	1
Total, . . .	3	7
Average daily number, . . .	47	22
Highest at any one time, . . .	52	28
Lowest ditto, . . .	37	14

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DISTRICT.
County of
Galway
Gaol.

Under none of the above headings (except the re-committals) is any material reduction in the amount of male crime shown; but in the committals and daily average of *females* in 1856, as compared with 1855, there has been a decrease of thirty in the former, and of eleven in the latter; the daily average, however, for the first four months of 1857 exceeds that for 1856 by five in the males and one in the females. In the re-committals of both sexes there appears to be a very large and gratifying reduction; but these returns have been compiled with such carelessness and inaccuracy, both for the present and preceding year, that it is impossible to trust to them; and I beg to call the attention of the Board to the fact, that the statistical and inspection returns from the gaol of the County of Galway invariably contain more errors, and those gross and palpable, than similar returns from any other gaol in the country; and, moreover, that the answers addressed by the Local Inspector to letters from the Inspectors-General, with reference to these mistakes, have been most unsatisfactory, incomplete, and irregular.

It is also to be remarked that the returns from this gaol, besides being full of mistakes, are nearly always late, thereby delaying the compilation of criminal statistics for the whole of Ireland.

With reference to the nature of crime, it is to be observed, that although there have been some cases of serious crimes, yet, on the whole, the graver offences have diminished, as have also vagrancy and drunkenness.

Eleven males and eleven females were sentenced to solitary confinement in 1856.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	7	3	Workshops, . . .	1	—
Yards, . . .	6	3	Worksheds, . . .	—	13
Day Rooms, . . .	7	3	Kitchens, . . .	—	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft., . . .	67	14	Bakery, . . .	—	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	2	2	Store Rooms, . . .	7	3
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	6	4	Laundries, . . .	—	1
No. Beds in such Rooms, . . .	18	12	Drying Rooms, . . .	—	1
Hospital Rooms, . . .	2	2	Baths, . . .	2	1
Chapels, . . .	1	—	Pumps and Wells, . . .	1	1
			Tread-wheels, . . .	2	—

I found the gaol throughout in good repair, dry, clean, and well ventilated, and supplied with good water, which is raised by pump from the lake, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is now very effective, a strong stream of water running constantly through the sewers; and a great improvement has been effected by changing the position of some of the privies, which were offensive. There has been no change in the accommodation, which is sufficient for existing requirements, except that there is no reception ward, or room, which is much required, and that laundry, drying-room, kitchen, and bakehouse, are all com-

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Galway
Gaol.

bined in one small apartment in the female prison, where the bread is baked, the stirabout boiled, and the clothes and bedding washed and dried for the whole prison—it is very desirable that a laundry and drying-room should be constructed elsewhere. I learned with great satisfaction that it was in contemplation to adapt a portion of the female prison to separation; for I am persuaded that the separate system will be found to produce such good effects amongst the class to which it is to be applied, as eventually to induce the local authorities to establish it throughout the gaol.

On visiting the yard where the bone-crushing is carried on, I found the smell from the bones most disgustingly offensive, and such as must apparently be prejudicial to health; I am informed that this offensive odour can be entirely suppressed by the application of peat charcoal, which has been successfully used in Tullamore Gaol.

Adequate prison dresses are regularly issued to the prisoners, but the stock of clothing in store was small. The beds, bedding, and blankets, were sufficient for present use, but some new blankets will be required for the winter.

Section xii of 19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 68, directs that a pair of sheets shall be furnished to every bed; but I found, with surprise, that although the Amended Prisons Act was passed in July, 1856, up to the time of my visit no steps had been taken to supply these necessities, nor did it appear that the subject had ever been brought under the notice of the Board. It is to be hoped that sheets will at once be furnished, as has been long since done in nearly every other gaol in the country.

There are baths in which all are washed on admission; and towels, soap, and tubs, are supplied in every yard for the daily ablution of the prisoners, but there are no covered lavatories.

The males are in six classes, chiefly according to the direction of the Prisons Act: the females in three, according to character. All, of both sexes, except lunatics and nurses, sleep in single cells, but the meals are taken in the day-rooms. It is very desirable that the meals should be taken in the cells as an approach, however small, to separation, and a bar to unrestricted association.

The lock-up is attended by the governor or head turnkey. One turnkey, by rotation of all, is on duty all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance. These clocks are not expensive, and have been found very effective as checks upon the patrol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.</i>			<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.</i>		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	—	—	Dark Cells,	—	—
Other Punishments,	5	11	Other Punishments,	4	—

These punishments, happily few in number, were all inflicted by order of the Governor.

Employment.

Males.—*Punitive*, Tread-wheel; *Productive*, Bone-crushing, mat-making, shoe-making, tailoring, prison duties, &c. Females.—Spinning, knitting, and sprigging, baking, cooking, and washing for the prison.

I strongly recommend that the tread-wheel should be fitted with partitions, and compartments erected along the wall in the tread-wheel house, so that both those at work and the relief should be separated whilst employed in this department; for the unrestricted association of so many of such different ages and degrees of criminality, must be calculated to engender moral contamination, and likewise tends to produce insubordination and violence, as was actually the case during my visit.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1855, £32; in 1856, £27 2s. 9d.

It is important that there should be a separate debit and credit account kept for each species of work; the one showing the cost of the raw material, machinery, &c., the other showing the sum received for, or value of, the article produced.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	360	Shirts,	70	Caps,	45
Rugs,	220	Jackets,	44	Pairs Shoes,	43
Bed-ticks,	315	Trowsers,	44		

Schools.—All the males, who are not too old to learn, are instructed by a competent schoolmaster in reading, writing, and arithmetic, from 7 30 A.M. to 8 45 A.M.; 10 30 A.M. to 12 30 P.M.; 1 30 P.M. to 2 45 P.M.; 6 0 P.M. to 7 0 P.M.

The school is under the National Board, whose Registry of Progress is duly kept; but in addition, another registry of a form better adapted to the illiterate condition of the majority of gaol scholars, is about to be established. The chaplains frequently visit the school and examine the pupils, with a view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registry. *No educational instruction whatever, is given to females*, who might, with great advantage, be also instructed by the schoolmaster in the presence of the matron.

Fifty-nine males attended the school during the past year, and the average number attending daily, was sixteen.

Dietary.

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

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

Under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of sweet milk.

Gruel substituted for milk two days in each week, at intervals; and every day for persons committed, not exceeding one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 12s. 9d. per cwt.; Indian meal, 9s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.; meat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; new milk, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon; salt, 6d. per cwt.; turf, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per box; straw, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.; candles, 7d. and 8d. per lb.; soap, 3d. per lb.

The net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three last years:—1854, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1856, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There was one complaint of the quality of the stirabout, which I ascertained to be frivolous. The chaplains are regular in their inspection of provisions, but it is important that they should record their opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected, instead of merely entering "inspected;" and also, that a book for the especial purpose of entering such inspections should be kept; at present the performance of this duty is entered in the general "Visiting Book," a practice which leads to confusion.

Books and Accounts.—The registries and books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with a care and accuracy which ought to render the compilation of the returns easy.

The chaplains are required by sec. 11 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, to keep journals, which are to be kept in the gaol, and submitted to the Board at each meeting. It is desirable that books showing the duration of visits of extern officers, the orders for extra diet, names of visitors to prisoners, daily employment of prisoners, &c., should be established. I beg to submit to the notice of the Board a copy of forms of books for these and other purposes which I left in the gaol.

The accounts are kept by the Local Inspector, and appeared to be very clear and explicit.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £1,844 2s. 1d.; in 1855, £1,723 11s. 10d.; and in 1856, £1,666 19s. 11d.

Officers and Salaries.

Thomas R. Ryan, Governor,	£375	7	8	Thos. Phillips, 4th Turnkey,	£35	0
Rev. J. D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	8	John Tierney, 5th do.	35	0
Rev. E. Burke, Protes. Chap.,	46	3	0	Patk. Cleary, Hos. Sergt.	50	0
Rev. G. Commins, R. C. do.,	46	3	0	Michael Meyricks, Master,	30	0
A. J. Veitch, Surgeon,	74	0	0	Margaret Foy, Matron,	30	0
Patk. Mitchell, 1st Turnkey,	50	0	0	Mary Hogan, Assist. do.	20	0
James Reilly, 2nd do.	40	0	0	Cath. Hogan, Hospital Nurse,	10	0
Thos. Hogan, 3rd do. weaver,	37	10	0			

The intern officers are paid monthly; the extern quarterly, the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms; one only is a handicraftsman, a weaver. None of the officers receive rations except the matron and hospital nurse.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Galway
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	132	46
Surgeon, &c.,	140	48
Protestant Chaplain,	187	64
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	231	78

Hospitals.—There is sufficient accommodation for the sick of both sexes (the male quarter being well separated from the female) in the hospital, which was clean and orderly. There are no water-closets in the building. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	204	120	80
Number of Days in hospital,	2,818	1,966	1,591
Deaths,	3	3	5
Cost of Medicine,	£4 4s. 11d.	£3 19s. 8d.	£7 11s. 10d.

Board of Superintendence.

Francis Blake, esq.
A. W. Blake, esq.
Stephen Roach, esq.
Robert Bodkin, esq.

R. E. L. Athy, esq.
Pierce Joyce, esq.
William H. Gregory, esq.
Denis Kirwan, esq.

Robert Martin, esq.
Sir. Thos. Burke, bart. M.P.
Sir. T. N. Redington, K.C.B.
A. O'Flaherty, esq. M.P.

The Board meets regularly every month for the transaction of general business. All bills are paid quarterly by cheques to each creditor, signed by three Members of the Board and the Governor.

General Observations.—I fully concur in the remarks made by my colleague last year as to the advantages to be derived from an amalgamation of the county and town gaols. The Amended Prisons Act makes provision for such union; and although I have learned with regret that there is no immediate prospect of such an arrangement being made, I trust that ere long the difficulties which at present obstruct it may be removed.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinasloe.

Ballinasloe.—One male and 1 female in custody; 101 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 66 were drunkards. The accommodation is sufficient, with the exception of the absence of a female drunkards' cell. The building was in good repair, *except as to the floors and seats of the privies*, but insecure owing to the position of the *chevaux-de-frise* which has frequently been objected to. There is a good supply of water from a pump on the premises, but no sewerage from the privies. The house was far from tidy, and the privies and yards, especially those for females, excessively filthy. The large stones still remain in the yards, which were also very weedy. Some new bed-ticks and blankets are urgently required, and a few more sheets. Petty sessions are held weekly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits once in each quarter. Dietary: potatoes, Indian meal in stirabout, and new milk, gaol allowance. Cost of dietary, 3d. per head per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £18 9s. 3d.

Eyrecourt.

Eyrecourt.—No prisoners; 6 in the last quarter, of whom 4 were drunkards. There are no drunkards' cells. Repairs are required to the roof, which still leaks; to the walls, which ought to be re-plastered; to the seats of the privies, and the doors of the yards, which are rotten and have bad locks. *There is no water on the premises and no sewerage.* The yards are still in grass. The building was clean and orderly throughout, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits once in each quarter. Dietary: potatoes and milk both meals. Cost of dietary per head per day, 3½d. males, 3½d. females. Salary of keeper, £18 9s. 3d.—7s. 8d. per quarter is allowed for fetching water, distant a quarter of a mile.

N.B.—A new copy of "Rules" is required.

Loughrea.

Loughrea.—No prisoners; 48 in the last quarter, of whom 8 were drunkards. The accommodation sufficient with the exception of the absence of a female drunkards' cell. Repairs were required to the chimney of the male day-room. The sewerage is tolerably effective, and water is procured from the lake close at hand. The house was not very clean or tidy; the cells are damp and dark, and the ven-

tilation bad, the windows being far too small. Although the iron bedsteads have often been reported as very bad and out of repair, and new ones have long since been promised, none have been supplied. Bedticks and sheets sufficient, but some new blankets much wanted. *The straw in the drunkards' cell had not been changed for two months*: the keeper alleged that this was owing to the neglect of the contractor to furnish straw. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals generally regular; but I was informed, to my surprise, that the magistrates still occasionally refuse to order cars for prisoners who cannot walk, and who are consequently irregularly detained in the bridewell. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits every quarter. Dietary: potatoes, Indian meal in stirabout, and buttermilk. Cost of dietary, 2½d. per head per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £27 9s.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Galway.
Bridewells.

Oughterard.—No prisoners; 23 in the last quarter, of whom 1 was a drunkard. The accommodation for prisoners sufficient. Repairs required to outside of house. The keeper, having no kitchen, uses the female day-room for that purpose when it is unoccupied. Water procurable near at hand, and the sewers effective. The building very clean and orderly throughout, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits every quarter. Dietary: Indian meal in stirabout, bread, and new milk. Cost of dietary, 3½d. per head per day. Salary of keeper, £18 9s. 3d.

Oughterard.

Clifden.—One female prisoner; 29 in the last quarter, of whom 6 were drunkards. The outside wall in the rear of this bridewell has been removed to a greater distance, but the new yard is of no use except to the keeper. The female day-room is badly placed and is damp and smoky, as is also the keeper's room. The yards are small, and the female yard in grass, and requiring levelling. Repairs are required to the roof, spouting, and chimneys. *There is no glass in the windows of any of the cells*; the windows are on a level with the beds, and the absence of glass must render these cells cruelly cold in winter. Some more mess-tins and spoons are wanted. There is no water on the premises or near at hand, and the sewerage is very indifferent. The house was clean throughout, but I found a goose sitting on eggs in one of the cells. Rule 10, attached to the 109th sec., of the 7 Geo., IV., cap., 74, prohibits the keeping of any animal or poultry in any prison, and I trust that such an irregularity may not again occur. Bedding, blankets and sheets adequate. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The committals correctly kept, but I found with regret, that illegal sentences to seven days' imprisonment in the bridewell are still frequent. The registry had not been kept as directed, "No. of meals actually issued," not having been substituted for "No. of nights" confined. The Local Inspector visits every quarter. Dietary as at Oughterard. Cost of dietary per head per day, 4½d. Salary of keeper, £27 9s.

Clifden.

N.B.—On the whole this is a very bad bridewell, and the entrance to it most inconvenient.

Gort.—No prisoners; 23 in the last quarter, of whom 16 were drunkards. The accommodation ample in every respect, and no repairs required, but there is no grate in the male day-room. Good water from a pump on the premises, and the sewerage effective. The male yard in grass and quite insecure, owing to the proximity of the windows to the walls. The building clean and orderly throughout, and the bedding, blankets, and sheets, sufficient for existing requirements, but two cells are not furnished. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals regular. The registry and committals correctly kept, but the keeper complained of finding much difficulty in getting committals for prisoners lodged in the bridewell by order of the magistrates. I also found, to my surprise, a sentence by the Resident Magistrate *to ten days' imprisonment in the bridewell*. Dietary as at Oughterard. Cost of dietary per head per day, 6d. males, 5½d. females; *this charge is very high*. Salary of keeper, £26 9s. 3d. The Local Inspector visits every quarter.

Gort.

Woodford.—No prisoners; 6, 4, 4, 6, in the last four quarters respectively. This is a miserable little bridewell, containing merely two rooms for all purposes. The whole house, and especially the female room, is very damp; the yards are very small, and the walls so low that escape from the yards is very easy, moreover the locks of the outside doors are out of order. The sewerage is effective,

Woodford.

SOUTH DISTRICT. but there is no water on the premises; the river is, however, near at hand. Repairs are required to the roof and walls of the house. The building throughout was clean and orderly. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits every quarter. Dietary: Indian meal in stirabout, potatoes, and new milk. Cost of dietary per head per day, males 8d.; females 7d. This charge seems to be enormously high. Salary of keeper, £18 9s.

Bridewells. N.B.—Looking to the small number of prisoners who are annually confined in the bridewells of Woodford and Eyrecourt, I am of opinion that both these prisons, which are very deficient in accommodation, might, with great advantage, be abolished.

Portumna. *Portumna.*—No prisoners; 18 in the last quarter, of whom 4 were drunkards. The accommodation adequate. Repairs are required to the kitchen chimney, which smokes, and roughcasting to the walls. There are no grates in the day-rooms, and some new padlocks and brushes are wanted. There is good water from a pump on the premises, and the sewerage is effective. The building throughout very clean and in excellent order, and well supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. The Local Inspector visits every quarter. Dietary; Indian meal in stirabout, bread, and new milk. Cost of dietary per head per day, 4½d. Salary of keeper, £18 9s.

Tuam. *Tuam.*—One male prisoner at the time of inspection; 124 in the previous quarter, of whom 66 were drunkards. The house clean and in good order generally (the day-rooms having been recently flagged), except that the door of the male day-room was quite decayed, as were also the windlass and frame of the well. The keeper's chimney continues to smoke. The ventilation of the cells has been improved by the adoption of swivel-windows; the sewerage effective; and the water good in quality but scanty in quantity. The supply of bedding sufficient, but the stock of sheets quite inadequate, there being but one for each bed. The party wall between the yards is much too low for security; and this defect, together with the position of the bars attached to the windows and the eave-gutters, affords great facility for escape. The doors, also, opening into the yards ought to be hung the other way, so as to present the smooth surface inwards; and the walls above them require to be raised. Cost of dietary, 3½d. for both sexes daily. Salary of keeper, £18 9s. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals usually without delay. There had been no recorded inspection by the Local Inspector for nearly five months. Registry correct, but some committals were wanting, having been detained at other petty sessions; and I regretted to find one of imprisonment for four days in the Bridewell, which, it is needless to observe, is illegal.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED THE 27TH OF
APRIL, 1857.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

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.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	—	1	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . .	2	3	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	3	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Gross Total,	18	10	28	—	—	—

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	—	3	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Other offences,	—	—	2	—	1	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	3	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards, .	—	—	1	—	1	—

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

1855.

M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals,	326 267	Re-committals,	45 42	Daily average,	17 22

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

County of
the Town of
Galway
Gaol.

	M.	F.
Committals—		
Debtors,	8	2
Criminals,	203	148
Drunkards,	49	89
Vagrants,	7	12
Total,	267	251
Average daily number, .	15 $\frac{11}{12}$	12 $\frac{10}{12}$
Highest at any one time, .	38	19
Lowest ditto,	6	9
Average daily number in hospital,	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Re-Committals—Once,	13	10
Twice,	4	5
Thrice,	2	3
Four times and more,	3	13
Total,	22	31

	M.	F.
Committals—		
Debtors,	3	—
Criminals,	68	35
Drunkards,	18	50
Vagrants,	1	7
Total,	90	92
Average daily number, .	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highest at any one time, .	26	18
Lowest ditto,	9	9
Average number in hospital,	—	—
Re-committals—Once,	7	4
Twice,	—	3
Thrice,	—	4
Four times and more,	1	3
Total,	8	14

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

April 27, 1854,	49
„ 1855,	52

April 27, 1856,	29
„ 1857,	28

A considerable decrease in the amount of crime is indicated under all the foregoing headings. In the committals and re-committals the decrease has been much greater amongst the males than the females, but in the daily averages the latter sex have declined much more than the former; indeed, the daily average of males for the first four months of 1857 is higher than it was in 1855 or 1856; and this is attributable to the number of committals for assaults and riot which have lately taken place. Two males were in custody at the time of my visit on charges of murder. Juvenile crime has much diminished, and vagrancy has almost ceased. Drunkenness was reported to me to have decreased, although the contrary is the case in most localities. Two males were sentenced to whipping in 1856.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	6	2
Yards,	5	3
Day Rooms,	4	3
Single Cells, not less than 9 long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	—	—
Single Cells of smaller size,	28	7
Cells to contain three persons,	4	2
Sleeping Rooms,	2	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	16

	M.	F.
Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	—
Kitchens,	1	—
Bakery,	1	—
Store Rooms,	1	—
Baths,	1	—
Pumps and Wells,	1	—
Tread-wheels,	1	—

The building was in tolerable repair, with the exception of a leak in the roof of one of the female day-rooms, is well ventilated, and is sufficiently supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes to every yard, but the sewerage is very indifferent. *The blankets were bad*, the greater part of them being thin and ragged, in fact, worn out. *There were no sheets*, although sec. xii of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, passed in July, 1856, directed that a pair of sheets should be furnished to every bed. Adequate prison dresses are now regularly issued; but there were very few spare suits.

As has often been stated in previous reports, there is no pauper debtors' quarter, no laundry, no drying-room, no lavatories, and only one bath, which is very inconveniently situated in a shed in the turf yard, where also all the washing of prison clothes and bedding is done. Buckets are furnished to every yard for the daily personal ablution of the prisoners; and all are said to be washed in the bath on admission, and weekly during the first six months of their confinement.

Owing to the insufficiency of the accommodation classification is very limited. The males are in four classes or divisions—tried and untried misdemeanants; tried and untried felons. The females in two divisions according to character. The males take their meals in their cells; the females in the day-rooms. It is very desirable that the females should be assimilated to the males in this respect. All of both sexes sleep in single cells whenever the numbers will permit of such an arrangement.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor, and a turnkey is on guard every night; but one of the turnkeys being exempted from night duty on account of long service, the patrol falls very heavy upon the other three, who are consequently out of bed every third night; and, moreover, cannot, owing to their limited number, be ever spared from their daily duty. There is no tell-tale clock to test the vigilance of the watchman.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.	
	M. F.		M. F.
Dark Cells,	— —	Dark Cells,	— —
Other Punishments,	54 20	Other Punishments,	16 —

There are no dark or solitary cells. All the above punishments, chiefly for trifling offences, attributable in great measure to the small number of officers, were ordered by the Governor.

Employment.—The males are merely employed in raising water by means of the tread-wheel, and at stone-breaking; but *no industrial labour whatsoever* is provided for them.

The females are occupied with washing for the prison and sprigged muslin work, from which some profit is derived. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855—£3 17s. 2d.; and in 1856, £8 8s. 11d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	100	Jackets,	25	Caps,	25
Bed-ticks,	76	Trowsers,	25	Pairs Shoes,	25
Shirts,	50				

As was the case at the inspections both in 1855 and 1856, *there was no school for prisoners of either sex*, the master having, as usual, lately resigned; nor is it likely that any competent teacher will continue for any length of time at the miserably low stipend of £10 per annum.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class.—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, 1 pint of sweet milk.

Second Class.—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sweet milk.

Third Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

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.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per ton, £12 15s.; Indian meal, per ton, £8 12s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; turf, per box, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per lb., 4d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are very regularly, indeed daily, inspected by the chaplains. It is, however, important that these officers should record their opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected, instead of merely entering the fact of their having made such inspection.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1854, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1856, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Books and Accounts.—The registry, books, and general accounts, are very creditably kept, and are all, with the exception of the lockings and gate-book, in the charge of the Governor. The Governor and Chaplains ought to keep journals. The latter officers are expressly required to do so by sec. xi of 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 68. Books showing the duration of the officers' visits, and the orders for extra diet, are much required. I beg to call the notice of the Board

SOUTH DISTRICT. to a copy of forms of books for these and other purposes, which I left with the Local Inspector.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £726 15s. 6d.; 1855, £715 1s. 8d.; 1856, £732 3s. 5d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
J. M. Killery, Local Inspector,	37	18	6	M. Reilly, Turnkey,	26	0	0
A. J. Veitch, Surgeon,	56	0	0	P. Sullivan, Turnkey,	24	0	0
Rev. Edward Burke, Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10	J. Waugh, Turnkey,	20	0	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	Anne Reid, Matron,	20	0	0
James Marshall, Governor,	138	9	2	Margaret Reilly, Female Turnkey,	12	0	0
T. Caulfield, Head Turnkey,	30	0	0	Schoolmaster (vacant),	10	0	0

The turnkeys and matron are paid monthly, the other officers half-yearly. None of the officers receive rations or allowances, although their salaries are very small; moreover, the *turnkeys are not supplied with uniforms*—notwithstanding that attention has frequently been called to this subject, and that the issue of suitable clothing to turnkeys has been adopted, with but five exceptions, throughout the gaols of the country as tending to promote the respectability and regularity of these officers.

The duties fall very heavily upon the Governor and the three junior turnkeys, the former having, as before stated, with but two trifling exceptions, the entire charge of the books and accounts, in addition to the constant supervision of the prison, rendered unusually arduous in consequence of the small number of officers, and the latter having so much night-duty. Only one of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman, a marble polisher, a trade not available for prison labour.

Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	80	13
Surgeon, &c.,	129	48
Protestant Chaplain,	191	64
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	226	73

The visits of the Local Inspector fall far below the number prescribed by rule 13 attached to sec. 109 of 9 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

Hospitals.—There is tolerable accommodation for the sick, but there is only one yard for both sexes, which is commanded by the windows of both the male and female quarters. The hospital was clean and orderly, but contains neither bath nor water-closet. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	31	22	10
Number of days in hospital,	555	373	217
Deaths,	1	3	—
Cost of medicine,	£1 19s. 2d.	£1 10s.	£1 10s.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Comerford, esq., J.P.	Peter S. Comyn, esq., J.P.	William G. Murray, esq.
Ambrose Rush, esq., J.P.	Andrew W. Blake, esq., J.P.	John Redington, esq.
Thos. M. Persse, esq., J.P.	Edward C. Burke, esq.	Thomas Kyne, esq.
Colonel Geoghegan, J.P.	Richard N. Somerville, esq.	Bernard O'Flaherty, esq.

The Board meets once a month regularly, when the salaries of the turnkeys are paid. The bills and contracts are paid after each assizes and audit by Grand Jury, by cheques to each creditor.

General Observations.—I regret to state, that, with the exception of some improvement in the clothing, none of the defects noticed by my colleague last year have been remedied. The accommodation is insufficient, and the classification consequently imperfect, the association of old and young, innocent and guilty, the novice in crime and the hardened felon, being truly lamentable. This defect was peculiarly observable in the mixture of prisoners employed at the tread-wheel on the day of my inspection. Industrial employment for males cannot be said to exist. No educational instruction is ever given to females;

and at the last three inspections there was no school open even for males. The number and salaries of the turnkeys are utterly inadequate; and lastly, there were no sheets, and the blankets were very bad, a great number of them being unfit for use. With reference to the latter defect, I shall be compelled to exercise the power conferred upon the Inspectors-General by sec. 87 of 9 Geo. IV. cap. 74, unless sheets and some new blankets be procured without delay.

In conclusion, I must express my opinion that this gaol is, by reason of the defects detailed above, a mere bridewell or lock-up; and that imprisonment in it is calculated to confirm the prisoners in vice and idleness rather than to lead them to repentance, reformation, and industrious habits.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KERRY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—VISITED ON THE 23RD AND 24TH OF JUNE, 1857.

County of
Kerry
Gaol.

State on the 23rd.

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	—	1	1
For Larceny,	2	1	3	—	—	—
For Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	2	12	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny, Act, .	3	5	8	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	16	8	24	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	40	21	61	—	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,	—	—	3	—	2	—
Committed for trial at assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Summary convictions,	—	—	7	1	4	2
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Offenders on leaving workhouse, .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	1
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	3	1
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards, .	—	—	2	—	—	—

SOUTH DISTRICT. Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the correspond-
ing day in the three preceding years:—

County of Kerry Gaol.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
	23rd of June, 1854,	85	66	151	23rd of June, 1856,	41	28	69
	„ 1855,	67	53	120	„ 1857,	40	21	61

Workhouse offenders on same days:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
23rd of June, 1854,	9	1	10	23rd of June, 1856,	—	—	—
„ 1855,	1	—	1	„ 1857,	2	1	3

Vagrants on same days:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
23rd of June, 1854,	9	13	22	23rd of June, 1856,	—	—	—
„ 1855,	2	4	6	„ 1857,	—	1	1

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

1855.

Committals (inclusive of debtors),		M.	F.		
* Re-Committals,		566	349		
Daily average,		218	208		
		58	46		
From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1856.	
M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
Committals—		Committals—		Committals—	
Debtors,	19 —	Debtors,	10 —	Debtors,	9 —
Criminals,	351 194	Criminals,	196 73	Criminals,	159 84
Vagrants,	26 16	Vagrants,	1 7	Vagrants,	12 10
Drunkards,	72 19	Drunkards,	54 12	Drunkards,	24 6
Total, 468 229		Total, 261 92		Total, 204 100	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1856.	
M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
Re-Committals—Once,		Re-Committals—Once,		Re-Committals—Once,	
Twice,	26 19	Twice,	12 7	Twice,	12 7
Thrice,	10 11	Thrice,	2 1	Thrice,	2 1
Four times and more,	3 1	Four times and more,	1 —	Four times and more,	1 —
	4 2		— —		— —
Total, 43 33		Total, 15 8		Total, 15 8	
Average daily number,		Average daily number,		Average daily number,	
Highest at any one time,	43 29½	Highest at any one time,	45½ 18½	Highest at any one time,	45½ 18½
Lowest ditto,	56 38	Lowest ditto,	55 31	Lowest ditto,	55 31
Average daily number in hospital,	32 23	Average daily number in hospital,	37 11	Average daily number in hospital,	37 11
	2 3		1½ 3		1½ 3

In the totals in custody on the 23rd of June, in four successive years, a great and progressive reduction is observable, which is the more striking when it is considered, that on the 16th of June, 1850, there were 473 males, and 158 females, in all, 631 prisoners in the gaol, and that the highest number in confinement, at any one time in 1856 only amounted to 56 males, and 38 females, in all, 94.

There was also a great decrease in the committals of both sexes in 1856, as compared with 1855; but the committals for the first six months of 1857, as compared with those for a similar period of 1856, show an increase in the males, and only a very slight decrease in the females. In the re-committals, and the daily averages, the reduction in female crime appears to have been greater than in male, especially under the latter heading, which indicates that the majority of the female committals must have been for very short terms of imprisonment, and, by inference, for trifling offences.

The number of juvenile offenders has also much diminished. Offences against the person, grave felonies, and vagrancy have also much decreased; but there has been a decided increase in drunkenness, invariably the result of increased prosperity.

On the whole, the county of Kerry may justly be congratulated on the marked improvement shown by these figures.

* The Return of Re-Committals for 1855 is obviously altogether erroneous.

In 1856 five males and six females were sentenced to solitary confinement, and eight male juveniles to whipping.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Accommodation.								County of Kerry Gaol.
	M.	F.			M.	F.		
Wards,	6	2	School Rooms,		1	1		
Yards,	6	2	Workshops,		4	—		
Day Rooms,	5	4	Worksheds,		7	—		
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Kitchens,		1	—		
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	78	15	Bakery,		1	—		
Cells to contain three persons,			Store Rooms,		2	1		
Sheds,	6	2	Laundries,		—	1		
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Drying Rooms,		—	1		
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	6	Lavatories,		7	2		
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Baths,		1	—		
Chapels,	1	—	Pumps and Wells,		1	—		
			Tread-wheels,		1	—		
			Capstan-mill,		1	—		

The building was throughout in good repair, secure, very clean, dry, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, raised by the tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is effective, and is flushed from time to time. Since my last inspection a fourth female day-room has been constructed, and the laundry, tread-wheel, female school-room, and stone-breaking shed have been partitioned, so as to provide for partial separation during the hours of labour; but I found with regret, that the authorities had not thought fit to adopt my suggestions, made in the Report of 1855, for enlarging the female prison, and for adapting the entire prison to the separate system, which has been found so effectual, both as a deterrent and a bar to the moral contamination unavoidably resulting from the association of prisoners of different ages and degrees of criminality. The partial introduction, however, of separation, above referred to, induces me to hope that at no remote date that system may be extended to the whole gaol.

A curtain has been hung in the chapel to prevent the two sexes from being within sight of each other during Divine service. The bake-house, kitchen, stores, &c., are sufficient, and there are baths for each sex, in which those who require it are washed on admission. There are no covered lavatories, but stone troughs, soap, and towels are supplied in every yard, for the daily personal ablution of the prisoners.

The beds, bedding, blankets, and sheets were sufficient, the latter having lately been furnished in compliance with the directions of the Amended Prisons Act, but none of the females, and very few of the males, were clothed in proper prison dresses, although sec. 13 of 19 and 20 Vic. enacts that all prisoners whose sentences exceed one month shall be so clothed. I was assured by the Local Inspector that this defect should be promptly remedied.

The males are in five classes, exclusive of debtors, and are classified generally in accordance with the directions of the Prisons Act—the juveniles being, in addition, kept apart from the adults.

The females are in four classes, chiefly according to character—the prostitutes being separated from the rest. All the males, and as many of the females as the cells will accommodate, sleep and take their meals in single cells.

The lock-up is always attended by the Governor. Three turnkeys are on duty all night, relieving each other on patrol every two hours, but there is no tell-tale clock to test their vigilance. This description of clock is not expensive, and has been found to be a very useful check upon the watchmen. Due discipline appeared to be maintained.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells, Solitary,	22	23	Dark Cells, Solitary,	7	5

These punishments were all inflicted by order of the Governor.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel, Capstan-mill, and Stone-breaking, 23.		Washing, 6.	
		Prison duties, 1.	

Industrial Labour.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Kerry
Gaol.

MALES.

Weaving and Winding, Tailoring,
Shoemaking, Smithwork, and Paint-
ing, 13.

FEMALES.

Spinning, Carding, and Needle-
work, 13.

The above may be taken as a reliable representation of the usual employment of the prisoners. Very creditable activity is displayed in this department as regards males, but I learned with regret that the project of establishing a laundry for public washing has been abandoned, and that, therefore, the industrial employment of females continues to be very limited.

The net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, £18 15s. 10d., and in 1856, £22 9s. 11d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	246½	Bed-ticks,	256	Trowsers	35
Pairs Sheets,	119	Shirts,	93	Pairs Shoes,	25
Rugs,	11	Jackets,	86		

Instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., is given to the males by a schoolmaster, and the females by a schoolmistress, from ten o'clock, a.m., to four p.m., daily. Both the teachers are very competent and attentive, and the schools, which are under the National Board, are in all respects very creditably conducted. Satisfactory Registries of Progress are kept, and the Chaplains frequently visit the schools, and examine the pupils, with a view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the Registries—a most commendable practice.

On the day of inspection there were fifteen male and seven female pupils.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	152	51
Average number attending daily,	20	9

Dietary.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal, and 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 a pint of gruel is substituted for milk to all classes.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1854, 2½d.; 1855, 2½d.; 1856, 1½d.; 1857, 2½d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, but the bread was decidedly sour although Irish has lately been substituted for Egyptian wheat. The sourness appeared to proceed from the barn. The Chaplains are said to inspect the provisions regularly, but it is desirable that they should enter such inspections in books to be provided for the purpose, or in their journals, and that they should record their opinion of each article of food inspected, whereas, at present, such entries merely note the fact of such a duty having been performed, without any comment, and are made in the General Visiting Book.

Books and Accounts.—The various registries, books, and accounts, are kept with very laudable neatness and accuracy. There is a good "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book," and also an "Extern Officers' Gate-book," showing the duration of their visits, which is very important. I left, for the consideration of the Board, some forms, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, subject to any suggestions which may be made to us in the interval; for it is of great importance that an uniform system of records should be established throughout the gaols of the country. The Protestant Chaplain keeps a satisfactory journal, but the Roman Catholic does not, although he is imperatively required to do so by the 11th sec. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68. The accounts, which are in the charge of the Governor, are very explicit, and are carefully checked.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £2,306 12s.; 1855, £2,139 9s. 7½d.; 1856, £1,875 2s. 1d.

Officers and Salaries.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.			DISTRICT.		
Rev. Anthony Denny, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Patrick Brien, Turnkey,	35	0	0	County of Kerry Gaol.
Do., Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Edward Meara, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	35	0	0	
Rev. John Mawe, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0	Sylvester Murphy, Turnkey and Painter, &c.,	30	0	0	
Francis Crumpe, Physician,	73	16	11	Eugene Luoney, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0	
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0	Thomas Hines, Turnkey and Storekeeper,	30	0	0	
Martin Crean, Governor,	200	0	0	John Lenihan, Turnkey,	30	0	0	
Robert Harris, Clerk,	45	0	0	Thomas Brien, Turnkey,	30	0	0	
Ellen Riordan, Matron,	40	0	0	John Sullivan, Turnkey and Cook,	30	0	0	
Anne Murphy, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0	Thomas Sheehy, Porter,	20	0	0	
Garrett Cotter, Turnkey and Baker,	36	0	0	John Allman, Porter,	10	0	0	
Robert Farmer, Turnkey and Miller,	35	0	0	James Coffey, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0	
Patrick Brosnan, Turnkey and attending sessions,	35	0	0	Mary Foley, Schoolmistress,	20	0	0	
John Connor, Turnkey and Carpenter,	35	0	0	Ellen Barden, Nursetender,	20	0	0	
Wm. Jeffcott, Turnkey and Smith,	35	0	0	Ellen Hayes, Assist. Nursetender,	12	0	0	
				Elizabeth Hines, Female searcher,	10	0	0	

The extern officers are paid half-yearly, the intern monthly; none receive rations or allowances except the assistant nursetender. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms—several of them are handicraftsmen.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	101	50
Surgeon, &c.,	77	30
Protestant Chaplain,	101	62
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	195	98

The Protestant Chaplain and the Surgeon do not appear, from the above return, to have visited so often as they are required to do by sections 69 and 72 of 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick is very limited, and both sexes are in the same building, on the same floor, and with a common stairs. There are, however, two rooms available for hospital purposes in another building close at hand. The hospital was clean and orderly, but contains neither bath nor water-closet.

The gaol had been very healthy and free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	172	122	76
Number of days in hospital,	3,418	2,330	1,736
Deaths,	1	—	—
Cost of Medicine,	£18 2s. 10d.	£4 10s. 8d.	£5 8s. 11d.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Wm. D. Godfrey, bt.,	Thomas Gallwey, esq.	Daniel D. C. M. Gillycuddy, esq.
William Denny, esq.	Wilson Gun, esq.	
Richard Chute, esq.	Major-Gen. J. D. Stokes.	Maurice James O'Connell, esq.
William T. Crosbie, esq.	Richard Leahy, esq.	
Robt. Conway Hickson, esq.	Nicholas Donovan, esq.	

The Board meets every month, and discharges small accounts monthly, and large bills half-yearly, by cheque to each creditor. I beg to suggest that as the bridewells are now under the control of the Board, the keepers should be paid by that body, in the same manner as the other prison officers; for the practice of making a separate presentment for the salary of each keeper necessitates the presence of that officer at Tralee, to receive his money, to his own great inconvenience, and to the prejudice of the public service, inasmuch as during his absence there is no authorized person to take charge of his bridewell.

Bridewells.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Kerry.

Bridewells.

I would again beg to direct attention to the following reports upon the bridewells of the county, and more particularly to those portions of them which treat of the absence of water on the premises, the insufficiency of the blankets, and the want of sheets, which are required to be furnished to every bed, by sec. 12 of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, and of the utter inadequacy of the salaries of the keepers, with but two exceptions.

Tarbert.

Tarbert.—No prisoners in custody; 19 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 18 were drunkards. The building was clean and orderly, but required repair in the roof, and pointing on the north-west front. The lock of the front door was bad, and the doors and windows wanted paint. This bridewell contains sufficient accommodation, if it was all available for its legitimate purposes; but the keeper's day-room is used by the magistrates as a petty sessions court, and the keeper is consequently forced to occupy one of the upstairs prisoners' cells. One of the downstairs cells has no bed, and is used as a store-room; and the females appear to have only one cell allotted to them for all purposes; whereas, one yard, one day-room, and at least two cells ought to be appropriated to them. These matters ought to be promptly attended to. The sewerage is effective, *but there is no water on the premises, or near at hand. The blankets were very thin, and there were no sheets.* One of the iron bedsteads was broken. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary—Indian and oatmeal in stirabout, with milk, for breakfast; bread and gruel for dinner. Cost per head, per day, 5d. males; 4½d. females. Some scales and weights, cooking utensils, spoons, and brushes much required. *Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.*

Killarney.

Killarney.—Two male prisoners; 65 in the last quarter, of whom 16 were drunkards. The building was in good repair, clean, and orderly. Water is procured from a pump on the premises, which, however, is a bad one, and does not give sufficient water to flush the sewers, which are consequently not thoroughly effective. A new pump is much wanted. *Some of the blankets were very thin, and there were no sheets.* Petty sessions weekly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correctly kept; but I found one illegal sentence of a woman to seven days' imprisonment in the bridewell, passed on the 29th of April last. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary—Indian meal, bread, and new milk. Cost as at Tarbert. *Keeper's salary, £20.*

Castleisland

Castleisland.—No prisoners; 23 in the last quarter, of whom 5 were drunkards. The building in good repair, very clean, and orderly. The wood-work required paint. The sewerage very effective. *No water on the premises, but procurable close at hand. The bedding and blankets sufficient, but no sheets.* Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary and cost as at Killarney. *Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.* Some buckets were much wanted.

Listowel.

Listowel.—One male prisoner; 107 in the last quarter, of whom 55 were drunkards. I found this bridewell in a most unsatisfactory condition. The roof leaks badly. The flagging of the cells and day-rooms is bad. The walls require plastering. The female privy choked, owing to defective sewerage. No eave-shoots, a want frequently before noticed. The fastenings of the doors of the day-rooms wholly insecure. *No water nearer than a quarter of a mile. Gravel required in the yards. The bed-ticks and blankets very bad, and no sheets.* The bedsteads wanting paint, and the building untidy and disorderly. The blankets were lying in a heap on the floor of one of the cells. I, subsequently to my visit, ascertained that the excuse made to me by the keeper for such untidiness was not valid. *The male sleeping-room was full of pans of milk, being used by the keeper as a dairy.* Petty sessions weekly; transmittals regular. Registry correctly kept, but some committals not forthcoming, owing to the irregular practice of lodging prisoners without committals. The keeper is not warranted in taking charge of any prisoner, except under a committal signed by a magistrate. I also regret to have to report that *illegal sentences to seven and even fourteen days in this bridewell are frequent. The bridewell at Listowel is not a district bridewell, nor has it been (nor can it be until greatly improved in every respect) certified under sec. 26 of 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 68; and therefore such*

sentences are wholly irregular. The Local Inspector visits regularly, and has entered several complaints of the dirty and disorderly condition of this bridewell. Dietary and cost as at Killarney. Some spoons and buckets are wanted. Keeper's salary, £20.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Kerry.

Miltown.—Four males in custody; 53 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 29 were drunkards. The building very clean and orderly, but requiring repairs to the roof, doors, and windows. The wood-work wanted paint. All the locks appeared to be out of order. Gravel ought to be substituted for grass in the yards. The sewerage utterly ineffective, the cesspools being quite full. *No water on the premises*, and no drinking water near at hand. *There were no sheets*, and some new blankets were wanted. Petty sessions monthly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector is regular in his inspections. Dietary and cost as at Killarney. *Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.*

Bridewells.
Miltown.

Cahiriveen.—Two male prisoners; 70 in the last quarter, of whom 56 were drunkards. The house clean and orderly, but requiring repairs to the roof, door-hinges, and windows. The sewer from the female privy is ineffective. *No water on the premises, or near at hand.* Gravel was wanted for the yards. The drunkards' cell opens out of the female day-room. There was no bed in the male sleeping-room. *Some of the blankets were bad, and there were no sheets.* Some buckets are required. Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correctly kept, but *illegal sentences to imprisonment in the bridewell are frequent.* This is not a district bridewell, nor has it been certified under sec. 26 of 19 & 20 Vic. cap. 68. The Local Inspector visits regularly, but has not always reported favourably of the cleanliness of the building. Dietary and cost as at Killarney. *Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.*

Cahiriveen

Kenmare.—No prisoners; 50 in the last quarter, of whom 19 were drunkards. The building was clean and orderly, and in fair repair; but the kitchen chimney smokes badly, and the bedsteads and wood-work generally required paint; and the windows some slight repairs. The sewerage is effective, *but there is no water on the premises, or nearer than half a mile.* Two of the iron bedsteads were out of repair. *Some of the blankets were bad, and there were no sheets.* Some more buckets were wanted. Petty sessions fortnightly; but there appeared to be considerable irregularity on the part of the constabulary, with regard to the transmittals to the county gaol, several prisoners having been unduly detained in the bridewell. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary and cost as at Killarney. *Keeper's salary, £10 per annum.*

Kenmare.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT ATHY.—VISITED THE 10TH OF DECEMBER, 1857.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	2	6	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	—	14	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	5	2	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	31	6	37	—	—	—

SOUTH DISTRICT. Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

		M.	F.		M.	F.
<i>County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.</i>	December 10, 1854,	39	28	December 10, 1856,	19	23
	" 1855,	19	25	" 1857,	31	6

Seven of the males in custody were transferred from Naas to Athy, in consequence of the gaol at the former place being partially dismantled.

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

1855.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—			Re-Committals,	22	9	Daily average,	22	19
Debtors, . . .	4	—				Highest No. at any		
Criminals, . .	212	133				one time, . . .	40	22
Total, . . .	216	133				Lowest ditto, . .	13	17

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . .	4	1	Committals—Debtors, . . .	1	—
Criminals, . . .	177	189	Criminals, . . .	193	181
Vagrants, . . .	10	1	Vagrants, . . .	8	—
Drunkards, . . .	59	51	Drunkards, . . .	52	70
Total, . . .	250	242	Total, . . .	254	251
Re-Committals—Once, . .	11	21	Re-Committals—Once, . .	4	13
Twice, . . .	4	14	Twice, . . .	3	5
Thrice, . . .	—	4	Thrice, . . .	—	2
Four times and more, . .	—	2	Four times and more, . .	—	5
Total, . . .	15	41	Total, . . .	7	25
Average daily number, . .	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Average daily number, . .	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highest at any one time, .	43	24	Highest at any one time, .	49	13
Lowest ditto, . . .	8	6	Lowest ditto, . . .	24	8

No accurate calculation as to the rise or fall of crime during 1857 can be made from the foregoing returns, in consequence of a considerable number of prisoners who would, under ordinary circumstances, have been confined in Naas having been transferred to Athy, the works in progress at Naas gaol rendering it unfit for the custody of those sentenced to lengthened terms of imprisonment.

The committals of both sexes in 1856 outnumbered those in 1855—an excess attributable to the establishment of the camp at the Curragh, which attracts a large number of disorderly persons of both sexes, and naturally increases the amount of petty crime. The large increase in the re-committals of females was also occasioned by the frequent re-committals of prostitutes from the camp. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that there has been a material reduction in the re-committals of both sexes, and of the daily average of females in 1857.

Two of the males in custody were dangerous lunatics, whose presence, productive of much inconvenience in any gaol, presses sadly upon the limited accommodation and small staff of this prison.

During 1856 one female was sentenced to solitary confinement, and three boys to whipping.

The accommodation consists of:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	4	2	No. of beds in such rooms, . .	6	3
Day Rooms, . . .	4	2	Chapels, . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . .	2	1	Kitchens, . . .	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Store Rooms, . . .	4	—
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Laundries, . . .	—	1
high=432 cubic feet, . .	20	12	Baths, . . .	1	—
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	2	2	Pumps and Wells, . . .	1	—

The building was in fair repair, very clean, secure, and well supplied with water. The sewerage effective; prison clothing sufficient and regularly issued; bedticks tolerable; sheets good; but the blankets very bad, many being mere

raggs. In consequence of my urgent representations, a supply of new blankets has since been procured. Buckets, soap, and towels are provided in each yard for the daily personal ablution of the prisoners; and all males are washed in the shower-bath on admission, and once a week, but there is no bath for females.

It is unnecessary that I should enter into further particulars as to the accommodation, which has been fully described in former reports, inasmuch as works are in active progress for enlarging the gaol at Naas, with the view of rendering it fit to be constituted the sole gaol for the county of Kildare, and so soon as the building shall have been completed, the prison at Athy will cease to be used as a gaol.

I beg to congratulate the local authorities upon having taken this most desirable step, for there can be no doubt that their county will derive much benefit from having one gaol of sufficient size, and adequately officered, in lieu of two small prisons deficient in accommodation, and of which the officers were too few to carry out proper prison discipline, even if the amount of the salaries were sufficient to insure the services of competent persons.

Classification, owing to the want of accommodation, is imperfect. Males are in three divisions—tried felons, tried misdemeanants, and untried. Females in two classes—tried and untried. All of both sexes, as far as the number of cells will permit, sleep and take their meals singly.

Discipline is very carefully maintained, and the general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory. The Governor always attends the lock-up; there is no night patrol, but the Governor and officers frequently visit the prison at night.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	21	15	Dark Cells,	9	4
Other Punishments,	16	10	Other Punishments,	2	1
Total,	37	25	Total,	11	5

Number sentenced during the year 1856 to solitary confinement,	—	1
Whipping,	3	—

Three of the punishments in 1856 were ordered by the Board, for serious offences; all the others by the Governor. It is very creditable to the Governor that he has been able to maintain proper discipline, with so large a reduction in the number of punishments.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Stone-breaking,	7		Washing,	1	
Cooking,	2		Prison duties,	2	
Prison duties,	4				

Industrial Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Carpenter work,	1		Knitting,	2	
Tailoring,	1		Nurse, not working,	1	
Shoemaking,	1				
Wire-work,	1				
Mat-making,	6				
Brush ditto,	2				
Picking oakum,	3				
Minding lunatic,	1				
Lunatics not working,	2				

The foregoing schedule may be taken as a reliable representation of the usual daily employment of prisoners.

This department is conducted with very creditable activity; and, considering the number of hands, a large amount of industrial labour has, during the past year, been performed by the males, as will be shown by the Profit Return. Latterly the number of females has been little more than sufficient to discharge the ordinary prison duties, including washing.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, £12 12s. 9½d.; 1856, £16 6s. 2½d.; 1857, £20 16s.

K

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
County of
Kildare
Gaol,
at Athy.

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
*County of
Kildare
Gaol,
at Athy.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	76½	Shirts,	119	Caps,	66
Pairs Sheets,	87	Jackets,	61	Pairs Shoes,	47
Rugs,	60	Vests,	65	Pairs Clogs,	26
Bed-ticks,	76	Trowsers,	73		

Schools.—The school for males has been discontinued, the turnkeys having been found incompetent to teach.

The females receive some educational instruction from the matron.

A registry of progress is kept, but is of bad form, inasmuch as it does not show the graduated advance of the pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint milk. *Dinner*—14 oz. bread and 1 pint milk.

Second Class—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint milk. *Dinner*—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint milk.

Third Class—Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and ½ pint milk. *Dinner*—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint soup. *Supper*—4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; turf, per statute kish, 1s.; candles, per lb.—moulds, 7½d., dips, 6½d.; soap, per lb.—white, 4d., brown, 3½d.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1854, 3½d.; 1855, 3½d.; 1856, 4½d.; 1857, 3½d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains; but the prisoners' bread appeared to me to have a mouldy taste, which the baker attributed to the newness of the meal, but promised that the use of this meal should be discontinued until it had become sufficiently aged.

Books and Accounts.—The journals, registries, books and accounts are kept with praiseworthy care and accuracy, with the exception of two somewhat careless mistakes which had been made in the Dietary Book during the absence of the Governor. An Extern Officers' Gate-book, showing the duration of their visits, was about to be established. Under the peculiar circumstances of this prison, I think that it is unnecessary that the other new forms, copies of which have been circulated by my colleague and myself, should be introduced.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £918 8s. 3d.; 1855, £897 9s. 5d.; 1856, £1,090 13s. 6½d.

Officers and Salaries.

A. G. Judge, Local Inspector,	£27 13 10	Geo. Holmes, Head Turnkey, Carpenter,	£30 0 0
William Clayton, Surgeon,	25 0 0	Richard Johnstone, Head Turnkey, Shoemaker,	25 0 0
Rev. Thomas Jameson, Protestant Chaplain,	27 13 10	Peter Lowry, Turnkey,	20 0 0
Rev. R. Quinn, Roman Catholic ditto,	27 13 10	John Campbell, do.,	20 0 0
E. J. Carter, Governor,	100 0 0	Catherine Healey, Matron,	20 0 0
		Catherine St. John, Assistant,	8 0 0

All the intern officers receive each two pounds of bread and one quart of milk daily, and are supplied with coals, candles, and soap.

The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and arms; two of them are handicraftsmen, a carpenter and a shoemaker.

The extern officers are paid at each assizes, the interns monthly.

Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	142	152
Surgeon, &c.,	159	221
Protestant Chaplain,	134	145
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	218	213

There is no hospital, a serious defect which has often been noticed.

The marshalsea, when vacant, has usually been allocated for the reception of

the sick, who, when there are debtors in the gaol, must be treated in the cells and day-rooms. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Hospital cases,	17	12	—
Cases of slight indisposition,	70	15	102
Deaths,	1	—	—
Cost of Medicine,	£13 10s. 1d.	£12 2s. 11d.	£15 14s. 9½d.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

Board of Superintendence.

The Duke of Leinster.	Rev. F. S. Trench.	Thomas Fitzgerald, esq.
Lord Naas.	B. L. Lefroy, esq.	Thomas Cooke, esq.
Marquess of Kildare.	W. R. Bulwer, esq.	Michael Aylmer, esq.
Edward Beauman, esq.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq.	Hugh L. Barton, esq.

The Board meets monthly with great regularity; the contracts are paid at assizes; the smaller bills monthly—a cheque for the aggregate amount of the accounts, after examination by the Board, being given to the Governor, who makes the payments, and returns receipts at the next meeting.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED ON THE 27TH OF OCTOBER, AND THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 1857.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

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,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Deserters,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	6	1	7	—	1	1
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	2	2	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	24	7	31	—	1	1

None of the above prisoners were under the age of seventeen.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
27th of October, 1854,	34	25	59	27th October, 1856,	39	16	55
„ 1855,	38	32	70	„ 1857,*	24	8	32

* With reference to the return for 1857, it must be borne in mind, that owing to the works in progress at Naas, some prisoners have been transferred to the gaols of Athy and Carlow.

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

1855.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Kildare
Gaol,
at Naas.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—			Re-Committals,	23	51	Daily Average,	34	27
Debtors, . . .	3	2				Highest No. at any		
Criminals, . .	377	216				one time, . . .	54	46
Total, . . .	380	218				Lowest ditto, .	24	18

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	2	—
Criminals, . . .	281	209
Vagrants, . . .	9	2
Drunkards, . . .	50	68
Total, . . .	342	279

Re-Committals—Once,	12	35
Twice, . . .	1	5
Thrice, . . .	—	2
Four times and more, .	—	6
Total, . . .	13	48

Average daily number,	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$
Highest at any one time,	40	43
Lowest ditto,	22	6
Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$

From 1st January to 27th October, 1856.

Committals—Debtors,	2	—
Criminals, . . .	234	175
Vagrants, . . .	9	2
Drunkards, . . .	36	50
Total, . . .	281	227

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	7	—
Criminals, . . .	229	146
Vagrants, . . .	3	2
Drunkards, . . .	45	57
Total, . . .	284	205

Re-committals—Once,	9	16
Twice, . . .	1	8
Thrice, . . .	—	5
Four times and more, .	—	2
Total, . . .	10	31

Average daily number,	29 $\frac{1}{3}$	12 $\frac{22}{81}$
Highest at any one time,	61	22
Lowest ditto,	15	11
Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 $\frac{1}{3}$

Under all the above headings, with two exceptions, the amount of crime in 1856 was less than in 1855. The daily average of males was slightly higher, and the committals of females were considerably more numerous in the former than in the latter year. The excess of females is attributable to the establishment of the Camp at the Curragh, which attracts a large number of idle and disorderly persons, especially of the female sex, and the frequent re-committals of prostitutes from this source have been the cause of the increase referred to. As, however, notwithstanding the increase of the committals, the daily average of females is materially decreasing, it is evident that the sentences were to very short terms of imprisonment, and the offences, by inference, light.

Some prisoners, who would, under ordinary circumstances, have been committed to this gaol, have been committed to Athy, in consequence of the extensive works now in progress at Naas. The foregoing returns do not afford the means of accurately estimating the rise or fall of crime in 1857, but it appears pretty clear that the total amount of crime in 1857 is certainly not greater than in 1856, and that female crime has diminished.

There has been a decided improvement in the nature of crime, the more serious offences having much decreased.

There were no sentences to solitary confinement or whipping in 1856.

The accommodation consists of:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	8	2	Hospital Rooms, . . .	—	2
Yards, . . .	7	2	Chapels, . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . .	3	2	Kitchens, . . .	2	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . . .	28	13	Store Rooms, . . .	3	1
Cells to contain three persons, .	5	2	Laundries, . . .	—	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	2	2	Lavatories, . . .	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	1	1	Baths, . . .	1	1
			Pumps and Wells, . . .	1	—

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

I have great pleasure in stating, that the plan referred to by my colleague, in his last report, was approved by the Grand Jury, and sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant, and, the necessary presentments having been made, the works for the alteration and extension of the gaol were commenced last summer, and are now actively progressing. It is indeed a subject for congratulation that so soon as these works shall have been completed, the county of Kildare will get rid of the expense and inconvenience of being burdened with two gaols and two Assize towns, and will possess at Naas a prison containing sufficient accommodation for existing requirements, and for the most part adapted to the separate system, the efficiency of which has been satisfactorily proved wherever it has been tried for a sufficient length of time; and which may fairly be considered to be the sole means of effectually protecting the comparatively innocent from being morally contaminated by the hardened and habitual offender, whilst it not only acts as a deterrent upon that abandoned class, for whom an associative prison has no terrors, but materially increases the chances of their reformation, by affording them opportunities of self-examination, and of receiving, uninterruptedly, moral and religious instruction.

At the time of my visit a large portion of the male prison was being pulled down; the hospital was dismantled; and part of the boundary wall had been removed, for the purpose of taking in some more ground.

The exercising circle had been laid out, and it is proposed to enclose this with iron railing, but it is most desirable that the segment facing the entrance gate should be either walled or sheeted with iron, so as to prevent the prisoners, when at exercise, from seeing all that is going on at the gate, Governor's house, and hospital.

The building was as clean and orderly as could be expected under the circumstances.

The supply of water is scanty, and it will probably be necessary to sink the well deeper.

The bedding and blankets were sufficient, and sheets have been furnished to every bed. The prison clothing was adequate, and is regularly issued.

Classification cannot, of course, at present be maintained, but all of both sexes sleep and take their meals in single cells.

The Governor attends the lock-up. Two watchmen have been temporarily appointed to patrol the prison by alternate nights, so long as the works are in progress, and a turnkey also patrols at the breach in the boundary wall during the day.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.				From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells,	9	—		Dark Cells,	3	2	
Other Punishments,	—	—		Other Punishments,	—	—	

These punishments were inflicted by order of the Governor.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Whitewashing,	9			Washing Prison Clothes,	5		
Clog-making,	1			Knitting,	2		
Cooking,	2			Prison Duties,	1		
Prison Duties,	3						
Minding Lunatics,	2			Total,	8		
Total,	17						

Owing to the dismantled state of the gaol, it has of late been impossible to do much in this department, but notwithstanding this obstacle, the quantity of articles manufactured for sale has increased.

The total of nett profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1856, £10 10s. 10d., and in 1857, £18 11s. 8d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	123	Bed-ticks,	84	Trowsers,	88
Pairs Sheets,	163	Shirts,	119	Caps,	20
Rugs,	11	Jackets,	85	Pairs Clogs,	110

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
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at Naas.

Schools.—The males under 20 years of age are instructed by a non-resident schoolmaster in reading, writing, and arithmetic, from 10, A.M., to 1, P.M., daily. The females are taught in like manner by the assistant-matron. Copy-books should be substituted for slates for such pupils as have obtained some proficiency in writing. Registries of progress are kept, but do not contain the requisite information. New forms, showing more clearly the graduated advance of the scholars, were about to be adopted.

The Chaplains very rarely visit the schools, although it is very important that they should from time to time examine the pupils, with the view of ascertaining the correctness of the entries in the Registries. I strongly recommend that the females should be taught by the schoolmaster, of course in the presence of a female officer, inasmuch as the matrons are rarely qualified to act as teachers.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	114	194
Average number attending daily,	9	11

Dietary and Contracts.

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

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

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

Prisoners under one month's imprisonment get 1 pint gruel in place of milk for dinner. All prisoners get gruel instead of milk on Mondays and Fridays. Stirabout, all oatmeal.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., 7d.; ditto, brown, per 4 lbs., 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coals, per ton, 17s.; straw, per ton, £2; candles, moulds, per lb., 7d.; ditto, dips, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, white, per cwt., 34s.; ditto, brown, per cwt., 30s.

The net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1854, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.; 1855, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1856, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The milk appeared to me indifferent, but there were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains. It is, however, desirable that these officers should, at each inspection, record their opinion of each article of food examined.

Books and Accounts.—The Registries and four books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench are correctly kept; and the accounts appeared clear and explicit.

The Chaplains now keep journals, but enter in them their inspections of provisions, which should be recorded in a book set apart for the purpose.

The Extern Officers' Gate-book does not show the duration of their visits; the Governor's name does not appear in the Intern Officers' Gate-book, although a special order was made by the Queen's Bench on this subject; and Daily Employment of Prisoners, and Extra Diet Books are much required.

With reference to these and other questions, I beg to call attention to a copy of forms, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, with the view of establishing an uniform system of records throughout the gaols of the country, and upon which we invite suggestions in the interval.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £1,564 18s. 9d.; 1855, £1,949 4s. 5d.; 1856, £1,937 17s. 10d.

Officers and Salaries.

Rev. Walter De Burgh, Local Inspector,	£37 18 4	Henry Croghan, Clerk and Storekeeper,	£40 0 0
Rev. Walter De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	27 13 10	Sarah Cope, Female Turnkey,	10 0 0
Rev. G. Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	27 13 10	James Tracy, Schoolmaster,	20 0 0
James Kellett, esq., Surgeon,	40 0 0	Jeremiah Collins, Turnkey,	20 0 0
Robt. S. Hayes, Apothecary,	30 0 0	Joseph Egar, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	20 0 0
Samuel Conolly, Governor,	160 0 0	Daniel Cleary, Turnkey,	20 0 0
Mrs. K. Conolly, Matron,	20 0 0	William Phayer, Turnkey,	20 0 0
		Richard Fegan, Turnkey,	20 0 0

* Since the last inspection one turnkey has been dismissed, and one turnkey and the assistant-matron have resigned. All the vacancies have been filled by the Board.

The extern officers are paid at assizes, the intern monthly. All the intern officers receive rations, coals, and candles. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. The salaries of the subordinate officers are very low; that of the assistant-matron is quite inadequate to insure the services of a competent person.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	123	104
Surgeon, &c.	258	188
Protestant Chaplain,	108	153
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	109	88

The Roman Catholic Chaplain has not visited nearly so often as sec. 69 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, requires.

Hospitals.—This hospital was being altered and enlarged. A second flight of stairs is to be added, and the old solitary cells are to be taken in, so as to form a female hospital totally distinct from the male.

The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Number in Hospital,	31	69	37	15
Number of days in Hospital,	804	1,075	764	143
Deaths,	—	1	—	—
Cost of Medicine,	£8 6s. 4d.	£18 15s. 10d.	£5 14s. 3d.	£3 18s. 0d.

Board of Superintendence.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster.	Thomas Cooke, esq.	Thomas Fitzgerald, esq.
Lord Naas.	The Marquess of Kildare.	H. L. Barton, esq.
E. J. Beauman, esq.	Rev. F. S. Trench.	Michael Aylmer, esq.
G. P. L. Mansfield, esq.	Captain B. Lefroy.	W. R. Bulwer, esq.

The Board meets monthly, and at each meeting examines all the bills, and gives a cheque for the aggregate amount to the Governor, who makes the payments, and returns the receipts at the next meeting. The practice which prevails in the majority of gaols, of giving a cheque to each creditor whose claim exceeds £3, is far preferable.

General Observations.—It becomes my duty to animadvert upon some occurrences which took place in the autumn of 1857. In September a turnkey and the female servant of the Governor were committed to prison, charged with stealing money from the Governor. It transpired at the inquiry held by the Board, that the female servant in question had been a convicted felon, confined in Naas Gaol, and that, notwithstanding this fact, she had been employed by the Governor as an assistant-matron.

In the first place the Governor acted most indiscreetly in employing such a person at all; in the second, he was guilty of a decided violation of duty in intrusting to her the care and custody of prisoners. The Local Inspector is much to blame for having neglected to bring so gross an irregularity under the notice of the Board, or, if necessary, of the Inspectors-General, immediately upon his becoming cognizant of the proceeding; and an officer who efficiently performed his duty could not have failed to discover a practice which appears to have been carried on without any concealment.

The Local Inspector in his Report to the Board, *after the robbery had been committed*, called their attention to the irregularity, and urged other points, upon which he undoubtedly entertained correct views; but he also stated that the Governor and matron *never* attended him whilst visiting the gaol. This allegation was satisfactorily disproved.

In answer to this Report, the Governor addressed a most improper letter to the Board. He permitted himself to make the most random, irrelevant, and insulting charges against his superior officer, the Local Inspector, and the general tone of his letter was of the most objectionable and violent nature.

I was present at a meeting held by the Board, on the 1st of November,

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and, in common with those gentlemen, observed that such an ill-feeling prevailed between the Local Inspector and Governor, as would, if not discontinued, render it impossible that the discipline and management of the prison could be efficiently conducted by them. The Board, with the view of putting a stop to these most unseemly dissensions, drew up a letter which they required these officers to sign, and which expressed the regret of the Local Inspector that he had made a charge which he could not substantiate, and of the Governor that he had so far forgotten himself as to write a letter couched in violent and disrespectful language towards his superior officer, and the determination of both to abandon all ill-feeling, and to co-operate cordially in the discharge of their mutual and respective duties for the future.

It is to be hoped that the good intentions thus expressed may be realized, for otherwise it will be necessary that stringent measures should be resorted to, inasmuch as the scandal of the two chief officers of a gaol continually quarrelling, and thwarting one another, cannot be permitted to continue; but from what has occurred since the 1st of November, I fear that the Governor is not disposed to act up to the spirit of his apology, instances having come to my knowledge of his persisting to throw obstacles in the way of the Local Inspector, who, I am bound in justice to say, appears to have been, until lately, in ignorance of some of the important duties he is required to perform, and to be now most anxious to discharge them efficiently.

The absence of bye-laws has in great measure caused the dissensions which it has been my disagreeable duty to refer to.

The Board has determined to defer the drawing up of bye-laws until the completion of the new gaol, but I am of opinion that, under the circumstances, and seeing that questions, only to be settled by such rules, are daily arising, it is desirable that they should be drawn up and submitted for approval to the Grand Jury and Lord Lieutenant without delay.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of
Kilkenny
Gaol,

COUNTY OF KILKENNY GAOL.—VISITED THE 10TH AND 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1857.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	1	1	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	7	6	13	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	1	10	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	7	15	—	2	2
Vagrants,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	5	9	1	—	1
Gross Total,	32	20	52	3	2	5

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

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	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons Convicted,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Misdemeanants Convicted,	—	—	1	—	5	—
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Summary Convictions:—Vagrants,	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other offences,	—	—	2	—	3	6
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	2	—	1	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	—	1

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
12th of November, 1854,	46	27	73	12th of November, 1856,	44	15	59
„ 1855,	42	29	71	„ 1857,	32	20	52

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

1855.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—			Re-committals, .	15	10	Daily average, .	50	30
Debtors, .	17	4				Highest at any		
Criminals, .	306	127				one time, .	61	36
Total, .	323	131				Lowest ditto, .	38	27

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	7	—
Criminals,	213	90
Vagrants,	38	12
Drunkards,	40	2
Total,	298	104

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	12	10
Twice,	3	—
Thrice,	—	—
Four times and more,	—	—
Total,	15	10

	M.	F.
Average Daily Number,	39	22
Highest at any one time,	44	31
Lowest ditto,	28	16
Average daily number in Hospital,	1	1

From 1st January to November 12th, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	6	—
Criminals,	196	81
Vagrants,	35	12
Drunkards,	28	1
Total,	265	94

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	3	—
Criminals,	187	77
Vagrants,	12	6
Drunkards,	16	4
Total,	218	87

	M.	F.
Re-committals—Once,	3	5
Twice,	—	—
Thrice,	—	—
Four times and more,	—	—
Total,	3	5

From 1st Jan. to November 12th, 1857.

	M.	F.
Average Daily Number,	25	13
Highest at any one time,	60	15
Lowest ditto,	19	30
Average daily number in Hospital,	3	1

Under all the above headings a very considerable and progressive diminution in crime is indicated. The reduction affects both sexes equally, and is particularly observable in the daily average, which, in 1857, was exactly half, as regards males, and less than half, as regards females, what it was in 1855.

The extent of the decrease in crime of late years may, however, be best estimated by the fact, that, on the 27th of February, 1851, there were 223 males and 108 females in the gaol; and that the highest number in custody, at any one time, in 1856, was only forty-four males and thirty-one females. The paucity of re-

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committals is also a satisfactory proof of the efficiency of the separate system as a deterrent, inasmuch as the class of habitual and recurrent offenders have here almost ceased to exist. Juvenile offences have also much diminished.

In the nature of crime too there has been considerable improvement, crimes of a violent character having become very rare and drunkenness and vagrancy having much decreased. At the time of my visit there were nine dangerous lunatics, whose presence not only greatly interferes with prison discipline, but seriously prejudices their own chances of recovery, for a gaol possesses no due appliances for their treatment. In 1856, four boys were sentenced to whipping.

The accommodation consists of:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	*14	8	Worksheds,	—	—
Yards,	3	2	Kitchens,	1	—
Day Rooms,	4	—	Bakery,	—	—
Solitary Cells,	8	4	Store Rooms,	6	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubicfeet,	104	88	Laundries,	—	1
Single Cells of smaller size,†	47	—	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Cells to contain three per- sons,	—	—	Lavatories,	1	—
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Baths,	2	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	3	Reception Room,	1	1
Chapels,	1	—	Pumps and Wells,	2	—
School Rooms,	—	—	Tread-wheels,	1	—
Workshops,	3	—	Capstan Mill,	—	—
			Crank do.,	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour,	—	—

The building was in good repair, clean, orderly, and sufficiently supplied with water, which, however, contains so much lime that the boiler and pipes have been much injured by it, and it is very desirable that a large tank should be provided of sufficient size to hold enough rain water for heating purposes.

The two defects, which have been frequently animadverted upon in former reports, still exist—namely, the smoking of the chimneys in the Governor's house, and the imperfect ventilation of the cells, which is greatly aggravated by the position of the soil pipes leading from the water-closets, there not being sufficient fall to carry off the soil.

The atmosphere of *all the cells* is impure and oppressive, and of *some* of them scarcely endurable after a few hours' occupation by an inmate. I submit, therefore, that the free ingress of the outer air is indispensable, which could be easily obtained by substituting glass louvers, or windows turning on the centre bar, for the present windows, in which only one pane is made to open. Nearly all the pans leak, which naturally greatly adds to the impurity of the cells; and, if it should be determined not to remove the water-closets or lavatories into the corridors, as suggested by my colleague, it is absolutely necessary that they should be thoroughly repaired and additional fall given to the pipes. The locks were reported to me to be very indifferent.

The ground sewerage is effective. A new boiler was being erected, and the foul-air shaft was being repaired.

All the heating pipes had been leaking, but had lately been put in order. There are baths in which all are washed on admission.

The tread-wheel, crank-pump, and laundry are partitioned. The blankets and sheets were sufficient, but some new bed-ticks were required; and sheets had not been supplied to the lunatics and the pauper debtor, an omission which I at once directed to be remedied.

Adequate prison dresses are regularly issued, but a few suits for boys were wanted.

The accommodation is more than sufficient for existing requirements, so that the Governor is at present able to change each prisoner's cell every day.

Separation is strictly carried out with all the criminal classes, except lunatics.

The Governor always attends the lock-up, and one turnkey, by rotation of all, is on patrol every night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

* Six of these fourteen are in the old prison.

† Those are in old prison and not heated.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	M.	F.
Dark Cells,	21	3
Other Punishments,	87	30
Total,	58	33

From 1st January to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Dark Cells,	4	1
Other Punishments,	13	17
Total,	17	18

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These punishments were all inflicted by the Governor, and there has been a large reduction in their number in the past year.

Employment of Prisoners on Day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.—Number Employed and Species of Employment.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	9	Number of Lunatics,	5
Force-wheel Pump,	7	In care of Lunatics,	2
Prison Duties,	4	Prison Duties,	4
Number of Lunatics,	4		
In care of Lunatics,	2		

Industrial Labour.—Number Employed and Species of Employment.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoe-making,	1	Knitting,	} 9
Weaving,	1	Sewing, and	
Serving Mason,	2	Repairs, &c.,	
„ Plumber,	2		

The foregoing schedule may be taken as a reliable representation of the ordinary daily employment of the prisoners.

Owing to the paucity of hands and the shortness of sentences, the amount of industrial labour performed has considerably diminished.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, was, in 1856, £82; and in 1857, £66.

Stock at the Time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	204	Bed-ticks,	131	Trowsers,	79
Pairs Sheets,	204	Shirts,	204	Caps,	14
Rugs,	258	Jackets,	66	Pairs Shoes,	56
Hammocks or Cots,	104				

Schools.

The males are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic for two hours, daily, by a competent schoolmaster; and the females by the matron. Registries of progress are kept, but improved forms, showing more clearly the graduated advance of the pupils, were about to be adopted. The Chaplains appear to visit the schools very seldom—it is very desirable that they should, from time to time, examine the pupils with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registries.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	246	74
Average number attending daily, 1856,	16	6

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal made in stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread with 1 pint of new milk.
Females.—Breakfast— $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal and $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. India meal made in stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.
Monthly prisoners receive a pint of gruel every day, in lieu of milk, for dinner.
All prisoners receive a pint of gruel two days per week for dinner, in lieu of milk.
Contracts.—Bread, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 4lbs.; oatmeal (no contract), $15s.$ per cwt.; Indian meal (no contract), $10s.$ per cwt.; meat, $6d.$ per lb.; new milk, $7d.$ per gal.; butter-milk, $3d.$ per gal.; salt, $2s. 6d.$ per cwt.; coals, $21s. 6d.$ per ton; turf, $1s. 10d.$ per box; candles, $7d.$ per lb.; soap, $4s. 6d.$ per stone.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1854, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1856, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1857, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who, however, ought to record their opinion of the quality of each article of food examined.

SOUTH
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Books and Accounts.

The registries, books, and accounts are kept with care and accuracy. The Chaplains and Governor keep sufficient journals, and it is desirable that the Local Inspector should also be provided with a similar record. The Extern Officers' Gate-book shows the duration of their visits, and the Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book and the Extra Diet Book are very satisfactory. I left with the Local Inspector a copy of forms, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant, with the view of obtaining the requisite authority for the establishment of an uniform system of records throughout the gaols of the country, and upon which we invite suggestions in the interval. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £1,794 2s. 1d.; 1855, £1,697 1s. 11d.; 1856, £1,519 1s. 6d.

Officers and Salaries.

Col. T. Jones, Local Inspector, .	£80	0	0	Michl. Murray, 5th do., capable of instructing in fibre weaving,	£30	0	0
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor, .	240	0	0	Thos. M'Cullagh, 6th do., capable of instructing in brush and mat-making,	30	0	0
Rev. W.C. Gorman, Chaplain, .	46	3	0	Danl. M'Grath, 7th do., principally taken up by hard labour,	30	0	0
Rev. J. Gorman, R.C. Chapln. .	46	3	0	J. Leonard, clerk and school-master,*	30	0	0
Robt. Cane, M.D., Surgeon, .	65	0	0	Mrs. Hoey, Matron,	30	0	0
Wm. Lee, 1st Turnkey, has a general knowledge of trade, .	37	0	0	Margt. Wills, Assist. Matron, .	18	0	0
Thos. Whelan, 2nd do. trained to tailoring,	30	0	0				
Michl. Leonard, 3rd do., Gate Porter,	30	0	0				
Thos. Ireland, 4th do. capable as a carpenter,	30	0	0				

* Since the last inspection, Daniel M'Grath has been appointed turnkey, *vice* James Leonard, appointed clerk and schoolmaster upon the resignation of Michael Curran.

The superior officers are paid at each assizes—the turnkeys and matrons monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms; and all the intern officers receive an allowance of coals and candles.

Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	280	232
Surgeon, &c.,	162	147
Protestant Chaplain,	165	150
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	185	144

The number of visits paid by all these officers is very satisfactory.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is adequate. The hospital was clean and orderly, and is well ventilated and furnished with baths and water-closets.

The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in Hospital,	95	51	20
Number of days in Hospital,	1,201	1,458	281
Deaths,	2	2	2
Cost of Medicine,	£28 10s. 4d.	£29 16s. 8d.	£20 15s. 4d.

Board of Superintendence.

Lieut.-Col. H. Wemyss.	Wm. L. Flood, esq.	Edward Golding, esq.
Hon. C. H. B. Wandesforde.	James Burnham, esq.	James Blake, esq.
Richard Smithwick, esq.	Wm. F. Finn, esq.	Richard Wheeler, esq.
Lorenzo W. Izod, esq.	John Walsh, esq.	Howard St. George, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and the payment of small bills. The larger accounts and contracts are discharged at each assizes by cheques to each creditor.

General Observations.

It is necessary that I should here refer to an occurrence which took place during the past year. A female convict, who had been confined in this gaol for

* Each turnkey assists the schoolmaster in teaching.

three years, was, on her removal to the Female Convict Depot at Cork, found to be pregnant.

This matter was investigated by the Board of Superintendence, in the first instance, at the request of the Inspector-General of Prisons; and the decision arrived at not appearing satisfactory, a second inquiry was subsequently held by the Board, by desire of the Lords Justices, at which I was present.

It transpired, that the female in question, who had been sentenced to penal servitude in 1854, had, early in 1856, been taken into the employment of the Governor, as an assistant to his maid-servant, and had been removed from the female prison, and from the custody of the matron; and that, whilst so employed, she had ample opportunities of having improper intercourse with the male officers and servants of the prison. A grosser violation of the first rules of prison discipline cannot well be imagined; but it was proved, that for a series of years, and under successive Governors, a female prisoner had always been employed in the Governor's house, and that this practice was known to the Local Inspector and Chaplains, who had never reported it either to the Board of Superintendence or to the Inspectors-General of Prisons. The Board, taking these circumstances into consideration, and having regard to the high character, general efficiency, and services of eleven years of the Governor, thought, that a severe reprimand, and a caution as to his future conduct, would be a sufficient punishment for that officer.

The Lords Justices having considered the evidence, together with the reports of the Board, and of the Inspectors-General, refrained from requiring the dismissal of the Governor; but directed the Inspectors-General to convey a severe censure to the Local Inspector, the Governor, and all parties concerned, and to take steps to prevent the occurrence of so gross an irregularity elsewhere, or at any future time. A general bye-law, having this end in view, was accordingly drawn up, and approved by their Excellencies, and is now in force throughout the gaols of the country.

Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

Callan.—No prisoners in custody; seventy-five in the last quarter, of whom thirty-six were drunkards. This is a very bad bridewell. The cells are very small, dark, and cold; the day-rooms are mere passages; and there is but one yard for both sexes. There is no sewerage, and no water on the premises or near at hand. The blankets were very thin, and *there were no sheets*; although sec. xii. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, directs that a pair shall be furnished to every bed. The building was throughout clean and orderly. Petty Sessions fortnightly—transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary—Two meals of bread and milk. Cost per head per day, 5½d. *Salary of keeper, £9 4s. 8d., per annum.*—As has frequently been urged, this miserable pittance is barely sufficient to supply the keeper with the simple necessaries of life, and yet out of it he has to pay for the carriage of water from a distance of upwards of a quarter of a mile. It is to be hoped that the local authorities may at last be induced to raise this salary, and also that of the keeper of the Urlingford Bridewell.

Bridewells.

Callan.

Urlingford.—One male prisoner—eighteen in the last quarter, of whom four were drunkards. This bridewell is little better than that at Callan. The cells are small and dark; the day-rooms are mere passages; the female yard is insecure and easily reached from the male side by climbing over the roof of the privies; there are open ash-pits in each yard; and the chimneys smoke badly. Water is supplied by a pump on the premises—the sewerage is effective. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but there were no sheets. The building was clean and orderly and in fair repair; but eave-shoots are much wanted. Petty Sessions fortnightly—transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary—stirabout, bread and milk. Cost per head per day, 5½d. *Salary of keeper, only £9 4s. 8d.*

Thomastown.—No prisoners at the time of inspection; fifty-five in the last quarter. An Auxiliary Board has been formed, and the Local Inspector duly visits; a Visitor's Book has been provided. Registry and committals correct. I found this wretched and disgraceful building in a very untidy condition. The bed-ticks and blankets much worn, and but six pair of the latter; and no sheets, although they are specially prescribed by the Amended Prisons Act. No im-

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DISTRICT.

County of
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provement has taken place in the sewerage, in the supply of water, or in protection against damp, and portions of the building continue insecure. The county surveyor, however, has been directed to make a report upon the requirements of the Bridewell, and it is to be hoped that some effectual steps will be taken, as soon as the matter has been submitted to the Presentment Sessions, to correct the many defects which render it unfit even for a place of temporary detention. Dietary—cost per head per day, 5d. Salary of keeper, £25.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

City of
Kilkenny
Gaol.

CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL.—VISITED THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1857.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, &c., . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	2	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vagrants,	2	5	7	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	5	5	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gross Total,	14	12	26	—	—	—

None of the above prisoners were under the age of 16 years.

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

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
13th November, 1854,	19	16	35	13th November, 1856,	22	23	45
„ 1855,	12	18	30	„ 1857,	14	12	26

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

1855.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
*Committals—			Re-committals,	12	64	Daily average,	13	25
Debtors,	7	1				Highest No. at any		
Criminals,	306	527				one time,	26	39
Total,	313	528				Lowest ditto,	6	16

* This return of Committals is taken from the General Report for 1855. The number of Committals given in my Colleague's Report for last year, taken from the inspection sheet is erroneous, viz., Committals (exclusive of Debtors)—males, 410; females, 423; the former being too many by 104, and the latter too few by exactly the same number.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	9	—
Criminals, . . .	343	220
Vagrants, . . .	33	213
Drunkards, . . .	76	201

Total, . . . 461 634

Re-committals—Once,	1	2
Twice, . . .	5	12
Thrice, . . .	3	15
Four times and more,	4	24

Total, . . . 13 53

Average daily number,	12	18
Highest at any one time,	34	20
Lowest ditto,	17	6

From 1st January to 13th November, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	9	—
Criminals, . . .	330	210
Vagrants, . . .	28	186
Drunkards, . . .	66	172

Total, . . . 433 568

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	5	—
Criminals, . . .	170	55
Vagrants, . . .	12	26
Drunkards, . . .	92	85

Total, . . . 279 166

Re-committals—Once,	—	4
Twice, . . .	4	16
Thrice, . . .	1	11
Four times and more,	1	18

Total, . . . 6 49

Average daily number,	12	7
Highest at any one time,	19	15
Lowest ditto,	9	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

The above returns show a most deplorable increase in the amount of crime in 1856, in both sexes, but as, notwithstanding the large increase in the committals, the daily average for that year was less than in 1855, the terms of imprisonment must have been very short, and the offences, by inference, light.

The return of committals from the 1st of January to the 13th of November, 1857, indicates a most extraordinary decrease in crime—the committals of males being less by 154, or by 35 per cent., and those of females by 402, or by 70 per cent., than in the corresponding period of 1856.

If these figures be correct, of which, however, I have some doubts, judging from the errors which have occurred in previous returns from this gaol, the decline in female crime is truly marvellous, and that in male also very considerable.

The daily average of males appears to have been the same in 1857 as in 1856, but that of females was less in the former than in the latter year by three-fifths, the figures being 7 and 18 respectively.

During 1856 one male was sentenced to solitary confinement.

The accommodation consists of:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	2	2	No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	18	22
Yards, . . .	1	1	Hospital Rooms, . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . .	3	1	Chapels, . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . .	1	—	Kitchens, . . .	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet			Store Rooms, . . .	1	1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet			Baths, . . .	1	—
high=432 cubic feet, . . .	7	—	Pumps and Wells, . . .	1	2
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	7	3			

No improvement or alteration has been made in this building since the last inspection, and consequently the numerous and glaring defects noticed in former reports still exist. There are only seven cells for males, and none for females. There is only one yard for each sex, and only one day-room for females. There are no hospitals, or laundry, or drying-room, or school-room, or workshop, or reception ward, or lavatories. In fact this building is far inferior to many bridewells, and is, in my opinion, utterly unfit for the purposes to which it is put.

The prison was clean and in fair repair, but the walls required plastering and whitewashing; and the ceiling of the large female sleeping room was in a bad state. There is an ample supply of good water, and the sewerage is effective.

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The beds, bed-ticks, and sheets, were sufficient, but some new blankets were urgently required, many of those in use being very bad.

The prison dresses were adequate, and are regularly issued.

The only classification that can be said to exist in this miserable establishment, is the separation of males from females; indeed so insufficient and defective is the accommodation, that little improvement in this respect would be possible, even were the number of officers sufficient to superintend any such discipline. Accordingly, by day and by night, at work (such as it is), and at meals—tried and untried—old and young—the novice in crime, and the hardened malefactor—the innocent girl who has run away from her service, and the abandoned prostitute, are promiscuously herded together. What but the foulest moral contamination can hence result to beginners in crime? What terrors can such a prison have for inveterate offenders, upon whom hard work and solitude alone can make an impression, and who here revel in their congenial idleness; and either amuse each other by tales of past villainies, and plots for future thefts, or by communicating the secrets of their hideous crafts to such of their companions as are only as yet in the infancy of vice.

The Governor attends the lock-up, but there is no patrol or inspection at night.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	—	—	Dark Cells,	—	—
Other Punishments,	21	52	Other Punishments,	26	11
Total,	21	52	Total,	26	11

All these punishments were ordered by the Governor, and were for trifling offences.

Employment.

Neither industrial nor punitive labour can be said to exist here. Males are occasionally employed at stone-breaking, and sometimes those sentenced to hard labour are exercised at shot-drill. Females are employed at pounding culm and washing for prison.

Such an entire absence of all useful occupation is truly lamentable.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	50	Bed-ticks,	40	Trowsers,	18
Pairs Sheets,	41	Shirts,	24	Pairs Shoes,	22
Rugs,	4	Jackets,	18		

Schools.

No educational instruction of any kind is given to either sex.

Dietary and Contracts.

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

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

Contracts.—Bread, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lb. loaf; new milk, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon; salt, 5d. per stone; turf, 2s. per box; straw, £1 16s. per ton; candles, 7d. per lb.; soap, 4s. 4d. per stone.

The directions contained in the dietary table substituting gruel for milk at dinner for all prisoners whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed one month, appear to be still disregarded, notwithstanding previous remonstrances, for no mention of gruel is made under the head "Dietary" in the Inspection Return.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1854, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1856, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1857, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who record their opinion of the quality of the various articles of food in their journals.

Books and Accounts.

A Discharge-book has at last been procured, and all the four books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench are now carefully kept. The Chaplains keep journals, but make very meagre entries in them. Gate-books for extern and intern officers, are much required. I left with the Local Inspector a copy of

forms, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, with the view of establishing an uniform system of records throughout the gaols of the country, and upon which we invite suggestions in the interval.

The Local Inspector appears to have been unaware that he is required by the amended Prisons Act to make a quarterly report to the Inspectors-General.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £498 11s. 4d.; 1855, £559 7s. 11d.; 1856, £585 5s. 5d.

Officers and Salaries.

Thos. Prim, esq., Local Inspector,	£30	William Magee, Governor,	£65
Robert Cane, esq., M.D.,	30	Miss Mary Magee, Matron,	15
Rev. M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Jeffrey Mara, Turnkey,	25
Rev. E. Walsh, Roman Catholic do.	30	Thomas Foley, do.	20

All the salaries are paid half-yearly. No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The two turnkeys are furnished with uniforms, and receive rations. All the intern officers are supplied with coals and candles.

Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	292	266
Surgeon, &c.,	252	133
Protestant Chaplain,	106	126
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	92	117

Neither of the Chaplains paid nearly so many visits in 1856 as the law requires.

Hospitals.

As has been already stated, there is no hospital, but the gaol has been remarkably healthy and free from epidemic. The books of the medical officer are very satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

D. Smithwick, esq., Mayor.	Daniel Cullen, esq., J.P.	William Lanigan, esq.
Thomas Hart, esq., J.P.	Thomas Jones, esq., J.P.	Thomas Murphy, esq.
Edmund Smith, esq., J.P.	John Potter, esq.	Thomas Chaplin, esq.
Henry Potter, esq., J.P.	John Callaghan, esq.	Thomas Dunphy, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business; but the bills and salaries are discharged half-yearly.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED THE 3RD OF JUNE, 1857.

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,	4	4	8	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	12	3	15	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	8	3	11	1	—	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	3	6	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	36	15	51	2	—	2

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*City of
Kilkenny
Gaol.*

*King's
County
Gaol.*

SOUTH
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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,	—	—	—	—	5	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	1	—	2	2
Summary convictions,	—	—	—	—	4	—
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	1	—	2	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Thrice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	3	—

There was in custody only one, a male, under 16 years of age.

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

3rd of June, 1854,	97	3rd of June, 1856,	63
„ 1855,	73	„ 1857,	53

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.—1855.

M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
Committals, 278	166	Re-committals, 7	12	Daily Average, 44	30
From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.					
Committals—Debtors,	3	—	Committals—Debtors,	3	—
Criminals,	237	99	Criminals,	79	37
Vagrants,	12	3	Vagrants,	14	6
Drunkards,	46	12	Drunkards,	24	10
Total,	298	114	Total,	120	53
Re-committals—Twice,	6	3	Re-committals—Once,	1	—
Thrice,	2	4	Average daily number,	39	12
Four times and more,	—	2	Highest at any one time,	49	21
Average daily number,	34	20	Lowest ditto,	30	7
Highest at any one time,	64	37	Average daily number		
Lowest ditto,	19	7	in Hospital,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Average daily number in					
Hospital,	1	1			

The progressive diminution in the amount of crime, shown by the totals in custody on the 3rd of June, in four successive years, is very gratifying; and under all the above headings, a similar reduction is observable, with the exception of the male committals in 1856. The decrease in the female re-committals and daily averages is peculiarly remarkable, and is a satisfactory proof of the success of the establishment of the separate system among a portion, the re-committed, of this sex, and would appear to recommend very strongly the introduction of separation throughout all the classes, both male and female.

In the nature of crime improvement has also taken place, serious offences and sentences to penal servitude and transportation having much diminished; but vagrancy and drunkenness have somewhat increased in the first five months of the current year.

Three males and 4 females were sentenced to solitary confinement, and 2 male juveniles to whipping, in 1856.

Accommodation.

M. F.		M. F.	
Wards,	6 2	School Rooms,	1 —
Yards,	6 2	Workshops,	4 —
Day Rooms,	8 2	Kitchens,	1 —
Solitary Cells,	3 1	Bakery,	1 —
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet		Store Rooms,	1 1
long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet		Laundries,	1 1
high=432 cubic feet,	80 32	Baths,	1 1
Single Cells of larger size,	— 8	Fumigating Rooms,	1 1
Hospital Rooms,	5 5	Pumps and Wells,	2 —
Chapels,	1 —	Crank-mill,	1 —

The building was throughout in good repair, dry, well ventilated, and, as usual, in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness. Water is raised by two pumps, and distributed by pipes to every yard; but the supply is very limited at times, especially in the autumn; the sewerage is defective, not having been originally well constructed, and wanting sufficient slope, although the ground falls very considerably from the gaol. There was an abundant supply of bedding, blankets, and sheets, which last are now furnished to every bed, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The cellular accommodation is ample for both sexes; and it is to be hoped that the separate system, now established in eight cells for females, may eventually be extended to all classes of both sexes, since there is a sufficient number of cells of the requisite size which might be heated without any great difficulty.

The female laundry is small, and is not partitioned, and there is no drying-room; there is a good kitchen, bakehouse, fumigating room, and male laundry; but there is no reception room, and there are no covered lavatories, except in the section containing the eight separate cells; buckets, towels, and soap are, however, provided in each yard, for the personal ablution of the prisoners, and there are good baths, in which all who require it are washed on admission.

The males are duly classified according to the Prisons Act, and the juveniles are kept apart from the adults.

The females are in three classes—the re-committals being confined in the eight separate cells, and the remainder in two divisions, according to character. All of both sexes sleep and take their meals in single cells, but are in association in their several classes at other periods. I would here correct an error into which the matron appears to have fallen: the matron has charge of the whole female prison, and is not to suppose that only one section of it requires her supervision, and that the other is to be altogether intrusted to her assistant.

Discipline is strictly maintained, and the Governor—a most active and efficient officer—always attends the lock-up. There is a night patrol, but a tell-tale clock is much required to test the vigilance of the watchman. These clocks are not expensive, and have been found very effective checks.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	5	5	Dark Cells,	1	—

These punishments, happily so few in number, were all inflicted by order of the Governor, and were for trifling offences.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Barrowing Stones.	Washing in the Laundry.
Working the Water Engines.	Cleaning the Prison.
Grinding at the Mill.	

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Breaking Bones and Stones.	Carding, spinning, making shirts, sheets, and all the female clothing.
Weaving, winding, warping, tailoring, shoemaking, painting, carpenter-work, and brazing.	

There is no tread-wheel, and shot-drill has not been carried on for some time. Industrial labour is conducted with systematic activity, and all necessaries and articles for prison use are manufactured and made up in the gaol. The amount of work executed, considering the small number of hands latterly available, is very creditable; nearly all the labour is directed to the production of articles for prison use, and, therefore, the amount of manufacture sold outside is small.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol:—1855, £13 10s. 5½d.; 1856, £9 10s. 9d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	354	Bed-ticks,	174	Caps,	63
Pairs Sheets,	164	Shirts,	120	Pairs Shoes,	84
Rugs,	16	Jackets,	98	Vests,	75
Hammocks or Cots,	10	Trowsers,	102		

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Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is given to the males by a schoolmaster, and to the females by the matron, and her assistant, from ten to twelve o'clock, daily. I strongly recommend that the females, as well as the males, should be taught by the schoolmaster, who has been regularly trained, and is consequently better fitted to teach than the matron—a female matron being of course present at the tuition of prisoners of her sex.

Satisfactory registries of progress are kept, and the Chaplains frequently visit the schools, and examine the pupils.

	M. F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856, .	50 35
Average number attending daily, 1856,	8 4

Dietary.

Males—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ a 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 each week for dinner for the whole prison.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per stone, 3d.; turf, per 100 boxes, 60s.; straw, per ton, 35s.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per lb., 4d.

The net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years, was—1854, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 1855, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.; 1856, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 1857, 3d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I considered excellent, and which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains. It is desirable, however, that these officers should record their opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected. The bread is baked in the gaol.

Books and Accounts.—The Registries, four books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, and the accounts, are kept with very praiseworthy care and accuracy. The Chaplains and Governor keep very satisfactory journals, and the Surgeon's book of orders for extra diet is unusually explicit, each order being renewed every day. It is important that books showing the duration of the visits of extern officers, the dates of egress and ingress of intern officers, and the daily employment of prisoners, should be established: I beg to recommend to the notice of the Board a copy of forms of books for these and other purposes, which I left with the Local Inspector. All the accounts are paid monthly by the Local Inspector after audit by the Board of Superintendence.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £1,830 2s. 1d.; 1855, £1,643 8s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and 1856, £1,662 9s. 7d.

Officers and Salaries.

Fras. Berry, Local Inspector,	£130	Philip Green, 2nd Turnkey, a shoe-maker,	£25
Rev. Edward Berry, Chaplain,	40	John Silver, 3rd do. superintending tailoring,	25
Rev. J. O'Rafferty, R. C. Chaplain,	40	Jones Commons, 4th do.	25
Rob. Harding, Governor, £184 12s. 4d.		Henry Neill, 5th do. a weaver,	25
John Ridley, Medical Officer,	£45	John Doolan, 6th do. tailor,	25
Apothecary,	20	Peter Phillips, Watchman,	£7 16s.
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor,	60	Philip Green, junior, Messenger,	£6 10s.
Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron,	40	William Adams, Schoolmaster,	£30
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey,	25		
Margaret Thompson, Nurse,	20		
William Smith, 1st Turnkey,	40		

All the subordinate officers are paid monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, fuel, and candles, but not with rations. There are arms in good order in the gaol. Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	209	84
Surgeon, &c.,	206	95
Protestant Chaplain,	173	77
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	203	90

Hospitals.—There are separate buildings for the accommodation of the sick

of both sexes. These hospitals were clean and orderly, and are sufficient, with the exception that they do not contain water-closets. SOUTH DISTRICT.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.	King's County Gaol.
1854,	65	1,325	£19	2	
1855,	39	1,213	10	1	
1856,	16	461	£9 8s. 11d.	—	

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Rosse.	David Thompson, esq.	Robert Goodbody, esq.
Earl of Charleville.	Major Fox.	Henry Manly, esq.
John W. Tarleton, esq.	Dawson French, esq.	John H. Walsh, esq.
John O'Brien, esq.	Marcus Goodbody, esq.	Thos. Acres Peirce, esq.

The Board meets monthly, with great regularity, for the transaction of general business, and the settlement of accounts.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Parsonstown (District).—One male in custody; 83 males and 13 females in the last quarter, of whom 31 males and 8 females were drunkards. The bridewell contains adequate accommodation, and was in good repair, secure, clean, and orderly throughout. The sewerage is effective, and good water is obtained from a pump in the female yard; but it is very desirable that a pipe from the pump should be conducted into the male yard. Beds, bedding, blankets, and sheets, sufficient. Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals regular, when required. Prisoners, whose sentences exceed one month, are transmitted to the county gaol. Some employment is given in stone-breaking, white-washing, washing, and cleaning. The Registry and Daily State Book are carefully kept, and the committals correct. The county Local Inspector visits from time to time. Dietary—oatmeal stirabout, brown bread, new milk, and gruel. Cost of dietary, 4½d. per head per day. Salary of keeper, £40.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1857.

County of Limerick 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,	1	1	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	6	3	9	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	10	5	15	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	19	7	26	2	—	2
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	13	—	13	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	—	5	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	4	9	1	1	2
Gross Totals,	70	21	91	3	1	4

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

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Limerick
Gaol.

	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, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Misdemeanants, . . .	—	—	7	—	6	2
Summary Convictions, . . .	—	—	1	1	8	2
Workhouse Offenders, . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned, . . .	—	—	3	—	5	2
Four times imprisoned, . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
19th of June, 1854, . . .	109	84	193	19th of June, 1856, . . .	63	29	92
" 1855, . . .	95	53	148	" 1857, . . .	70	21	91
19th of June, 1854, . . .				Workhouse Offenders, . . .			
" 1855, . . .							10
" 1856, . . .							2
" 1857, . . .							7
							—

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

1855.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Criminals, . . .	527	240	Daily average number, . . .	81	49
Debtors, . . .	28	1	Highest number at any one time, . . .	107	72
Total, . . .	555	241	Lowest ditto . . .	50	20

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . .	15	1	Committals—Debtors, . . .	3	—
Criminals, . . .	314	217	Criminals, . . .	170	71
Vagrants, . . .	51	13	Vagrants, . . .	9	8
Drunkards, . . .	35	3	Drunkards, . . .	30	4
Total, . . .	415	234	Total, . . .	212	83
Re-committals—Once, . . .	381	229	Re-committals—Once, . . .	13	5
Twice, . . .	8	2	Twice, . . .	3	5
Thrice, . . .	1	—	Thrice, . . .	2	1
Total, . . .	390	231	Four times and more, . . .	1	2
Average daily number, . . .	58	32	Total, . . .	19	13
Highest at any one time, . . .	72	41	Average daily number, . . .	52	24
Lowest ditto, . . .	41	28	Highest at any one time, . . .	80	31
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	18	3	Lowest ditto, . . .	38	22
			Average daily number in hospital, . . .	1	3

Under all the above headings a very gratifying reduction in the amount of crime is apparent, and the progressive decrease in the daily average for the last three years is particularly satisfactory. In 1856, as compared with 1855, the decrease in male crime was much larger than in female; but the returns for the first six months of the current year indicate that the reverse will be the case in 1857. It is, however, to be observed, with regret, that the number of juvenile offenders has not diminished.

As to the nature of crime, there has been a considerable decrease in the graver offences, and vagrancy has nearly disappeared from the registry, but there has been no reduction in drunkenness. On the day of inspection there were nine dangerous lunatics in custody, whose presence in the gaol occasions much inconvenience, by occupying a large portion of the time of the officers and of some of

the sane prisoners, as well as prejudices their own chances of recovery, a prison not being provided with proper appliances for the treatment of the insane.

In 1856 three males were sentenced to solitary confinement, and eighteen juveniles to whipping.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	5	Worksheds (73 stalls),	2	—
Yards,	11	5	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	8	5	Bakery,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	4	—	Store Rooms,	2	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,	111	50	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	4	Lavatories,	10	4
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Bath,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Room,	1	—
School Room,	1	—	Pump and wells,	3	—
Workshops,	21	1	Tread-wheel,	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour (Weavers' Looms),	17	—

The building was throughout in good repair, dry, secure, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by two pumps, and conveyed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage has been rendered effective by the execution of the plan alluded to in last year's report. The seventeen cells adapted to separation were in good order, except as to the bells, many of which were out of repair.

The beds, bedding, blankets, and sheets, were sufficient; and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. No change has taken place in the accommodation, which is sufficient in every respect, except that the laundry is small and inconvenient, and there is no bath in the female prison—defects noticed at previous inspections. All males are washed upon admission; but this is not the case with females. There are stone lavatories in every yard, and soap and towels are duly supplied for the daily personal ablution of the prisoners. The tread-wheel is partitioned, and there are stalls in the stone-breaking yards. It is also proposed to partition the day-rooms where industrial employment is carried on, so as to check undue intercourse and communication during the hours of labour.

It is greatly to be regretted that "complete separation" has not been established throughout this prison, for it contains an adequate number of cells of more than the required size, and is so well managed, and its staff is so efficient, that there can be no doubt that the local authorities would be amply repaid for the expense attendant upon adapting the cells to separation by the diminution of the number of prisoners invariably resulting, after a sufficient lapse of time, from the establishment of that system, which alone acts as a certain deterrent upon the inveterate and hardened criminal, and protects the comparatively innocent and beginners in crime from the moral contamination necessarily arising from association with old offenders. It is to be observed, that the separate system is particularly successful with females, who scarcely feel imprisonment in association, inasmuch as their usual habits and avocations are, in great measure, sedentary, and confine them within doors.

Classification is carefully attended to; the males are in nine classes, and the juveniles and re-committed prisoners are subjected to separation in the seventeen cells above mentioned. The females are in five divisions, chiefly according to character. All of both sexes sleep in single cells; but, with the exception of those in the separate cells, all take their meals in the day-rooms. I strongly recommend that the meals should be taken in the cells, except in very cold weather, as an additional restriction upon association.

The Governor always attends the lock-up. Two turnkeys, by rotation of all, are on patrol at night, and their vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	11	5	Dark Cells,	3	4

The small number of these punishments, taken in conjunction with the satisfactory state of discipline here maintained, is very creditable to the Governor.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Limerick
Gaol.

Employment.

Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel, and occasionally by shot-drill. Industrial labour is carried on with very praiseworthy activity. The prison dresses, blankets, sheets, &c., are manufactured and made up in the prison. The following return of the employment of the prisoners on the day of inspection may be taken as a reliable representation of their daily occupations:—

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel, and pumping water to flush the sewerage, &c.,	43	—
Washing and drawing water,	—	6

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Carpenters, .	3	Washing, Spinning, Sewing, &c., .	12
Shoemakers, .	2	Infirm, .	3
Tailors, .	2		
Weavers, .	3	Total, .	15
Prison Duties, .	8		
Providing themselves, .	2		
Infirm, .	7		
Total, .	27		

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol—1855, £25; 1856, £34 5s. 10d.

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is given to the male juveniles, and adults if they desire it, by a competent schoolmaster. This school is very well conducted, and the proficiency attained by many of the scholars highly satisfactory.

An excellent registry of progress is kept.

The Local Inspector frequently visits the school, and examines the pupils; but the Chaplains appear never even to enter the school-room.

The females are supposed to be taught by the assistant-matron, who is not well qualified to act as schoolmistress. There is no registry of progress for this school. I strongly recommend that the females should be taught by the schoolmaster in presence of the matron.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	78	25
Average number attending daily,	37	9

School-hours.—Males, from 10 till 12 o'clock. Females, from 2 till 4 o'clock.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Class 1.—Males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Class 2.—Females, 7 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Class 3.—Males and females under 15 years, 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Dinner—Class 1.—Males, 15 oz. half whole wheat-meal and half barley-meal, and 1 pint of new milk. Class 2.—Females, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. half whole wheat-meal and half barley-meal, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk. Class 3.—8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. half whole wheat-meal and half barley-meal for dinner, and 4 oz. half whole wheat-meal and half barley-meal for supper, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Prisoners whose term shall not exceed one calendar month, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1854, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, 3d.; 1856, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There were numerous complaints of the milk and bread; the former I found, on the day of my visit, to be good; but the latter decidedly sour and very heavy. At my request two sorts of bread were baked on the 20th. These I tasted both on the 21st and 22nd of June. The one composed entirely of whole wheat-meal was excellent; the other, composed half of whole wheat-meal and half of barley-meal, was sour and heavy. I thereupon strongly urged the Board of Superintendence to discontinue the use of barley-meal, and my suggestion was adopted, and the bread is now made entirely of whole wheat-meal.

The Protestant Chaplain is regular in his inspection of the provisions, and duly records his opinion of the quality of the articles of food inspected; but the Roman Catholic Chaplain *altogether neglects this duty*, although it is specifically imposed upon him by sec. 69 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, books, and accounts are accurately and neatly kept. The Protestant Chaplain keeps a journal, but the Roman Catholic does not, although required to do so by sec. 11 of 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 68. The Governor's journal is very satisfactory. It is very desirable that books should be established showing "the duration of officers' visits," "the daily employment of prisoners," "orders for extra diet," &c. With reference to these and other points, I beg to call attention to a copy of forms which I left with the Local Inspector, and which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, and upon which we invite suggestions, it being very important that a uniform system of records should be established throughout the gaols of the country.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Limerick
Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	385	Bed-ticks,	242	Trowsers,	148
Pairs Sheets,	300	Shirts,	146	Caps,	98
Rugs,	45	Jackets,	142	Pairs Shoes,	120
Hammocks or Cots,	200				

Total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, ending at Spring Assizes—1855, £2,480 0s. 2d.; 1856, £2,345 5s. 6d.; 1857, £2,543 8s. 11d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.		£	s.
Rev. B. Jacob, Local Inspector,	120	0	Henry Roberts, Turnkey, Stone-		
David O'Callaghan, esq., M.D.,	44	0	mason,	35	0
Joseph Parker, esq., Surgeon and			Matthew Lyons, do. Weaver,	35	0
Apothecary,	30	0	Wm. Airey, do. Carpenter,	35	0
Rev. B. Jacob, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	Philip Stark, do. Weaver,	35	0
Rev. Wm. Bourke, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	James Casey, do.	35	0
Mr. H. Woodburn, Governor,	300	0	David Fitzgerald, do.	18	5
A. J. Musgrave, Clerk and School-			Mary Roche, Matron and School-		
master,	60	0	mistress,	40	0
Jos. Gabbett, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	45	0	Margaret Roche, Assistant,	20	0
Danl. Hallinan, do. Smith,	35	0	Margaret Gabbett, do.	31	4
Wm. Leamy, do. Smith,	35	0	Johanna Casey, Hospital Nurse,	25	0
John Hickey, do.	35	0			

The extern officers are paid half-yearly, the intern monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, but none of the officers receive rations or allowances. Seven of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.

The Rev. B. Jacob was appointed Protestant Chaplain, upon the death of the Rev. H. Rose, in January last; and he has since my visit resigned the Local Inspectorship, to which office Mr. Russell, M.D., has been appointed.

Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	240	115
Surgeon, &c.,	528	253
Protestant Chaplain,	133	79
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	90	88

The visits paid by the Roman Catholic Chaplain fall considerably short of the number required by sec. 69 of Geo. IV. cap. 74.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick, as has often before been noticed, is very insufficient, consisting merely of one room for each sex, and being most inconveniently situated at the top of the central building.

The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1855,	56	1,382	5 17 11	3
1856,	19	1,423	10 6 0	2
1857,	13	1,251	14 9 11	1

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas O'Grady, esq.	Henry Maunsell, esq.	Col. J. Vandeleur.
William H. Gabbett, esq.	Lord Clarina.	Sir Richard De Burgho,
Michael Furnell, esq.	John Croker, esq.	bart.
Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, M.P.	Eyre Lloyd, esq.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Limerick.

Bridewells.

Croom.

The Board meets twice in every month for the transaction of general business, and pays all bills monthly by cheques to each creditor, and the incidental expenses and officers' salaries by cheque for aggregate amount to Governor.

Bridewells.

Croom.—No prisoners in custody; 16 in the last quarter, of whom 9 were drunkards. The building was clean, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets; but repairs were required to the outside door, the door of the yard, and the roof of the store-house; the latter defect has been noticed on previous inspections. The bedsteads were dirty, and required paint. The accommodation is very inadequate, there being no cells for females, and *only one yard and one privy for both sexes*. Gravel was wanted for the yard. The sewerage is effective, *but there is no water on the premises*, or close at hand. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are tolerably regular. The Local Inspector is regular in his inspections. The registry and committals correct. Dietary—Indian meal in stirabout, brown bread, and new milk; in fact, the regular gaol allowance. Cost of dietary per head, per day, 4d. Keeper's salary, *only* £15 per annum.

Rathkeale.

Rathkeale.—Two male and two female prisoners; 57 in the last quarter, of whom 18 were drunkards. The building was in good repair, and clean; but fire-grates are required in the keeper's kitchen and female day-room. The female yard is very small, and the male yard insecure, owing to the position of the water-pipe. *There is no water on the premises*, or near at hand; there is no sewer to the female privy, and that of the male is ineffective. A barrel for rain-water, and some buckets, are much wanted. Bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. Petty sessions fortnightly, but transmittals irregular, prisoners being frequently detained many days after final committal to the county gaol. The Local Inspector is regular in his visits. Registry and committals very correct. Dietary as at Croom, except that potatoes are substituted for bread. Cost per head, per day, 4½d. Keeper's salary, £25 per annum.

Newcastle.

Newcastle.—Four males; 73 in the last quarter, of whom 38 were drunkards. The building was clean, and in fair repair, but damp. The kitchen chimney smokes badly. The yards are very insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls, and the contiguity of houses. The male drunkards' cell opens out of the female day-room, which is highly objectionable. *There is no sewerage, and no water on the premises*, the pump being still unfinished. Eave-shoots have been put up since the last inspection. Beds, blankets, and sheets sufficient; but some new bed-ticks wanted. A large tub and some buckets are also required. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals immediate. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Registry and committals correct. Dietary as at Rathkeale. Cost, 4d. Salary of keeper, £25.

Glin.

Glin.—No prisoners; 15 in the last quarter. The building very clean, and in good repair, except as to the window-sills. There is no sewerage, and the soil from the privies has to be carried out through the building. *No water on the premises, or close at hand*. The bedsteads required paint, the blankets were very thin, and *there were no sheets*. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Registry and committals very correct. Dietary and cost as at Newcastle. Keeper's salary, *only* £15.

Bruff.

Bruff.—No prisoners; 35 in the last quarter, of whom 8 were drunkards. The building was clean, and in fair repair; but the bedsteads and all the wood-work required paint. The sewerage generally effective. *No water on the premises*, but procurable from the river and pump near at hand. A barrel for rain-water much wanted. One of the male cells opens into the female day-room. Bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Registry incorrect, meals not having been substituted for nights, as directed. Committals correct. Dietary—Two meals of potatoes and new milk. Cost, 4d. per head, per day. Keeper's salary, £25.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General*.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

City of
Limerick
Gaol.

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED THE 2ND OF MAY, AND THE
19TH AND 20TH OF JUNE, 1857.

State on the 19th of June.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	12	2	14	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	3	7	10	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	4	9	13	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	—	2	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	10	4	14	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	17	13	30	1	—	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	10	16	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	4	10	1	—	1
Vagrants,	—	4	4	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	65	55	120	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	1	2	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	6	2	8	4
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	—	4	—	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	2	—	5	2
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	2	1	2	—
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	2	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	—	—	2	—	—	—

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

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
19th of June, 1854,	109	56	165	19th of June, 1856,	59	53	112
„ 1855,	67	47	114	„ 1857,	65	55	120

Vagrants.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
19th of June, 1854,	18	1	19th of June, 1856,	3	5
„ 1855,	14	6	„ 1857,	—	4

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.
1855.SOUTH
DISTRICT.City of
Limerick
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals, 2,871	1,595		Re-Committals, 104	54		Daily Average, 76	42	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.								
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	83	6	Committals—Debtors,	54	4			
Criminals, . . .	1,680	1,069	Criminals, . . .	837	530			
Vagrants, . . .	86	46	Vagrants, . . .	24	32			
Drunkards, . . .	701	427	Drunkards, . . .	312	130			
Total, . . .	2,550	1,548	Total, . . .	1,227	696			
Re-committals—Once,	84	49	Re-committals—Once,	41	18			
Twice, . . .	62	32	Twice, . . .	32	11			
Thrice, . . .	48	21	Thrice, . . .	18	8			
Four times and more,	36	14	Four times and more,	12	5			
Total, . . .	230	116	Total, . . .	103	42			
Average daily number,	71 $\frac{1}{10}$	40 $\frac{7}{10}$	Average daily number,	71	47			
Highest at any one time,	96	60	Highest at any one time,	85	62			
Lowest ditto, . . .	47	36	Lowest ditto, . . .	63	32			
Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	3	2	Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
From 1st January to 19th June, 1856.								
Committals—Debtors, . . .	55	3						
Criminals, . . .	938	356						
Vagrants, . . .	24	16						
Drunkards, . . .	375	67						
Total, . . .	1,392	442						

Except in the male committals, no reduction in the amount of crime is indicated under any of the foregoing headings since 1854, and the female committals for the first six months of 1857, exceed those for the same period of 1856, by 254. The re-committals of both sexes have very considerably increased. There is no decline in the daily average of the males for the last two years, notwithstanding the decrease of the committals; and in that of females there is a decided increase. The number of juvenile offenders has, however, somewhat diminished.

As to the nature of crime, the only points worthy of notice are, that in the first six months of 1857, as compared with 1856, amongst males, drunkenness has decreased, and there has been no change in vagrancy; whilst female drunkards, as well as vagrants, have exactly doubled.

During 1856, 2 females were sentenced to solitary confinement, and 61 boys to whipping.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	4	Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Yards,	7	4	Chapels,	1	1
Day Rooms,	6	4	School Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	6	3	Workshops,	33	-
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	33	21	Kitchens,	1	-
Cells to contain three persons,	17	-	Store Rooms,	7	1
Sleeping Rooms,	20	6	Laundries,	-	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	78	14	Lavatories,	1	1
			Baths,	4	1
			Tread-wheels,	1	-

The building was in fair repair, clean, dry, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and conducted by pipes to every yard; the town pipe-water is also brought into the prison. There are good baths, in which all who require it are washed on admission; and tubs, towels, and soap, are supplied to every yard for the daily personal ablution of the prisoners; but there are no covered lavatories. The sewerage is effective. The locks were in good order, and the cells have been made secure, additional bars having been affixed to the windows. The vagrant yard, however, is very insecure, it being easy to escape at the corner abutting upon the Newgate

brewery. Some of the blankets and bed-ticks in use were very bad, and there were very few in store. Many prisoners of both sexes, sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment than one month, were not clothed in prison dresses; the dresses of many so clothed were incomplete; and, with the exception of two boys' suits, there was literally no clothing in store. The representation of my colleague last year, and of myself at my first visit, having been disregarded, I felt constrained, at my second visit, to exercise the powers conferred upon the Inspectors-General, by the 87th section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and to order bedding and clothing, which have since been procured by the Local Inspector.

No change has been made in the accommodation since the last inspection; and therefore, from want of space, and of a sufficient number of cells, it is impossible in this prison to carry out that classification, which alone can make a gaol reformatory as well as deterrent, or to prevent the association (especially in the female prison) of old and young, the innocent and the guilty, the novice in crime and the hardened felon, which must inevitably produce so much moral contamination. The school-rooms for both sexes are now sufficient, but there is no reception-ward or drying-room; and the laundry is small and inconvenient. There is but one yard for both classes of debtors.

The classification of the two sexes is thus arranged, exclusive of debtors:—

MALES.	FEMALES.
1. Untried prisoners of all classes.	1. Less criminal class of females.
2. Vagrants and drunkards.	2. Females for trial.
3. Worst cases of larceny and felony or convicts.	3. Worst class of females.
4. Misdemeanants, &c.	
5. Lighter cases of larceny and felony.	

As was remarked last year, the above classification is very imperfect, especially as regards the intermixture of juveniles with adults; but unfortunately the deficient accommodation and faulty construction of this prison prevent any improvement in this respect. As many of the males as there are cells for take their meals in separation; the remainder of the males, and all the females, in their respective day-rooms. As far as the accommodation will permit, the prisoners of both sexes sleep in single cells; but the exceptions to this very salutary rule are necessarily numerous.

The tread-wheel and stone-breaking yards are partitioned so as to put some restriction upon association during the hours of labour; but the number of stone-breaking stalls is insufficient to contain the whole of this class.

The Governor always attends the lock-up, and a patrol is maintained at night by a regular watchman and one turnkey, whose vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock.

I cannot report favourably of the state of discipline in this gaol—grumbling, and some appearance of insubordination were observable, especially amongst the juveniles. It is undoubtedly true that a large proportion of the inmates of this gaol belong to the class which is most difficult to manage—incurrible and constantly recurrent young pickpockets, vagrants, and misdemeanants; and amongst others a bad feeling had been engendered by their not being supplied with the prison dresses, to which they were legally entitled; but nevertheless I must express my opinion, that more temper, discretion, and firmness on the part of the officers immediately in charge of these classes, would produce a great improvement in the behaviour and conduct of these prisoners.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	75	15	Dark Cells,	31	6
Other Punishments,	7	—			
Total,	82	15	Total,	31	6

All these punishments were inflicted by order of the Governor, except one by the Board, to a month's solitary cell, for striking a turnkey.

Escape.—Michael Enright, 25 years of age, escaped 6th December, 1856, convicted of larceny, not retaken.

The particulars of this escape were duly investigated by the Board, who found that it occurred through the neglect of the night watchman, in not locking the prisoner up in the cookhouse where he was employed, and also owing to the

SOUTH
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insecure state of the boundary wall in Newgate-lane. The watchman was suspended for a week and severely reprimanded; and the Town Council were requested to issue instructions to the City Surveyor to inspect and report as to the state of the wall in question.

*Employment on the day of Inspection.**Punitive Labour.*

On tread-wheel, for 2 hours daily, pumping water for use of the prison, . 18

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones,	42	Knitting,	35
Picking Oakum,	2	Sewing,	6
Shoemaking,	1	Washing,	4
Tailoring,	1	Prison Duties,	4
Prison Duties,	5	Unemployed, Nursing, &c., .	6
Sick,	2		
Unemployed,	12		
	—		—
Total,	65	Total,	55
	—		—

Of the above, 18 were on tread-wheel for 2 hours, and 15 at school for 2 hours.

Of the above number 12 were at school for 2 hours.

The foregoing return may be taken as a reliable representation of the ordinary occupation of the prisoners. The amount of industrial labour performed is very limited, partly owing to the shortness of the large majority of the sentences, and partly to the absence of any turnkey qualified to instruct in a handicraft.

The total of net profits produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855—£34 0s. 4d.; and in 1856, £18 5s. 4d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	9½	Bed-ticks,	18	Trowsers,	2
Pairs Sheets,	11	Shirts,	4	Caps,	2
Hammocks or Cots, . .	6	Jackets,	2	Pairs Shoes,	7

Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is given by the clerk, for two hours daily, to all males under 22 years of age, and whose sentences exceed a month, and by the assistant-matron to the females. These schools are very creditably conducted; and both the teachers are thoroughly competent and efficient. I was glad to learn that a small addition had been made to the salary of the very deserving schoolmistress.

Tolerable registries of progress are kept, but an amended form, showing more clearly the graduated advance of the pupils, is about, upon my recommendation, to be adopted. The Chaplains frequently visit the schools, and examine the scholars; a most commendable practice.

	M. F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856, .	83 47
Average number attending daily,	18 13

School-hours.—Males, 2 hours daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock. Females, 2 hours daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Dietary.

Class 1.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Class 2.—5 oz. 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. Class 1.—Dinner—14 oz. bread made of 2nd quality flour, and 1 pint new milk. Class 2.—12 oz. bread made of 2nd quality flour, and 3 naggins of new milk. Class 3.—8 oz. bread, and 4 oz. for supper and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. N.B.—Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get gruel for dinner in lieu of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; rice, per cwt., 18s.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; salt, per cwt. 1s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 16s. 6d. and 22s 6d.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., 34s.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1854, 2½d.; 1855, 3¼d.; 1856, 2½d.; 1857, 2½d.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly and satisfactorily inspected by the Chaplains, who note in their journals their opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected; a practice which, it is to be hoped, will soon be universally adopted.

Books and Accounts.

The journals, registries, and books, are kept with the greatest care and accuracy. Too much praise cannot be given to the Local Inspector for the zeal and assiduity which he has shown in establishing a series of books, not only calculated to meet all the requirements of the Prisons Act, and to facilitate the compilation of the Criminal and Statistical Returns, but also to insure the due performance of duty by officers of every grade, to check, in the most satisfactory manner, the consumption and expenditure, and to improve the general discipline and administration of the gaol. I beg to call the attention of the Board to a copy of forms of books which I have left in the hands of the Local Inspector, and upon which my colleague and myself invite suggestions, inasmuch as we propose to submit some of them for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, with a view to their being ordered to be kept in all gaols, and thus to establish a uniform system of books; but I have great pleasure in stating, that with the exception of the "Extra Diet" and "Daily Employment of Prisoners" Books, all the important forms are already in use in this gaol.

The accounts are very clear and explicit, and the checks numerous.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854—£1,812 16s. 10d.; 1855, £1,554 9s. 4d.; 1856, £1,762 7s. 2d.

Officers and Salaries.

Capt. Griffin, Local Inspector,	£50	James Hartigan, Turnkey,	£26
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	40	John Nunan, do. Carpenter,	26
Rev. J. Brahan, R. C. Chaplain,	40	John M'Namara, do.	26
R. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	Edward Baxter, do.	26
J. B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	Patrick Bowes, do.	26
John Moore, Governor,	130	Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,	40
Jn. Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	66	Anne Gaynor, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress,	35
Jonathan Dunne, Turnkey,	30	Julia Sullivan, Hospital Nurse, £20 16s.	
Robert R. Drought, do.	26		

The turnkeys and assistant-matron are paid weekly, the matron monthly, and all the other officers half-yearly. None receive rations or allowances. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms—only one is a handicraftsman—a carpenter.

The Governor, who has held his office for thirty-four years, and is afflicted with deafness, is anxious to retire upon superannuation, to which he is fairly entitled, from the length of his services. Some of the turnkeys were reported to me to be far from effective; it appeared to me that two of them ought to be superannuated.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	296	148
Surgeon, &c.,	156	107
Protestant Chaplain,	162	102
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	264	160

The regularity and assiduity of the visiting officers is evidenced by the large number of visits above recorded.

Hospitals.—The building allocated to the sick was clean and orderly, and contains two airy rooms, furnished with baths and water-closets for each sex, which, however, are accessible only by a common staircase. The Medical Officer enters all extras and sick diet in his own handwriting, but his orders last indefinitely.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1854,	170	425	£30	3
1855,	135	372	30	1
1856,	114	345	30	1

Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.City of
Limerick
Gaol.

Dr. Kane, J.P., Mayor.
Alderman H. Watson, J.P.
Aldm. T. M'Donnell, J.P.
Aldm. L. Quinlivan, J.P.

Alderman J. R. Tinsley.
J. T. Devit, esq., J.P.
R. M'Mahon, esq., J.P.
James Spaight, esq., J.P.

William Phayer, esq., T.C.
Robert Keay, esq., T.C.
Jn. Ths. M'Sheehy, esq., T.C.
Francis Ward, esq., T.C.

The Board meets fortnightly; at each meeting the small accounts are settled with the Local Inspector, who is allowed always to keep £50 in hand to meet urgent contingencies. The contracts and large bills are paid quarterly, by cheques to each creditor.

General Observations.—Under this heading I would merely state that I cordially concur in the observations made by my colleague in the Report of last year, viz., that it is impossible to carry out amended prison discipline, or to prevent the contamination of association in the existing gaol; and that, as it is improbable that the fiscal body of the City of Limerick will ever consent to build a new gaol solely on their own account, it is most desirable that the project of union with the county gaol should be seriously entertained, as has been already done by the City and County of Waterford, under the provisions of the Amended Prisons Act.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's
County
Gaol.QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED THE 10TH OF
JUNE, 1857.

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,	5	1	6	1	—	1
„ Larceny,	6	3	9	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	2	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	—	4	4	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	11	6	17	2	—	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	7	2	9	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Gross Totals,	36	19	55	3	1	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	1	—	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	—	—	1	—	5	1
Summary convictions,	—	—	1	—	1	—
Workhouse offenders,	—	—	2	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	—	1

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years.

10th of June, 1854,	89	10th of June, 1856,	52
„ 1855,	73	„ 1857,	55

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County
Gaol.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

1855.			1855.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Criminals,	372	168	Re-committals,	27	19
Debtors,	10	—	Daily average,	48	31
Total,	382	168	Highest at any one time,	62	43
			Lowest ditto,	33	19

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

1856.			1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	12	1	Committals—Debtors,	1	—
Criminals,	311	124	Criminals,	105	44
Vagrants,	1	3	Vagrants,	1	—
Drunkards,	73	17	Drunkards,	46	2
Total,	397	145	Total,	153	46
Re-committals—Once,	18	12	Re-committals—Once,	5	1
Twice,	5	5	Twice,	2	—
Thrice,	—	—	Thrice,	—	—
Four times and more,	—	—	Four times and more,	—	—
Total,	23	17	Total,	7	1
Average daily number,	38	23	Average daily number,	33	17
Highest at any one time,	44	32	Highest at any one time,	43	21
Lowest ditto,	28	12	Lowest ditto,	23	14
Average daily number in Hospital,	1	1	Average daily number in Hospital,	1	1

The total in custody, on the 10th of June, 1857, slightly exceeds that of the same day in 1856, and the committals of males in 1856, are more numerous than in 1855, but only by fifteen. Under all the other headings, and particularly with regard to females, the reduction in crime has been very considerable, and the returns for the first six months of 1857 promise a still further decrease.

In the daily average, the surest test of the rise and fall of crime—the decrease in the last three years is very remarkable, and the general reduction may be estimated by the fact that the “average daily number” in 1857, was less than the “lowest number confined at any one time” in 1855, and the “highest number confined at any one time” in 1857, than the “average daily number” in 1855.

The great diminution in female crime, far exceeding that in male, especially observable in the re-committals and daily averages, although in some degree proceeding from external causes, may yet in great measure be attributed to the action of the separate system, which has now been established here sufficiently long to enable it, under the efficient administration of the zealous and active Governor, to produce its usual deterrent and reformatory effects. The success of the establishment of separation amongst females, strikingly indicated by the very large reduction in the number of *recurrent* offenders of this sex, will, it is to be hoped, induce the local authorities to extend the same system to the males, at no distant period, for the male prison might, at a comparatively small expense, be adapted to it, the cells being of the required size, and it is desirable that an uniform system should prevail throughout the gaol.

As to the nature of crime, it is to be remarked, that the graver offences have much diminished, and vagrancy has nearly ceased, whilst in drunkenness there has been no change. Juveniles have not decreased in the same proportion as adults. Of the nineteen females in custody on the day of inspection, one was a lunatic, and four were convicts sentenced to penal servitude in 1856: all of whom have since been removed to the asylum and government prison respectively. In 1856, seven males, and four females were sentenced to solitary confinement, and three boys to whipping.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Accommodation.

Queen's
County
Gaol.

Wards,	M. 6	F. 2
Yards,	13	5
Day Rooms,	8	4
Solitary Cells,	4	4
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	67	50
Cells to contain three persons,	16	4
Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Chapels,	1	—
Workshops,	10	4
Worksheds,	12	—

Kitchens,	M. 2	F. —
Bakery,	1	—
Store Rooms,	2	1
Laundries,	—	1
Drying Room,	—	1
Lavatories,	6	12
Baths,	2	1
Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
Reception Room,	2	2
Pumps and Wells,	2	—
Tread-wheels,	1	—

The building was throughout in excellent repair, secure, dry, well-ventilated, scrupulously clean, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewers are now thoroughly effective. The prison clothing and bedding, including sheets, were fully sufficient, and are regularly issued.

No change has taken place since the last inspection in the accommodation, which is ample in every respect. The heating apparatus and bells of the new female prison were in perfect working order, and the only improvement I would suggest in this prison is that the lavatories should be partitioned.

In the male prison there are no covered lavatories, but tubs, towels, and soap are furnished in every yard. There are baths for each sex, in which all are washed on admission, and subsequently as occasion requires.

Separation in its integrity is carried out with all criminal classes of females, the laundry being partitioned, and other employment being carried on in the cells.

Classification amongst males is carefully attended to, in accordance with the directions of the Prisons Act, and I was happy to find that, in addition, the juveniles are now kept apart from the adults. Very praiseworthy efforts are made to maintain approximative separation, all sleeping and taking their meals in single cells, and the tread-wheel being fitted with partitions, so as to impose wholesome restrictions upon association and communication during the hours of labour.

The general appearance and demeanour of the prisoners was most satisfactory, and discipline is strictly but temperately enforced.

The Governor and Deputy-Governor attend the lock-up, and the former visits the prison occasionally at night. A watchman is on duty at night, and his vigilance is effectually tested by two tell-tale clocks placed in different parts of the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	12	4	Dark Cells,	2	3
Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement,				7	4
Whipping,				3	—
			Total,	10	3

These punishments were all by order of the Governor, and their small number, taken in conjunction with the strict discipline and order here maintained, reflects great credit upon the Governor.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.—Nine males at tread-mill.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Shoemaking,	.	.	4	Spinning and carding,	.	.	4
Matmaking,	.	.	5	Knitting,	.	.	5
Weaving,	.	.	3	Embroidering,	.	.	3
Tailoring,	.	.	4	Plain work,	.	.	4
Brushmaking,	.	.	3	Washing,	.	.	2
Smith's work,	.	.	2				
Baking,	.	.	1				
Stone masons,	.	.	1				
			<hr/>				<hr/>
Total,	.	.	23			Total,	18

The Governor has not relaxed in his endeavours to promote industrial employment, so favourably noticed in previous reports; but the large reduction in the number of hands, and the shortness of the sentences, together with the completion of the new prison, have naturally much diminished the amount of work performed.

The total of nett profit produced by articles disposed of outside the prison was, in 1855, £146 3s.; and in 1856, £32 19s. 8d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . . 220	Bed-ticks, . . . 206	Trowsers, . . . 87
Pairs Sheets, . . . 71	Shirts, . . . 107	Caps, . . . 118
Rugs, . . . 245	Jackets, . . . 86	Pairs Shoes, . . . 86
Hammocks or Cots, 136		

Schools.—The males are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for an hour daily, by the turnkeys in their respective classes. The matron devotes a great portion of the day to the instruction of the females in their cells, for each of which reading and copy books are furnished. The turnkeys were reported to me by the Governor to be competent to teach, but I am of opinion that the appointment of a trained schoolmaster, who might also teach the females in presence of the matron, is very desirable, for the present salaries are not sufficient to insure the services of persons competent to act as schoolmasters, as well as to discharge the duties of discipline officers.

Registries of progress are kept, but are not calculated to show accurately the graduated advance of the pupils. An amended form was about to be adopted. The Protestant Chaplain frequently examines the pupils, but I found, with regret, that the Roman Catholic Chaplain does not attend to the schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	206	120
Average number attending daily,	32	18

Dietary.

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

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk.

Male and Female Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. of bread.

N.B.—Male and female adults whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, instead of milk, for dinner, receive—males, 1 pint of soup; and the females, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of vegetable soup.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in the prison, per lb. 2d.; oatmeal, per stone, 2s. 6d.; Indian meal, per sack, 23s. 6d.; potatoes, per stone, 4d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 21s. 9d.; turf, per 126 boxes, £7; straw, per cwt., 1s. 6d.; candles, per doz. lbs., 5s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., 27s.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years—1854, $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$ d.; 1855, 3d.; 1856, 3d.; 1857, $2\frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$ d.

The bread is baked in the prison, and considerable saving of expense is thereby effected.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I found to be of excellent quality, and which are regularly and satisfactorily inspected by the Protestant, but not by the Roman Catholic Chaplain. The Chaplains are here directed to inspect the provisions by alternate *months*, and it was in consequence of a misconception upon this point that my colleague last year imagined that the Protestant Chaplain had not fully discharged this duty. I beg to recommend that alternate *weeks* should be substituted for *months*, and that the Board should require the Roman Catholic Chaplain to inspect the provisions in accordance with sec. 69 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and to record his opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected in a book to be provided for the purpose.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries, books, and accounts are kept with very praiseworthy care and accuracy. There is an excellent Daily Employment of Prisoner's Book. The Governor keeps a satisfactory journal, as also does the Protestant Chaplain, but this duty is neglected by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, although peremptorily imposed upon him by sec. xi. of 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 68. A book showing "the Duration of Visits of Extern Officers," and one more strictly and

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Queen's
County
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Queen's
County
Gaol.

definitely recording "the Orders for Extra Diet" are much required. With reference to these and other points, I beg to call attention to a copy of "Forms of Books" which I left with the Local Inspector, and which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Executive for approval, subject to such suggestions as may be communicated to us in the interval, for it is of great importance that an uniform system of records should be established throughout the gaols of the country.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £1,588 1s. 3d.; 1855, £1,494 2s. 6d.; 1856, 1,451 6s. 4d.

Officers and Salaries.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. T. Harpur, Local In-			Robert Bryan, Weaver, 5th			
spector,	40	0	Turnkey,	27	10	0
Rev. Wm. Goodwin, P. Chaplain,	40	0	William Sythes, Mat-maker,			
Rev. J. Taylor, R. C. ditto,	40	0	6th Turnkey,	25	0	0
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	Richard Tennant, Stone mason,			
James Young, Governor, . . .	200	0	7th Turnkey,	25	0	0
David Weir, Clerk,	60	0	Thomas Donovan, Baker, 8th			
Thomas Pratt, Gate Porter,	30	0	Turnkey,	25	0	0
Wm. Whitfield, 1st Turnkey,			James Heenon, Stone mason,			
Shoemaker,	30	0	Watchman,	25	0	0
Henry Dawson, 2nd Turnkey,	30	0	Mary Anne Sythes, 1st Matron,	21	0	0
Abraham Case, 3rd Turnkey,	30	0	Mary Anne Nicholls, 2nd do.,	17	10	0
Thomas Cobb, 4th Turnkey,			Anne Dawson, Nursetender,	21	0	0
Tread-mill	27	10				

The extern officers are paid at each assizes; the interns monthly. None of the officers receive rations or allowances. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms; six of them are competent to instruct in trades or handicrafts. One vacancy amongst the turnkeys has not been filled up. Any further reduction of the strength of the staff will seriously impair the efficiency of the establishment.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	107	48
Surgeon, &c.,	55	38
Protestant Chaplain,	150	67
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	69	37

The visits paid by the Surgeon and Roman Catholic Chaplain, fall very far short of the number required by sections 72 and 69 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

Hospitals.—There is sufficient and distinct accommodation for the sick of both sexes. The hospital was very clean, and contains baths and water-closets. The gaol had been very healthy, and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1854,	28	981	5 5 1	1
1855,	43	1,922	—	1
1856,	19	836	8 12 8	1

I have, under this heading, great pleasure in remarking that the health of the female prisoners, all of whom are subjected to strict separation, appeared to be excellent, a result in great measure attributable to the perfect success of the arrangements for heating and ventilating the new prison, as well as to the careful and humane supervision under which the separate system is here administered.

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount DeVesci.	William W. Despard, esq.	Lewis Moore, esq.
George Adair, esq.	M. S. Cassan, esq.	R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.
Chidley Coote, esq.	Rev. J. T. Moore.	Henry White, esq.
Allen J. Walsh, esq.	William Hamilton, esq.	Robert H. Stubber, esq.

The Board meets monthly with great regularity for the transaction of general business, and the discharge of all accounts; a cheque for the aggregate amount of which is given to the Governor, who pays the bills, and returns the receipts at the next meeting.

*Bridewells.**Bridewells.**Abbeyleix.*

Abbeyleix.—No prisoners in custody; 27 in the last quarter, of whom 7 were drunkards. The number of committals for the second quarter of 1857, up to 10th June, had increased to 61, owing to the election riots. The building was clean

and in good repair, and sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets, *but not with sheets*, which are required by sec. xii. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. The pump in order, and sewerage effective. None of the improvements so frequently suggested have been made. The accommodation is very limited; the female day-room is a mere garret; the male day-room is very dark, and *there is only one yard and one privy for both sexes*. I earnestly recommend the erection of an outside wall which would enclose sufficient space for air and exercise, and into which a window might be opened from the male day-room. The existing yard is very insecure. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector had visited in the first quarter of the year. Dietary as in the county gaol. Cost per head, per day, 5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females. Keeper's salary, £25. Some more mess-tins were wanted.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Queen's
County.
Bridewells.

Stradbally.—No prisoners; 18 in the last quarter. The building clean and orderly, but the roof requiring repair, and the chimney of the keeper's apartment still smoking badly. The pump in order, and sewerage effective. Bedding and blankets sufficient, *but no sheets*. There is only one privy and one yard, which is very insecure, and *only one room for females for all purposes*. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector had visited in the first quarter of the year. Dietary, two meals of bread and milk. Cost per head, per day, 6*d.* Keeper's salary, £25.

Borris-in-Ossory.—One female in custody. Only 2 prisoners in the last quarter, and 6 and 13 in the two preceding quarters respectively. The building clean and orderly, and in fair repair, but the bed-ticks covered with dust and cobwebs. The pump in order, and the sewerage effective, but *only one yard for both sexes*, and that utterly insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls and the position of the privies. *Only one room for females for all purposes*. Bedding and blankets sufficient, *but no sheets*. Some new mess-tins, and two buckets required. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector had visited regularly. Dietary and cost as at Abbeylax. Keeper's salary £25. The keeper was absent.

Borris-in-
Ossory.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General*.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED
THE 1ST OF MAY, 1857.

County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
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,	4	4	8	—	1	1
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	15	6	21	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	—	8	1	—	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	—	2	2
Offences under Larceny Act,	7	2	9	—	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	2	7	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	15	6	21	5	4	9
Gross Totals,	65	22	87	7	9	16

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

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	—	—	2	—	4	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	2	1	—	—
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	—	—	—	—	3	3
Summary Convictions,	—	—	8	—	5	—
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	5	—	2	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	2	1	6	1
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	3	—	—	—
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	—	—	—	—	3	1

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the last three years:—

1st of May, 1854,	178	1st of May, 1856,	87
„ 1855,	122	„ 1857,	87
		Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
1st of May, 1854,	8		11
„ 1855,	3		6
„ 1856,	2		—
„ 1857,	7		—

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1855: Committals, 668	282	Re-Committals, 38	25	Daily Average, 70	50			
From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.								
	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Committals—Debtors,	4	—	Committals—Debtors,	2	—			
Criminals,	457	123	Criminals,	107	35			
Vagrants,	64	21	Vagrants,	19	4			
Drunkards,	230	81	Drunkards,	64	18			
	755	225		192	57			
Average daily number,	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{4}{5}$	Average daily number,	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Highest at any one time,	181	51	Highest at any one time,	98	40			
Lowest ditto,	55	24	Lowest ditto,	64	20			
Average daily number in Hospital,	3 $\frac{4}{5}$	3 $\frac{4}{5}$	Re-Committals—Once,	5	2			
Re-Committals—Once,	28	14	Twice,	—	—			
Twice,	4	2	Thrice,	2	—			
Thrice,	4	—	Four times and more,	—	1			
Four times and more,	2	4		7	3			
	38	20						

From the above returns it appears that in 1856, as compared with 1855, there was a considerable *increase* in the committals and daily average of males, and a corresponding *decrease* in those of females. In the re-committals for the two years there was no change worthy of notice. The returns, however, for the first four months of 1857, under all the headings, indicate the probability of a decided reduction in the numbers of both sexes for the entire year; and juvenile crime has decidedly diminished. The increase in the number of males is chiefly attributed to the prevalence of “assault cases” (or minor offences against the person), and petty larcenies; and the decrease in females to the great decline of vagrancy, which offence may indeed be almost said to have ceased. With reference to the total in custody on the day of inspection it is to be remarked, that fifteen males and six females were dangerous lunatics, whose presence in the gaol not only interferes with due classification and prejudices discipline, by occupying a large portion of the time and attention of the officers and the sane prisoners, but

militates against the chances of mental recovery, inasmuch as there is no provision in a prison for the proper treatment of these unfortunates.

Three boys were sentenced to whipping in 1856.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	Workshops,	8	2
Yards,	10	6	Worksheds,	3	—
Day Rooms,	11	4	Kitchens,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Bakery,	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, =432 cubic feet,	—	—	Store Rooms,	8	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	122	18	Laundries,	—	2
Cells to contain three persons,	37	14	Drying Room,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	14	5	Lavatories,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	14	5	Baths,	7	4
Hospital Rooms,	6	3	Reception Room,	1	1
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and wells,	2	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	—
			Crank-mill,	1	—
			Other Machines for Labour,	1	—

The building was, as usual, throughout, in sound repair, secure, dry, well ventilated, and very clean.

The new well affords an abundant supply of good water, which is raised by two pumps (one worked by the tread-wheel, and the other by a crank-wheel), and distributed by pipes to every yard, and is also applied to flushing the sewers, which are now, in consequence, thoroughly effective. There was an ample stock of excellent bedding, blankets, and sheets, which latter are now furnished to every bed; and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

No change has taken place in the accommodation, which is more than sufficient for existing requirements. Baths and lavatories are attached to each section. The kitchen, bake-house, drying-room, and stores are good; but the laundry is rather small, and is not partitioned. Thirty-two of the male, and sixteen of the female cells are heated with hot water, but are not in other respects adapted for separation, although of sufficient size for that purpose; and with reference to this subject, and having regard to the excellence of the general management of this prison, I would beg again to urge upon the local authorities the expediency of taking measures to establish the separate system, which has been found so effectual as a deterrent and reformatory agent in Belfast, and wherever else it has been tried for a sufficient length of time, to which this gaol could easily and cheaply be adapted, and which would be so efficiently administered by the zealous and experienced Governor.

The males are in seven classes, exclusive of debtors—the juveniles being kept apart from the adults. The females are in four divisions, but the necessity of employing many sane prisoners to attend upon the lunatics, very much deranges this classification. All of both sexes, except the lunatics and their attendants, sleep and take their meals in single cells.

Discipline is strictly but temperately maintained, and the general appearance of the prison and prisoners was most satisfactory.

The Governor usually attends the lock-up, and one officer is on duty all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	—	—	Dark Cells,	—	—
Other Punishments,	87	1	Other Punishments,	4	—
Whipping,	—	—		3	—

All the above punishments were ordered by the Governor, a large proportion of those in 1856 being inflicted upon refractory militia prisoners.

Employment.

The decrease in the current year of the number of hands, and the presence of so many lunatics, have naturally impeded productive labour; but very creditable activity still prevails in this department, as is evidenced by the subjoined return,

SOUTH DISTRICT. which may be taken as a reliable representation of the ordinary daily employment of the prisoners.

	MALES.			FEMALES.	
<i>County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.</i>	Carpenters,	1	Washing,	4	
	Coopers,	1	Mangling,	2	
	Shoemakers,	1	Needlework,	2	
	Tailors,	2	Knitting,	1	
	Weavers and Winders,	3	Spinning,	2	
	Mat-making and teasing Fibre,	4	Prison Duties,	2	
	Smiths' work,	1	Unemployed and Sick,	9	
	Grinding Corn and Shot-drill,	16			
	Tread-mill and Force-pump,	6	Total,	22	
	Employed at Bake-house,	1			
	Prison Duties,	6			
	Stone-breaking,	6			
	Unemployed and Sick,	17			
	Total,	65			

All the prison clothing is manufactured and made up in the gaol.

The hard-labour prisoners are at the tread-wheel for four hours daily, and occasionally at shot-drill.

All classes of males are employed at corn-grinding for the use of the prison every morning. The females wash for the public as well as the prison.

The total nett profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, £35 7s.; and in 1856, £41 9s. 2d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	395	Bed-ticks,	311	Trowsers,	121
Pairs Sheets,	195	Shirts,	78	Caps,	112
Rugs,	308	Jackets,	121	Pairs Shoes,	81
Hammocks or Cots,	12				

Schools.—All the males who are not too old to learn are instructed by one of the turnkeys, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for two hours daily. The females in like manner by the matron and her assistant. The teachers appeared to be very competent and the schools well conducted; but it is desirable that copybooks should be used for those who have made some progress in writing. Registries of progress are kept, but forms showing more clearly the gradual advance of the pupils are to be adopted.

The Chaplains are frequent in their visits to the schools, and examination of the scholars.

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 11 o'clock, a.m., and 5½ to 6½ o'clock, p.m. Females, 10 to 11 o'clock, a.m., and 5½ to 6½ o'clock, p.m.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	M.	P.
Average number attending daily,	204	101
	27	11

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of oatmeal with ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread with 1 pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of oatmeal with ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of bread with ¾ pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel.

The quantity of milk given at dinner is not in accordance with the Dietary Table, a reference to which will show that males are to receive a pint, and females ¾ of a pint of new milk at that meal, but double those quantities if buttermilk or skim milk is substituted for new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in gaol at 5½d. per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 7d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4d.; coals, per ton, 24s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 7d. and 7½d.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1854, 2½d.; 1855, 3½d.; 1856, 3½d.; 1857, 3½d.

The Chaplains are said to be regular in their inspections of the provisions, but I found scarcely any entries of the performance of this imperative duty in their visiting books. It is necessary that each inspection should be recorded,

together with the Chaplain's opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, books, and accounts, are kept with great neatness and accuracy, and the Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book and Work Accounts are peculiarly satisfactory. It is desirable that the Governor should keep a journal, that the duration of the visits of the extern officers should be recorded, and that a stricter rule should be observed as to the orders for the issue of extra diet.

County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

The Chaplains are also required to keep journals which are to be submitted to the Board at each meeting.—*Vide* sec. xi. of 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 68.

I left, for the consideration of the Board, some forms, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, subject to any suggestions which may be made to us in the interval; for it is of great importance that an uniform system of records should be established throughout the gaols of the country.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries was, in 1854, £2,357 11s. 1d.; 1855, £2,309 9s. 7d.; 1856, £2,229 8s. 9d.

Officers and Salaries.

T. T. Abbott, Local Inspector, .	£50	Wm. Roberts, Turnkey and Painter, .	£36
The Rev. J. H. Poe, Protestant Chaplain, .	50	Geo. Robinson, do., Tailor, .	36
The Rev. J. Scanlan, R.C. Chaplain, .	50	Robert Parker, do., Weaver, .	36
George Frith, Surgeon, .	50	Thomas Pyke, do., Shoe-maker, .	36
Thomas Rock, Governor, .	250	Edw. Greene, Miller, and attending Shot-drill, .	36
James Going, Head Turnkey and Clerk, .	51	Henry Alcock, Turnkey in charge of Bake-house, .	36
Edward Treacy, Watch or Gate Turnkey, .	40	Jas. Pierse, Turnkey and Watchman, .	36
Philip Heney, Turnkey and Carpenter, .	40	Eliza Betty, Matron, .	40
Robert Hawksley, do. White-smith and Schoolmaster, .	40	Mary Purtill, Laundress, .	24
		Honoraria Purtill, Female-assistant, .	21
		Mary Galbreith, Hospital Nurse, .	24

The superior officers are paid after each assizes, the turnkeys and matrons monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, and all the intern officers, except the Governor, receive two pounds of white bread, and a quart of new milk daily. The salaries of the turnkeys had been raised just before my visit, in consequence of the high prices of all the necessaries of life. The Deputy Governor resigned since the last inspection, and the Board decided upon not filling up the vacancy. The services of the Apothecary have also been dispensed with.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector, .	339	114
Surgeon, &c., .	286	97
Protestant Chaplain, .	96	45
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	119	52

In 1856 neither of the Chaplains paid as many visits as are required by sec. 69 of 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

Hospitals.—There are sufficient hospitals for each sex, which were clean and orderly, but are not furnished with water-closets. The gaol had been remarkably healthy, and free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital, .	74	43	53
Number of days in hospital, .	2,800	1,165	2,294
Deaths, .	3	5	3
Cost of Medicine, .	£16 7s. 9d.	£17 5s.	£9 6s. 3d.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John C. Carden, bart.	Captain Carroll.	R. E. Phillips.
Sir William Osborne, bart.	J. R. Minnit, esq.	John Bennett.
Major Jackson.	John Going.	Thomas Sadlier.
Major Dundas.	Caleb Going.	Richard Gason.

The Board meets monthly with great regularity, and at each meeting pays all bills by separate cheques to each creditor.

Bridewells.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
Tipperary
(North
Riding).

Bridewells.

Borriso-
kane.

Borrisokane.—No prisoners in custody; 19 in the last quarter, of whom four were drunkards. The building very clean and orderly, and in good repair. *The pump still out of order*, but undergoing repair; the sewerage effective. The accommodation for prisoners very limited, and that for the keeper quite inadequate, consisting of merely one room for all purposes. The yards very insecure, from the lowness of the walls and position of some of the windows, and requiring gravel. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but no sheets, which are required by sec. xii. of 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 68. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals very correctly kept, but occasional *illegal* sentences to imprisonment for seven days in this miserably small bridewell. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary—Oatmeal in stirabout and new milk, white bread and buttermilk. Cost per head, per day, 4d. Salary of keeper, £30.

Thurles.

Thurles.—Eight males and three females in custody; 132 in the last quarter, of whom 59 were drunkards. The building throughout very clean, orderly, and in good repair. The pumps in order, but the sewers stopped, and the privies, consequently, very offensive. Bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correctly kept, but frequent sentences to imprisonment for seven days in the bridewell, which are irregular, no certificate under sec. xxvi. of 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 68, having been given. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at the county gaol. Cost per head, per day—males, 3½d.; females, 3¼d. Keeper's salary, £40.

Temple-
more.

Templemore.—Three male prisoners; 80 in the last quarter, of whom 46 were drunkards. The building clean, and in tolerable repair, but the walls and chimneys required dashing; and many panes of glass broken. *The pump out of order*. Privies clearable from the outside. The yards are still insecure, and, indeed, altogether this bridewell is a very unsatisfactory one. There are no drunkards' cells; the accommodation is very inadequate for the numbers occasionally confined in it; and the windows of the sleeping cells look into the street. Beds and bedding are required for the upper rooms, and some new blankets, several of those in use being bad. Good sheets have been issued. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector did not visit in the first quarter of the year. Dietary and cost as at Thurles. Keeper's salary, £30.

Roscrea.

Roscrea.—Six males and one female in custody; 100 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 61 were drunkards. The building throughout clean, orderly, and in good repair. *There is no water on the premises, and no sewerage*, the privies being only clearable by carrying out the soil through the house. The yards very insecure, owing to the projection at base of house, and the position of the windows. The nuisance of the open ash-pit in the male yard still continues, and the female yard in grass and potatoes, which ought not to be permitted. Bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correctly kept; but I found one irregular sentence to seven days' imprisonment in the bridewell. The Local Inspector did not visit in the first quarter of the year. Dietary as at Thurles. Cost per head, per day—males, 4½d.; females, 3¾d. Keeper's salary, £30.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General*.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—VISITED
THE 4TH OF AUGUST, 1857.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	3	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	5	1	6	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	43	20	63	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	—	9	—	—	—
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	12	11	23	1	1	2
In default of Bail,	6	5	11	1	—	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	3	8	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	9	—	9	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	8	12	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	99	53	152	3	2	5

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,	—	—	7	2	16	3
Committed for trial at assizes and Sessions—Felons,	—	—	1	1	1	—
Summary Convictions:—Vagrants,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences,	—	—	3	—	7	1
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	3	—	8	4
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	1	—
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	—	—	1	—	—	—

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

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
4th of August, 1854,	245	132	377	4th of August, 1856,	90	60	150
„ 1855,	135	87	222	„ 1857,	99	53	152
Workhouse Prisoners. Vagrants.				Workhouse Prisoners. Vagrants.			
4th of August, 1854,	32	2		4th of August, 1856,	1	5	
„ 1855,	5	10		„ 1857,	1	1	

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1855: Committals—Debtors,	17	2	1855: Daily Average,	146	92
„ Criminals,	1,497	702	Highest number at any one time,	200	136
	1,514	704	Lowest ditto,	98	52
			Average daily number in hospital,	4	2
Re-committals,	93	55			

SOUTH DISTRICT.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.		From 1st January to 3rd of August, 1857.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.				
Committals—Debtors,	16	2	6	—
Criminals,	835	495	476	267
Vagrants,	92	26	72	26
Drunkards,	389	40	292	41
Total,	1,332	563	846	334
Re-Committals—Once,	40	28	6	7
Twice,	30	—	3	4
Thrice,	20	1	2	3
Four times and more,	—	15	1	1
Total,	90	44	12	15
Average daily number,	105 $\frac{11}{366}$	54 $\frac{125}{366}$	103 $\frac{23}{32}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Highest at any one time,	131	80	121	70
Lowest ditto,	82	41	73	31
Average daily number in hospital,	2 $\frac{88}{366}$	2 $\frac{81}{366}$	3 $\frac{1}{16}$	2 $\frac{1}{16}$
From 1st of January to 4th August, 1856.				
Committals—Debtors,	10	1		
Criminals,	516	328		
Vagrants,	43	11		
Drunkards,	185	18		
Total,	754	358		

Under all the above headings the decrease in crime in 1856, as compared with 1855, is very considerable, and affects the two sexes in very nearly equal proportion. The returns for the first seven months of 1857, when compared with those for the corresponding period of 1856, are not so satisfactory, there having been an increase of ninety-two in the committals of males, and a decrease of only twenty-four in those of females; but in the re-committals there is great improvement, and in the daily averages also a slight reduction. In order, however, fully to estimate the extent of the decrease in the amount of crime in the last six years, it must be borne in mind that the highest number in custody, at any one time in 1856, was only 211; and that on the 16th of June, 1851, there were no less than 1,035 prisoners in gaol.

As regards the nature of crime, it appears that of late vagrancy and drunkenness have increased, whilst felonies and larcenies have decreased; but I regret to state, that a very bad case of highway robbery, accompanied by attempt at murder, had occurred a few days previous to my visit. Juvenile crime has latterly much diminished.

On the day of inspection there were in custody five males and one female sentenced to penal servitude, and *twelve dangerous lunatics, viz., four males and eight females*, whose detention in a gaol, it is needless to add, injuriously affects the discipline of the prison, as well as prejudices their own chances of recovery.

There were no sentences to solitary confinement or whipping in 1856.

The accommodation consists of:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	34	4	Worksheds,	27	—
Yards,	18	3	Kitchens,	1	—
Day Rooms,	10	4	Bakery,	—	—
Solitary Cells,	8	2	Store Rooms,	5	—
*Single Cells, of size stated below,	100	40	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	39	—	Drying Rooms,	1	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	57	—	Lavatories,	8	2
Cells to contain three persons,	—	—	Baths,	7	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	4	Fumigating Rooms,	—	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	25	20	Reception Rooms,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	10	4	Pumps and Wells,	10	—
Chapels,	2	1	Tread-wheels,	2	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Capstan Mill,	—	—
Workshops,	10	4	Crank do.,	—	—
			Other Machines for Labour,	—	—

* Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

The building was in good repair, clean (except some of the privies), secure, well-ventilated, and abundantly supplied with excellent water, which is raised by the tread-wheel and distributed by pipes throughout the prison, and is also applied to flushing the sewers, which are thereby rendered very effective. The bedding, blankets, and sheets were sufficient, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

No alteration has been made, since the last inspection, in the construction of the male prison, which contains ample accommodation in every respect. The female prison, notwithstanding the great decline of numbers, is still far too small for its ordinary number of inmates, there being only forty cells, and the average daily number of females during the past year having been fifty-four; however, some improvement has lately been made. A day-room and yard, exclusively for lunatics, have been added, and a large addition was being made to the laundry, which will comprise an ironing-room, drying-room, and apartments for the laundress.

There are lavatories in the House of Correction; but, in some instances, the cocks for supplying them with water were out of order. In the Old Gaol buckets are provided for the daily ablution of the prisoners.

There are sufficient baths, in which all are washed on admission, and afterwards when occasion requires.

The males are classified according to the directions of the Prisons Act, and, when employed at the tread-wheel and stone-breaking, work in partitions and stalls. The separation of juveniles from adults has, I regret to say, been abandoned, in consequence of the great reduction in the number of the former, a scarcely sufficient reason for giving up what I conceive to be a most salutary practice.

The classification of the females is somewhat similar, but for want of accommodation the classes are not so numerous, and the laundry not being partitioned, prisoners of this sex are necessarily much associated.

All of both sexes (except lunatics and nurses) now sleep and take their meals in single cells.

It has, however, long been admitted that the ordinary prison classification, dictated only by the offences for which the prisoners are committed, without reference to their previous life and character, is utterly inadequate to preserve the young and comparatively innocent from being corrupted by the old and hardened; and *separation* has been found to be the only effectual means of securing so desirable an object.

Considerable approximation to the separate system is already established here. The male prison contains more than a sufficient number of cells of the prescribed size; and the female, as many as would accommodate, in all probability, all of that sex whom it might be advisable to subject to such discipline. It is therefore much to be regretted that separation, in its integrity, should not be carried out; inasmuch as it would undoubtedly be most efficiently administered by the energetic staff of this gaol, and as the expense of adapting the prison to the separate system would, in all probability, be counterbalanced by the reduction of the re-committals, especially of females and vagrants, upon whom, in particular, isolation has a deterrent effect.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and strict discipline is maintained. In both these respects great improvement was observable in the female prison since my last visit.

The Governor and Deputy attend the lock-up, and there is a night-patrol of two turnkeys, who relieve each other, and whose vigilance is tested by tell-tale clocks.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.</i>				<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells,	48	11		Dark Cells,	28	9	
Other Punishments,	42	32		Other Punishments,	19	—	
Total,	90	43		Total,	47	9	

All of the above punishments had been ordered by the Governor, except one in 1856, by a member of the Board.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

Tread-wheel,

M.

54

Industrial Labour.

MALES.

Weavers,	4
Smiths,	1
Carpenters,	1
Masons,	1
Cutting Timber,	5
Tailors,	3
Shoemakers,	4
Scouring Blankets,	7
Stone-breaking,	5
Cooks,	3
Prison Duties,	11
Total,	45

FEMALES.

Laundry,	15
Spinning and Carding,	8
Needlework,	7
Prison Duties,	12
In care of Lunatics,	8
Nurses,	3
Total,	53

The above schedule may be taken as a reliable representation of the ordinary daily employment of the prisoners. All the necessaries for the gaol are made in the prison. The washing for the barracks is done here by the males; and washing for the public, from which considerable profit is derived, by the females. The activity with which labour, both punitive and industrial, is carried on is very creditable.

The total of net profit, produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, £173 5s. 7d., and in 1856, £156 2s. 10½d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	350	Jackets,	120	Chemises,	67
Pairs Sheets,	290	Trowsers,	106	Caps,	85
Rugs,	350	Caps,	126	Pairs Shoes,	45
Hammocks or Cots,	388	Pairs Shoes,	150	Aprons,	49
Bed-Ticks,	340	Jackets,	55		
Shirts,	126	Petticoats,	47		

Schools.—The males are instructed by one of the turnkeys, and the females, by an assistant-matron, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for two hours daily. Both the teachers appeared to be competent.

It is very desirable that copy-books, instead of slates, should be provided for those who have attained some proficiency in writing, and that an amended form of registry of progress, showing the graduated advance of the pupils, should be introduced. The Chaplains apparently take no cognizance of the schools.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during year 1857,	M.	F.
Average number attending daily,	350	106
	18	12

Dietary.

1st Class Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. household bread and 1 pint new milk. 2nd Class Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. 3rd Class Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. 2nd Class Females.—Dinner—12 oz. household bread, and ¾ pint new milk. 3rd Class Males and Females under 15 years. Dinner, 8 oz. household bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Supper.—4 oz. household bread. Prisoners sentenced to one month and under.—1st Class Males, same as 1st Class above for breakfast. Dinner.—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. 2nd Class.—Breakfast, same as 2nd Class above. Dinner.—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel. 3rd Class, same as 3rd class above.

Contracts.—Bread, 6½d. per 4lbs.; oatmeal, 16s. per ton; meat, 5½d. per lb.; new milk, 8d. per gallon; salt, 3d. per stone; coals, 20s. per ton; candles, 7d. per lb.; soap, 3s. 6d. per stone.

The net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years, 1854, 3½½d.; 1855, 3½½d.; 1856, 3½½d.; 1857, 3½½d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who duly record their opinion of the quality of each article of food examined.

Books and Accounts.—The various registries, books, and accounts are kept with great care and accuracy. The Medical Officers' Books are particularly satisfactory, and contain most minute information. The Daily Employment of Prisoners' Books, and the work accounts, are also all that can be desired. The Chaplains and Governor keep journals, those of the former being duly submitted to the Board at each meeting. An Extern Officers' Gate-book, showing the duration of their visits, ought to be immediately established.

I left with the local Inspector a copy of forms, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Executive, with the view of obtaining the requisite authority for the establishment of an uniform system of records throughout the gaols of the country, and upon which we invite suggestions in the interval.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £4,343 11s. 3d.; 1855, £3,757 10s. 10½d.; 1856, £3,075 7s. 7d.

The above return shows that the expenses have very materially diminished; the total cost in 1856 having been less by £1,268 3s. 6d., or twenty-nine per cent., than in 1854.

Officers and Salaries.

Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector,	£ s. d.	Edmond Power, Turnkey, School,	£ s. d.
Rev. Henry Fry, Protestant Chaplain,	50 0 0	Joseph Kingsley, ditto,	34 7 6
Rev. Michael Burke, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50 0 0	Humphrey Jessop, do., Slater,	34 7 6
Wm. James Shiel, Surgeon,	74 0 0	James Quinn, Turnkey, Gate,	34 7 6
Mr. Isaac Strahan, Governor,	250 0 0	John Whetstone, Turnkey,	34 7 6
Mr. Robert Grubb, Deputy-Governor,	120 0 0	John Fetherston, ditto, Carpenter,	34 7 6
Mr. John Sandford, Clerk,	100 0 0	Richard Walsh, ditto,	34 7 6
Mr. Richard Legge, Clerk to the Board,	30 0 0	Nathaniel Russell, ditto, Shoemaker,	34 7 6
Mrs. Francis Bell, Matron,	40 0 0	Henry Bushell, do., Weaver,	34 7 6
Susan Woods, Female Turnkey,	25 0 0	Thomas Somers, do., Hospital,	34 7 6
Bridget Cooney, ditto.,	22 0 0	Joseph M'Caffrey, do., Gate,	34 7 6
Philip Shea, Turnkey,	34 7 6	Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse,	16 0 0

The extern officers and the Governor are paid half-yearly; all the other officers monthly. No rations being allowed to the officers, an additional sum is given during the continuance of the high prices of all the necessaries of life to the turnkeys, but not to the matrons, to whom, however, it would be but fair to extend such extra pay. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms.

Since the last inspection Bridget Cooney has been appointed assistant-matron, on probation, vice M. Cleary, resigned.

Officers' Visits.

	From 31st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	243	129
Surgeon, &c.,	310	173
Protestant Chaplain,	209	96
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	205	145

The large number of visits paid by all these officers is very satisfactory.

Hospitals.—There is a distinct hospital for each sex. These buildings, which were in excellent order in every respect, are commodious, well ventilated, and furnished with baths, and all requirements except water-closets. The gaol had been very healthy.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in Hospital,	315	175	169
No. of days in do.,	3,645	1,806	1,762
Deaths,	5	3	1
Cost of Medicine,	£25 6s. 11d.	£22 1s. 10d.	£13 9s.

Board of Superintendence.

Stephen Moore, esq.	Percy Gough, esq.	William H. Riall, esq.
Earl of Donoughmore.	John Bagwell, esq., M.P.	Samuel Riall, esq.
Hon. G. S. Gough.	Pownell Phipps, esq.	Edward Phelan, esq., M.D.
Joseph Grubb, esq.	William Quin, esq.	Samuel Goold Adams, esq.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT. The Board meets monthly; and at each meeting all bills, contracts, and salaries, except those of the superior officers, are paid by cheques to each creditor. At each assizes the accounts are audited by a committee of the Grand Jury.

County of
Tipperary
(South
Riding).

Bridewells.

Tipperary.—5 males and 3 females in custody; 351 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 217 were drunkards. This bridewell contains ample accommodation in every respect. The building was throughout very clean and orderly, and in good repair; a pump on the premises supplies an abundance of good water, and the sewerage is effective. Beds, bedding, blankets, and sheets, sufficient. Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals regular; the committals correct, and the Registry very well kept by the keeper; but the constabulary occasionally neglect to sign their names to lodgments and removals of prisoners, in direct breach of the orders issued on the subject by the Inspector-General of Constabulary. The Local Inspector and the Auxiliary Board frequently visit the prison. Dietary as at the County Gaol; cost per head per day, 3½d. Salary of the keeper, £40.

Cahir. *Cahir.*—No prisoners; 103 in the last quarter, of whom 31 were drunkards. The windows of the keeper's apartments still leak, no improvement having been made in them, notwithstanding the notice taken in previous reports of this defect. A drunkards' cell is much required. The yards have been rendered more secure by raising the walls. The building was throughout clean and orderly; the sewers are clearable from the outside. There is no water on the premises, but an allowance of 13s. per quarter is made for fetching it. The kitchen chimney has been repaired, and now does not smoke. Beds, bedding, blankets, and sheets good; but there was no bedding whatever for two of the bedsteads. Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular; registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary as at Tipperary; cost per head per day, 3¾d. Salary of keeper, £35 4s.

Clogheen. *Clogheen.*—No prisoners; 40 in the last quarter, of whom 36 were drunkards. A drunkards' cell is much required, and the windows of the cells ought to be glazed: at present they are merely closed with window-shutters. The building clean and orderly, but damp; the erection of eave-shoots at the rear of the house would effect much improvement in this respect; the *chevaux de frise* which have been put up rather facilitate than prevent escapes; the privies are only clearable by carrying out the soil through the building. There is no water on the premises, but 1s. per week is allowed for fetching it. The bedsteads required paint; bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate; registry and committals very correct. The Local Inspector visits frequently. Dietary and cost as at Cahir. Salary of keeper, £30; and during the continuance of high prices, 2s. per week extra.

Cashel. *Cashel.*—No prisoners; 178 in the last quarter, of whom 81 were drunkards. The building clean and orderly, and in good repair, except that one of the drunkards' cells required new flooring; the sewerage effective, and the cesspools clearable from the outside; the cell doors, of open iron grating, give facilities for oral communication between the prisoners at night; the pump out of order, and the water of bad quality; 1s. per week is allowed for fetching good water. Beds, blankets, and sheets sufficient, but some new bed-ticks wanted. Petty Sessions weekly; transmittals regular; registry and committals regular; but the latter not properly filed. The Local Inspector and the Auxiliary Board visit frequently. Dietary as at the County Gaol; cost per head per day, 3½d. Salary of keeper, £35; and latterly an extra allowance of 2s. per week, as at Clogheen.

New Birmingham. *New Birmingham.*—One male in custody; 44 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 24 were drunkards. This bridewell is very inconveniently situated, there being no constabulary station in the village, and no petty sessions being held here. The house was clean and orderly, but the roof leaky; the yards are small and insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls, and were full of weeds and untidy; the window of the keeper's kitchen faces the male privy, which is only two yards distant and has no door. The sewerage is effective, but there is no

water on the premises; blankets and sheets sufficient, and some new bed-ticks had been ordered; 1s. per week is allowed for fetching water. Petty Sessions are held fortnightly at Ballynonty; transmittals regular; registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector and the Auxiliary Board visit regularly. Dietary, two meals of bread and milk; cost per head per day, 5d. males; 4d. females. Salary of keeper, £30; and latterly 2s. per week extra, as at Clogheen.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Tipperary (South Riding).

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WATERFORD GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—VISITED THE 3RD OF AUGUST, 1857.

County of Waterford Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	7	5	12	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	—	1	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	13	10	23	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	39	18	57	—	—	—

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	—
„ Other offences,	—	—	—	—	4	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
3rd of August, 1854,	57	54	111	3rd of August, 1856,	33	28	61
„ 1855,	50	26	76	„ 1857,	39	18	57

Committals, Re-committals and Averages.
1855.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals:—			Re-committals,	47	58
Debtors,	2	—	Average daily number con-		
Criminals,	201	154	finied,	41	31
Total,	203	154	Highest at any one time,	74	44
			Lowest ditto,	26	24

N

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

County of
Waterford
Gaol.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . .	3	2
Criminals, . . .	158	122
Vagrants, . . .	26	22
Drunkards, . . .	6	15
Total, . . .	193	161
Re-committals—Once, . . .	10	17
Twice, . . .	1	3
Total, . . .	11	20
Average daily number, . . .	30 $\frac{4}{10}$	29 $\frac{3}{10}$
Highest at any one time, . . .	34	50
Lowest ditto, . . .	17	19
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	12 $\frac{1}{3}$	11 $\frac{2}{3}$

From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . .	3	1
Criminals, . . .	101	58
Vagrants, . . .	28	1
Drunkards, . . .	6	7
Total, . . .	138	67
Re-committals—Once, . . .	9	4
Twice, . . .	1	1
Total, . . .	10	5
Average daily number, . . .	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 $\frac{1}{3}$
Highest at any one time, . . .	49	20
Lowest ditto, . . .	33	12
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	11 $\frac{1}{3}$

Committals from 1st January to 3rd of August, 1856, . . . 131 113

In the committals for 1856, as compared with 1855, there is no change worthy of notice as regards either sex; but in the re-committals and averages a very considerable and satisfactory reduction is observable, in the latter particular males having decreased much more than females.

In the totals in custody on the 3rd of August for the last four years, however, and under all the headings for the first seven months of 1857, the reduction in female crime is much greater than in male; the committals of females up to the 3rd of August, 1857, being little more than half those for the corresponding period of 1856; and their daily averages having diminished by upwards of one-third.

On the whole, and with respect to both sexes, crime has of late years very much decreased in this county; and the extent of the decrease may be measured by the fact, that, in 1851, the highest number in custody at any one time was no less than 443; in 1855, 118; in 1856, 84; and in 1857, up to the 3rd of August, only 69.

In the nature of the crime there has also been considerable improvement;—offences against the person and vagrancy, the latter especially amongst females, having much diminished.

There were no sentences to solitary confinement or whipping in 1856.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	7	2	Workshops, . . .	1	—
Day Rooms, . . .	6	2	Worksheds, . . .	1	—
Solitary Cells, . . .	2	—	Kitchen, 1.		
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . . .	—	—	Store Rooms, 2.		
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	57	16	Laundries, . . .	1	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	8	—	Drying Rooms, . . .	—	2
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	8	1	Lavatories, . . .	3	1
Hospital Rooms, . . .	5	4	Baths, . . .	5	1
Chapel, 1.			Reception Room, . . .	1	—
School Room, . . .	1	—	Pumps and Wells, . . .	6	1
			Tread-wheel, . . .	1	—

The building was throughout in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order; the bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing sufficient, and regularly issued; and the supply of good water abundant.

It is, happily, unnecessary that I should again enlarge upon the many defects and utter insufficiency of the accommodation of this gaol, so often noticed in former reports, inasmuch as plans have been already approved of by the Grand Juries of the county and city for the erection of a joint gaol; and as the works will be commenced so soon as the requisite preliminaries have been completed. I beg to congratulate the local authorities of Waterford most sincerely upon having taken the initiative in availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the amended Prisons Act for uniting in one building, and under one manage-

ment, the county and city gaols, and I venture to express my confidence that they will be amply repaid by the success that cannot fail to attend the new prison, which will be of adequate size for all probable requirements, and will be adapted to the separate system, which has been found so effectual as a bar to moral contamination, and as a deterrent and reformatory agent, wherever it has been tried for a sufficient length of time, and administered, as it will be in this case, by experienced, active, and intelligent officers.

The males are classified according to the prescriptions of the Prisons Act and, in addition, juveniles are kept apart from adults. With the females, owing to the want of accommodation, scarcely any classification can be said to exist. All of both sexes take their meals in the day-rooms, but all the males, and as many females as the number of cells will permit, sleep in single cells. Discipline is strictly maintained, and the general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory. The lock-up is always attended by the Governor or his deputy. A watchman is on patrol all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	11	10	Dark Cells,	7	—

The maintenance of proper discipline with so little punishment is very creditable to the Governor.

Employment.

Employment of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.
Tread-mill,	20	None.

Industrial Labour.

Number employed, and species of employment on the day of inspection:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		
Tailoring,	.	2	Ironing,	.	2
Shoemaking,	.	2	Mangling,	.	3
Weaving,	.	5	Sewing,	.	3
Winding,	.	5	Washing,	.	8
Cleaning,	.	4	Lunatic,	.	1
Hospital,	.	1	Hospital,	.	1
Lunatic,	.	1			
Untried,	.	10	Total,	.	18
Debtors,	.	3			
Warping,	.	3			
Washing,	.	3			
Total,	.	39			

The males wash for the barracks, and the females for the public, at remunerative prices; of course, in addition to washing for the prison.

List of articles manufactured, made, and repaired, and washing done by males and females during 1856:—

Shoemaking—New Shoes, pairs,	63	Washing done by males—Wool-	
Shoes Repaired, „	40	len Articles,	1,575
Clogs Repaired, „	168	Linen ditto,	3,891
Tailoring—Suits of Turnkeys'		Washing done by females—Wool-	
Clothing made,	7	len Articles,	1,297
New Trowsers, pairs,	8	Linen ditto,	85,288
Repaired pairs of Trowsers,	247	Weaving—Canvas, yards,	71
„ Jackets,	60	Linen,	693
		Towels,	94

The above schedules bear witness to the very creditable activity with which this department is conducted, and it is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the decrease in the number of hands daily available for labour, the profits on work have increased.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the prison—1855, £128 18s. 11d.; 1856, £192 6s. 6d.

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Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . . 148	Bed-ticks, . . . 175	Trousers, . . . 121
Pairs Sheets, . . . 136	Shirts, . . . 71	Caps, . . . 32
Rugs, . . . 117	Jackets, . . . 135	Pairs Shoes, . . . 66
Hammocks or Cots, 152		

Schools.

Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is given for two hours daily (from 10 to 12) to the males by the schoolmaster turnkey, and to the females by the assistant-matron. Both the teachers appeared to be competent.

Registries of progress are kept, but amended forms, showing more clearly the graduated advance of the pupils, were about to be adopted.

I have great pleasure in reporting that the Chaplains frequently examine the scholars, test the accuracy of the entries in the registries, and enter their remarks as to the conduct of the schools.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	M. 143	F. 22
Average number attending daily,	19 $\frac{137}{366}$	8 $\frac{30}{366}$

Dietary.

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 milk; third class, 4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint milk; monthly prisoners get 1 pint of gruel for dinner; females, 12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint milk; third class, 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint gruel, "*vegetable*."

Supper—third class, 4 oz. bread.

Contracts.

Bread, per 4 lbs., 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; rice, per cwt., 18s.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 4d.; coals, per ton, 17s.; candles, per lb., 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; soap, per cwt., £1 9s.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years—1854, 3 $\frac{27}{100}$ d.; 1855, 2 $\frac{34}{100}$ d.; 1856, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1857, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly and satisfactorily inspected by the Chaplains, who now record their opinion of the quality of each article of food examined.

Books and Accounts.—All the books of this prison, whether relating to criminal statistics, discipline, consumption, or finance, are kept with the most praiseworthy accuracy. The journals kept by the Chaplains are satisfactory, and are duly submitted to the Board at each meeting. The Governor's journal contains the fullest information as to the daily occurrences in the prison, and his own performance of duty. An "Extern Officer's Gate-book," showing the *duration* of their visits, and a "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book," are required. I left with the Local Inspector a copy of forms, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, with the design of obtaining the requisite authority for the establishment of an uniform system of records throughout the gaols of the country, and, upon which we invite suggestions in the interval; but, I am bound to state, that, with the two exceptions, above referred to, all the principal books recommended by us have been already established in this prison.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £1,759 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1855, £1,677 5s. 9d.; 1856, £1,509 1s. 6d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0	Walter Foley, Turnkey, Weaver, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. M. Flynn, R.C. Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0	John Troy, Turnkey and Schoolmaster, . . .	30	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, Local Inspector, . . .	140	0	0	Robert Howard, Turnkey, . . .	27	10	0
W.C. Triphook, esq., Governor, . . .	200	0	0	John Connors, Watchman, . . .	18	5	0
W. Carroll, esq., M.D., . . .	65	0	0	Margaret O'Neill, Matron, . . .	40	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, Accountant, . . .	60	0	0	Margaret O'Neill, jun., Assistant, . . .	25	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0	Ellen Grant, Nursetender, . . .	20	0	0
Michael Murphy, do. Tailor, . . .	30	0	0				
John Parslow, Turnkey, Shoemaker, . . .	30	0	0				

Since the last inspection one turnkey resigned, and, in consequence of the diminution of prisoners, the Board thought it unnecessary to fill up the vacancy. The turnkeys and matrons are paid monthly, the other officers half-yearly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms, but none of the officers receive rations or allowances. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.

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Visits of Extern Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	158	98
Surgeon, &c.,	232	150
Protestant Chaplain,	183	93
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	196	118

The large number of visits paid by all the extern officers is very satisfactory.

Hospitals.—There are sufficient hospitals for each sex, but they do not contain baths or water-closets. These buildings were clean and in good order. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in hospital,	109	60	97
Number of days in hospital,	1,327	434	1,133
Deaths,	2	—	1
Cost of Medicine,	£20 16s. 10d.	£16 4s. 2d.	£14 1s. 3d.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon.	William Christmas, esq. J.P.	Samuel King, esq. J.P.
Sir R. Paul, bart.	Michael D. Hassard, esq., J.P., M.P.	Wray Palliser, esq.
Sir Nugent Humble, bart.	Simon Bagge, esq., J.P.	Edward Roberts, esq.
James Anderson, esq., J.P.	John Congreve, esq.	R. T. Carew, esq. J.P.

The Board meets monthly, and at each meeting examines and pays all accounts, except the superior officers' salaries, which are settled half-yearly. The payments are made by cheques, drawn by the Board, and distributed by the Local Inspector. All the accounts are submitted to a finance committee of the Grand Jury at each Assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Dungarvan.—Four males and one female in custody; seventy-nine prisoners in the last quarter, of whom six were drunkards. The building throughout very clean and orderly, and the accommodation ample. Some of the cells were defective in ventilation, but, since my visit, they have been improved in this respect, by means of holes perforated in the doors. The sewerage is effective; but there is no water on the premises—no water fit for drinking being procurable from wells sunk in that part of Dungarvan. A water-cart, however, visits the bridewell every morning, and supplies a sufficiency of good drinking-water; and the rain-water collected from the roof suffices for other purposes. The prison is now secure, a *chevaux de frise* having been, since my inspection, erected over the office window. Beds, bedding, blankets, and sheets, sufficient. Petty sessions weekly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary—two meals of 14 oz. of bread each, for both sexes, and 1 pint sweet milk. I beg to call the attention of the authorities to the dietary table, which prescribes that stirabout should be given for breakfast—8 oz. males, 7 oz. females; that females should only get 12 oz. of bread for dinner; and that both sexes should receive $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of new milk for breakfast; and males 1 pint, and females $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint, for dinner; and, moreover, that gruel may be substituted for milk at dinner, for prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one month. It thus appears that the dietary here given is excessive. Cost of diet per head per day, 5d. Salary of keeper, £50 per annum.

N.B.—I have given my certificate, under section xxvi. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, that this bridewell is fit for carrying out sentences of imprisonment for any period not exceeding one week.

Lismore.—Four male prisoners; thirty-four in the last quarter, of whom Lismore. nine were drunkards. I found this bridewell in a most unsatisfactory condition. The male day-room was dirty and untidy; at 9, 20, A.M., the prisoners were

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Bridewells.

still locked-up in the sleeping room (which, being very defective in ventilation, was most offensive), were not dressed, and had not had their breakfasts, and the male privy was filthy. I immediately brought this matter under the notice of the Board, reminding them that my colleague had last year found this bridewell in a similarly disgraceful state; and that body severely reprimanded the keeper, and warned him, that he would be dismissed if he were again guilty of such neglect. The accommodation of this prison is miserably inadequate, there being no sleeping cells, and only one sleeping room for each sex. Since the last inspection, the window of the female day-room has been enlarged, and forms and tables have been provided. The sewerage is effective; but there is no water on the premises, or close at hand. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. The registry correctly kept; but many committals not forthcoming, having been mislaid by the keeper. I regret to have to remark, that in June there were three sentences to seven days' imprisonment in this bridewell, which are *illegal*. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary—two meals of bread and milk in the prescribed quantities; but stirabout ought to be substituted for bread at dinner. Cost of diet per head per day—males, 4½d.; females, 4½d. Salary of keeper, £20.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

*City of
Waterford
Gaol.*

**CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—VISITED THE
3RD OF AUGUST, 1857.**

State.—City Gaol.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	—	2	1	—	1
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	14	1	15	1	—	1

State.—House of Correction.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	6	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	4	6	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	3	3	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	8	16	24	—	—	—

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

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	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	2	—	1	—
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Misdemeanants,	—	—	1	—	1	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Other offences,	—	—	1	—	1	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	1	—
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	—	—	1	—	—	—

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

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	—	—	2	—	—	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Other offences,	—	—	—	—	2	1
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Thrice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—

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

<i>City Gaol.</i>								
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
3rd of August, 1854,	24	3	27	3rd of August, 1856,	9	—	9	
„ 1855,	15	—	15	„ 1857,	14	1	15	

<i>House of Correction.</i>								
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
3rd of August, 1854,	21	35	56	3rd of August, 1856,	12	18	30	
„ 1855,	16	30	46	„ 1857,	8	16	24	

House of Correction.
Vagrants in Custody.

3rd of August, 1854,	5	3rd of August, 1856,	2
„ 1855,	7	„ 1857,	—

The returns of the committals for 1856 in the inspection sheet were so confused and incorrect that I have been obliged to discard them altogether, and to insert the figures as given in the General Report, in which the two prisons are reckoned as one; consequently I have, in like manner, amalgamated the averages and re-committals.

Committals, Re-Committals and Averages for City Gaol and House of Correction.

1855.							
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Committals—			Re-committals,	73	44		
Debtors,	15	2	Daily Average,	25	37		
Criminals,	530	503	Highest number at any one time,	44	53		
Total,	545	505	Lowest ditto,	6	21		

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		1856.			
		M.	F.		
Committals—				Re-committals,	M. F.
Debtors,	.	12	—	Daily Average,	45 60
Criminals,	.	426	633	Highest number at any one	23 28
				time,	38 40
Total,	.	438	633	Lowest ditto,	7 16

From 1st Jan. to 3rd August, 1856 and 1857.

		1856.		1857.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals—					
Debtors,	.	8	—	3	1
Criminals,	.	112	102	147	113
Vagrants,	.	16	18	12	2
Drunkards,	.	109	207	111	150
Total,	.	245	327	273	266

From 1st January to 3rd August, 1857.

		M.	F.
Daily Average,	.	27	21
Highest number at any one	.		
time,	.	41	36
Lowest ditto,	.	15	10

Under all the above headings a considerable decrease in the amount of crime is indicated, except in the total in custody in the City Gaol on the 3rd of August, 1857, and in the committals and re-committals of females in 1856. As, however, there was a large reduction in the daily average of females in 1856, much larger even than in that of males, notwithstanding that the committals of the latter sex had greatly decreased in that year, it is obvious that the periods of imprisonment must have been very short, and the offences, inferentially, light.

The returns for the first seven months of 1857, as compared with the corresponding period of 1856, show a slight *increase* in male, but a material *decrease* in female crime, the number of drunkards of the latter sex having diminished by 57, and that of vagrants having been reduced to 2. In the re-committals of both sexes there is some improvement. It is, however, to be feared that the committals of both sexes for 1857 will be as numerous as those for 1855.

There were no sentences to solitary confinement or whipping in 1856.

The accommodation consists of—

City Gaol.

		M.	F.			M.	F.
Wards,	.	5	—	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	.	11	—
Yards,	.	4	—	Hospital Rooms,	.	3	—
Day Rooms,	.	5	—	Chapels,	.	1	—
Solitary Cells,	.	2	—	Kitchens,	.	1	—
Single Cells, not less than 9				Store Rooms,	.	1	—
feet long, 6 feet wide, and				Baths,	.	1	—
8 feet high, = 432 cubic feet,		16	—	Reception Room,	.	1	—
Sleeping Rooms,	.	6	—	Pumps and Wells,	.	3	—

House of Correction.

		M.	F.			M.	F.
Wards,	.	1	3	Worksheds,	.	—	1
Yards,	.	2	3	Kitchens,	.	1	—
Day Rooms,	.	1	3	Store Rooms,	.	1	—
Solitary Cells,	.	1	1	Laundries,	.	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9				Lavatories,	.	1	2
feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8				Baths,	.	1	2
feet high, = 432 cubic feet,		—	—	Pumps and Wells,	.	1	3
Single Cells of smaller size,	.	10	30	Tread-wheels,	.	1	—
Chapels,	.	1	1	Other Machines for Labour—a Loom.	.		
Workshops,	.	1	—				

I am happy to be able to state, that it is unnecessary that I should again detail the numerous defects of these prisons, for plans have been already approved by the Grand Juries of the county and city for the construction of a joint gaol, upon the completion of which these very inconvenient buildings will cease to be used as prisons. The local authorities are, indeed, deserving of the thanks of the community for having set the example in making use of the provisions of the Amended Prisons Act for the junction, under one roof and one management, of two neighbouring gaols, and the city of Waterford will assuredly profit by the

arrangement in an especial degree; for independently of the advantages necessarily resulting to the public from the establishment of a commodious prison adapted to the separate system, in which the discipline most calculated to deter, reform, and to prevent moral corruption will be administered, this town will get rid of the expense and inconvenience of having to support two prisons, partly independent of one another, and yet, in other respects, considered as one establishment, an evil existing nowhere else in the country.

Both prisons were clean and orderly, and amply supplied with water and with effective sewerage. The prison clothing, bedding, blankets, and sheets were sufficient, but in the City Gaol some of the sheets were dirty; and in consequence of a prisoner clothed in prison dress having been improperly allowed by a turnkey to have possession of his own clothes, a complaint was preferred by the prisoner that a portion of the clothing had been made away with by the turnkey. No alteration has been made in either prison since my last inspection, and the solitary cells are, therefore, still in my opinion unfit for occupation in winter or damp weather.

Classification in the City Gaol, in which no females, except the debtors and sick, are confined, consists merely in placing in four different quarters, to which yards are attached, debtors; tried felons; tried misdemeanants; summary convictions and untried together.

In the House of Correction the males are all in one class, and the females in three divisions, according to character—the prostitutes being generally kept apart from the rest.

In both prisons the meals are taken in the day-rooms, but all sleep singly whenever the number of cells suffices.

The Governors of both prisons attend the lock-up, but the inadequacy of the staffs renders it impossible to furnish a night patrol, although the insecurity of the buildings especially requires such supervision.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

City Gaol.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells,	20	—		Dark Cells,	4	—	

House of Correction.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.</i>				<i>From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells,	1	10		Dark Cells,	15	4	

All these punishments were ordered by the Governors, and were chiefly for very trifling offences.

Employment.

City Gaol.—Neither industrial nor punitive labour is carried on here. Those sentenced to hard labour are transferred to the House of Correction.

House of Correction.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Tread-wheel and shot-drill, 8.	Stonebreaking, 6.

Industrial Labour.

FEMALES—Knitting, 6.

The tread-wheel is partitioned.

None of the turnkeys are competent to instruct in any trade or handicraft, but the Governor endeavours to promote industrial labour, such as tailoring and weaving, whenever he has a sufficient number of available hands. Latterly very little work has been done, the daily average of males for the current year having been only 14.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was in 1855, £17, and in 1856, £14 2s. 11d.

Stock.

City Gaol.

Pairs Blankets,	35	Bed-ticks,	30	Trowsers,	13
Pairs Sheets,	13	Shirts,	27	Caps,	6
Rugs,	11	Jackets,	18	Pairs Shoes,	12

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House of Correction.

Pairs Blankets, . . . 44	Bed-ticks, . . . 43	Trowsers, . . . 17
Pairs Sheets, . . . 50	Shirts, . . . 63	Caps, . . . 30
Rugs, . . . 38	Jackets, . . . 24	Pairs Shoes, . . . 30
Hammocks or Cots, . . 40		

Schools.—No educational instruction is given in the City Gaol. In the House of Correction the prisoners are instructed by the turnkeys and matrons at the undermentioned hours:—

School Hours.—Males, from 10 to 11 o'clock. Females, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Fair registries of progress are kept, but exhibit very little improvement. In fact, these schools exhibit more in name than in deed. The Protestant Chaplain occasionally visits the schools, but the Roman Catholic Chaplain takes no notice of them.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	M. 33	F. 21
Average number attending daily,	9	6

For both Prisons.

Dietary.

For prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month;—

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint oatmeal gruel.

For prisoners whose period of imprisonment exceeds one month—on Mondays and Fridays the same as above—on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays:—

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

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

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 4d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; rice, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 5d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; salt, per stone, 3½d.; coals, per ton, 17s.; candles, per lb., 7½d.; soap, per stone, 4s. 6d.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1854, 2½d.; 1855, 2½d.; 1856, 2½d.; 1857, 3½d.

There was no complaint of any of the provisions in the House of Correction, but in the City Gaol all the prisoners complained that the milk had been bad on the Saturday previous to my inspection, August 1st.

The Chaplains are tolerably regular in their inspections of the provisions, but do not record their opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected.

Books and Accounts.

At the City Gaol there is no Gate-book for either extern or intern officers, no Extra Diet Book, and no Gate-Porter's book, although this last has been ordered to be kept in all gaols, and is an indispensable check upon the abstract of daily consumption; the other books are accurate. The accounts of both prisons are kept by the Governor of the City Gaol.

At the House of Correction all the four books are well kept, and there are gate books for the extern and intern officers, that for the former showing the duration of their visits. The work accounts are very carefully kept.

The orders for extra diet in both prisons are extremely vague and indefinite, a laxity which ought not be permitted. In both prisons the Chaplains and Governors keep satisfactory journals.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £1,294 17s. 3d.; 1855, £1,172 19s. 7d.; 1856, £1,078 11s. 1d.

Officers and Salaries.

**SOUTH
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City Gaol.

Sir Benjamin Morris, Local Inspector,	£60	Robt. J. Burkitt, M.D., Physician,	£50
Very Rev. Dean of Waterford, Protestant Chaplain,	40	James G. Palmer, Apothecary,	—
Rev. J. Crotty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	William Wright, Governor,	120
		James Walsh, Turnkey,	35
		Nicholas Foran, do.,	25

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House of Correction.

Maurice Jackson, Governor,	£60	Margt. Neville, Assistant Matron,	£10
Mary Fitzgerald, Matron,	25	John Jackson, Turnkey,	25
Mary Walker, Assistant Matron,	15	John Walker, do.,	25

The salaries are paid monthly. The turnkeys are not supplied with uniforms. All the intern officers, except the matron, receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

City Gaol.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	125	86
Surgeon, &c.,	165	84
Protestant Chaplain,	184	104
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	151	71

House of Correction.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	108	75
Surgeon, &c.,	146	85
Protestant Chaplain,	74	60
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	146	83

The Protestant Chaplain does not visit the House of Correction nearly so often as the law requires.

Hospital.—The sick of both sexes are sent to the common hospital in the City Gaol, which contains sufficient accommodation, but is badly situated and defective in ventilation. Both prisons had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1854,	13	1,092	23 1 1	—
1855,	—	—	9 17 7	—
1856,	7	152	7 3 3	1

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.	Wm. M. Ardagh, J.P.	Alderman M. Slaney.
Michael D. Hassard, M.P.	Owen Carroll, J.P.	Pierse Cox, T.C.
Michael Dobbyn, J.P.	Henry Denny, esq.	Henry Galway, T.C.
James Keating, J.P.	Joseph S. Richardson, esq.	Jacob Penrose, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and the payment of all accounts by means of cheques, which are distributed by the Local Inspector, who is bound to produce the receipts at the next meeting. A final audit of the expenditure takes place previous to each assizes.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

[COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL.]

SOUTH
DISTRICT.COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—VISITED THE 1ST AND
2ND OF AUGUST, 1857.County of
Wexford
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 Larceny,	2	4	6	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	3	—	3	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	27	13	40	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	8	11	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	3	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	7	2	9	—	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	20	4	24	1	1	2
Gross Totals,	76	35	111	2	2	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	6	—	4	3
Summary convictions,	—	—	2	—	1	—
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	1	2
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	1	1
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	—	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	—	—	1	—	1	1

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.	Total.
1st August, 1854,	108	56	164
„ 1855,	82	73	155
„ 1856,	56	43	99
„ 1857,	76	35	111

Vagrants.		Vagrants.	
1st August, 1854,	9	1st August, 1856,	—
„ 1855,	19	„ 1857,	—

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1855: Committals—Criminals, 508	401		1855: Daily Average,	92	65
„ Debtors, 15	—		Highest at any one time, 110	110	102
			Lowest ditto,	77	47
	523	401	Re-committals,	3	64

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages—continued.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . .	7	1
Criminals, . . .	336	220
Vagrants, . . .	19	47
Drunkards, . . .	63	12
	<u>425</u>	<u>280</u>
Average daily number, . . .	68 $\frac{4}{5}$	47 $\frac{2}{5}$
Highest at any one time, . . .	85	62
Lowest ditto, . . .	54	33
Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Re-committals—Once, . . .	16	33
Twice, . . .	3	5
Thrice, . . .	—	2
Four times and more, . . .	—	1
Total, . . .	<u>19</u>	<u>41</u>

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors, . . .	12	—
Criminals, . . .	179	111
Vagrants, . . .	8	11
Drunkards, . . .	50	7
	<u>149</u>	<u>129</u>
Average daily number, . . .	76	44 $\frac{6}{10}$
Highest at any one time, . . .	94	55
Lowest ditto, . . .	70	33
Average daily number in Hospital, . . .	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Re-committals—Once, . . .	11	11
Twice, . . .	2	3
Thrice, . . .	—	1
Four times and more, . . .	—	1
Total, . . .	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

In both sexes the decrease of crime in 1856, as compared with 1855, has been very considerable; and is shown under all the above headings, especially in the daily averages; and is the more remarkable, when it is considered, that the highest number in custody at any one time in 1850, was 435, and in 1856, only 147. The number of males in custody on the day of inspection, 1857, exceeds that on the corresponding day of 1856; and the daily average of males for the first seven months of 1857 is higher than that for 1856; but in both cases there has been a reduction amongst females, and the committals of both sexes in 1857; up to the 1st of August, as given above, are fewer than those in the corresponding period of 1856, which were, males, 197; females, 167; so that, on the whole, it may be expected that there will be a still further decrease in female, and at least no increase in male crime in the current year.

Vagrancy has much diminished, but drunkenness, chiefly amongst males, has increased. The number of juvenile offenders has materially decreased.

The many evils resulting from the detention in this gaol of so large a number of lunatics, have often been noticed in previous reports; but as the subject has been fully inquired into by the Royal Lunatic Asylums Commissioners, who will, doubtless, suggest some remedy, I will now confine myself to stating that I found no less than twenty male and four female dangerous lunatics in custody; and that on the morning of the day of my second visit, one of these females committed suicide in the most determined and horrible manner; and that it was satisfactorily proved that no blame was attributable to the female officers. During 1856, nineteen males and thirteen females were sentenced to solitary confinement, and three boys to whipping.

The accommodation consists of:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	11	7	School Rooms, . . .	1	1
Day Rooms, . . .	7	4	Workshops, . . .	10	—
Solitary Cells, . . .	2	2	Worksheds, . . .	2	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, . . .	—	—	Kitchens, . . .	1	—
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	91	64	Store-rooms, . . .	4	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	2	4	Laundries, . . .	—	1
Sleeping Rooms, . . .	7	2	Drying Rooms, . . .	—	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	9	—	Lavatories, . . .	6	—
Hospital Rooms, . . .	3	2	Baths, . . .	1	1
Chapels, . . .	1	—	Fumigating Rooms, . . .	1	—
			Pumps and Wells, . . .	10	5
			Crank-mill, . . .	1	—

A reference to the numbers will show that the accommodation is amply sufficient for existing requirements. The prison was throughout, as at my former inspection, in sound repair, very clean, secure, and abundantly supplied with good water. The sewerage of the new prison is effective; but, as has been before remarked, there are no sewers to the privies in the old gaol, so that the soil has to be carried out through the building. The privy situated in the

SOUTH
DISTRICT.County of
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passage leading from the lunatic yard to the ward was very offensive; and not being required, might with advantage be removed.

The new male prison, containing 66 cells, has been furnished with all requirements for separation, the cells being heated with hot water, tolerably ventilated, and fitted with bells, and a lavatory and water-closet having been constructed at each end of each story. The lavatories, however, ought to be partitioned.

By-laws for carrying out the separate system have been prepared, and will be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant after they have been approved by the Grand Jury at the next assizes. The new female prison contains fifty cells, which are heated, but are not well ventilated, and are not fitted with bells; nor have lavatories or water-closets been constructed in this prison. It is to be hoped, however, that these indispensable requirements will be soon provided, and the advantages of separation extended to females as well as males, for the former sex has been found to derive peculiar benefit from the establishment of the separate system, inasmuch as women are even more liable than men to be morally contaminated by association; and as improvement in association is little felt by this sex, who cannot be subjected to hard labour, and whose ordinary life has accustomed them to sedentary and in-door occupations.

It is very desirable that cots, which may be triced up against the wall during the day time, should be substituted for the cumbrous iron bedsteads which still remain in many of the cells, and leave but little room for the prisoner to move or work in.

There was an adequate supply of bedding and blankets, but sheets, although prepared and about to be issued, had not yet been furnished to every bed, in accordance with the Amended Prisons Act, passed in July 1856.

Since the last inspection, a hot and cold bath and a fumigating stove have been provided near the entrance, for the washing of prisoners on admission, and the cleaning of their clothes; and the stone-breaking shed has been partitioned. It is also in contemplation to open a new door between the kitchen and the female prison, through which the provisions are to be introduced; but in doing this care must be taken to prevent the possibility of the males in the cookhouse having access to or communicating with the female prisoners. A solitary cell for females, which can be reached without going through the male prison, is much required. The crank-wheel and the school-room were about to be fitted with partitions, which might also with advantage be erected in the laundry.

The old male prison is chiefly allocated to lunatics, and the female to nurses. There are good marshalseas for master and pauper debtors, and the kitchen, stores, drying-room, laundry, and workshops are sufficient.

Part of the old prison is about to be appropriated as a reception ward, which is much wanted.

Classification is strictly attended to. The males, except debtors and lunatics, are kept in approximative separation, and will be subjected to the separate system in its integrity, so soon as the by-laws have been approved. The females are similarly treated, except that the nurses and untried are in association.

All of both sexes, with the above exceptions, sleep and take their meals in single cells.

The Governor, a most efficient officer, attends the lock-up; one turnkey is on patrol from 10 P.M., to 6 A.M.; but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance. This description of clock, which is not expensive, has been found a very effective check upon the night watchmen.

Strict but temperate discipline is maintained, and in this respect a great improvement had taken place in the female prison since my last visit.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

Punishment for Prison Offences.

<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.</i>				<i>From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.</i>			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Dark Cells,	6	1		Dark Cells,	15	2	
Other Punishments,	6	12		Other Punishments,	27	4	
	12	13			42	6	

All these punishments were ordered by the Governor, except three in 1856

and three in 1857, by the Board, for grave offences; the number of trifling punishments of males has latterly increased, in consequence of the introduction of approximative separation, the discipline of which the prisoners are naturally at first disposed to resist.

Employment.

Punitive labour for males is supplied by the crank-wheel, by stone-breaking, (although not necessarily restricted to hard-labour prisoners), and when the numbers are high, by shot-drill.

The crank-wheel works a carding and spinning machine, from which considerable profit is derived.

Industrial labour consists chiefly in weaving, shoemaking, and tailoring, and other handicrafts for the supply of necessities for the prison. Females are employed in spinning, sewing, and washing for the prison; it would be well if some additional industrial employment could be devised for this sex.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Stone-breaking,	.	15	Wardswomen,	.	7
Crank-wheel,	.	12			
Wardsmen,	.	10			

Industrial Labour.

Shoemaking,	.	2	Sewing,	.	12
Tailoring,	.	2	Spinning,	.	6
Weavers,	.	5			
Spinning,	.	3			
Painting,	.	1			

The 24 lunatics and the sane prisoners attending upon them are not included in the above return.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was in 1855, £23 3s.; 1856, £20 10s. 7½d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	372	Jackets,	148	Petticoats,	188
Pairs Sheets,	130	Trowsers,	130	Shifts,	263
Rugs,	20	Caps,	147	Aprons,	135
Bed-ticks,	236	Pairs Shoes,	206	Handkerchiefs,	137
Shirts,	399	Wrappers,	127		

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is given daily by a competent schoolmaster to males for five hours and a-half in summer, and for four hours in winter; and to females for two hours; the matron being, of course always present during the tuition of females. These schools are well conducted, and the progress made by many of the scholars, especially in writing, was very satisfactory. A Registry of Progress is kept, but an amended form showing more clearly the graduated advance of the pupils was about to be established.

The Chaplains frequently examine the scholars, and test the accuracy of the entries in the Registry—a most commendable practice.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	66	32
Average number attending daily,	16	11

Dietary.

Males confined over a month.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Males confined one month and under.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Male juveniles under fifteen confined over a month.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Male juveniles under fifteen, confined one month and under.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Females confined over a month.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Females confined one month and under.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

SOUTH
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Female juveniles under fifteen confined over a month.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Female juveniles under fifteen, confined one month and under.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; brown, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; barley and rye, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt. 16s.; Indian meal per ton, £11; meat, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $3d.$; salt, per cwt., 1s. $8d.$; coals, per ton, 18s. $5d.$; straw, per ton, £2; candles, per lb., $7d.$; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1854, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1855, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; 1856, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1857, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are very regularly and carefully inspected and weighed by the Chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, books of discipline and consumption, and various accounts are kept with great care and accuracy. I pointed out an error in the Daily Consumption Book as to the entries of extra diet, which should be kept distinct from the "full allowance." The Chaplains keep satisfactory journals, and the journal of the Governor is a most explicit record of his daily discharge of duty. A good Intern Officers' Gatebook is kept, but one is also required for Externs, in which every visiting officer should enter his name, and which should show the duration of their visits. A Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book, and an amended form of Extra Diet Book are also required, and with a view to the introduction throughout the gaols of the country of books for these and other purposes I left with the Local Inspector a copy of forms, which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, and upon which we invite suggestions in the interval. The bills are paid quarterly by cheques to each creditor signed by three members, and distributed by the Local Inspector.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries was, in 1854, £2,372 16s. 11d.; 1855, £2,155 15s. 9d.; 1856, £2,237 12s.

Officers and Salaries.

Rev. R. W. Elgee, Local Inspector,	£100	William Foley, Turnkey,	£25
Same, Protestant Chaplain,	50	Luke Walsh, do. Shoemaker,	25
Rev. L. Kirwan, R. C. Chaplain,	50	James Maguire, do. Weaver,	25
H. H. Boxwell, M.D.,	—	William Martin, do.	25
Mr. John E. Hadden, Apothecary,	30	James Turner, do.	25
Mr. Joseph Gladwin, Governor,	160	Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30
Mr. John Murphy, Deputy Governor,	60	Mrs. Mary Needham, Matron,	45
Wm. Craig, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	35	Lydia Roberts, Assistant do.	15
Robert McCall, do.	30	Mary Lane, 2nd do. do.	15
Nathaniel Crampton, do. Carding,	30	Mary A. Whitty, Hospital Nurse,	12

The extern officers are paid half-yearly, the intern monthly, and receive rations and allowances. The turnkeys are supplied with neat uniforms and arms; four of them are handicraftsmen. Since the last inspection, Mr. James Richards, the apothecary, has died, and has been succeeded by Mr. John Hadden.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	186	112
Surgeon, &c.,	216	109
Protestant Chaplain,	156	88
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	192	124

The number of visits paid by all these officers is very satisfactory.

Hospitals.

The sick of both sexes are located in the same building with a common stairs. This hospital was clean and airy, but contains neither bath nor water-closet. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number in Hospital,	78	72	55
Number of days in Hospital,	2,316	1,657	1,882
Deaths,	1	7	5
Cost of Medicine,	£12 8s. 1d.	£22 6s. 11d.	£17 5s. 3d.

Board of Superintendence.

Chas. A. Walker, esq., D.L.	Major J. Harvey, J.P.	Isaac Cornock, esq., J.P.
Major J. Doran.	Lieut.-Col. W. Toole, J.P.	John G. Hatton, esq.
Sir F. Le Hunte, J.P.	W. A. Armstrong, esq., J.P.	F. J. Connell, esq., J.P.
Geo. Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	Charles Huson, esq.	Sir T. Esmonde, bart., J.P.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Wexford
Gaol.

The Board meets monthly with great regularity for the transaction of general business, and payment of accounts.

General Observations.

Under this head I would merely congratulate the authorities upon the general creditable condition of their gaol, upon the zeal and efficiency of their officers, especially of the Local Inspector and Governor; and upon having adapted the new male prison to the separate confinement of prisoners, an advantage which, I trust, will shortly be extended to the females, thus placing the whole establishment under one uniform system.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Gorey.—Two males in custody; 25 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 14 were drunkards. The building in good repair, and clean and orderly throughout, but very damp, and the ventilation very bad. The accommodation and construction of this bridewell are very defective. The cells and day-rooms are small, dark, close, and damp. The yards are miserably small and insecure, in fact, useless for either air or exercise, and there is only one privy in use, which is offensive. The only method of effectually improving this bridewell is, by removing the wall in the rear and rebuilding it about twenty feet farther back. This would sufficiently enlarge the yards, and admit air to the house. There is no water on the premises, but a pump is about to be erected. Bedding and blankets sufficient, *but no sheets*, although a pair is required to be furnished to each bed by sec. xii. of 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 68. Petty sessions are held fortnightly; transmittals regular; registry and committals correct and well kept. The Local Inspector visits regularly. Dietary: two meals of bread and milk; quantities according to prescribed scale; cost per head per day, 5*d.*; salary of keeper, £30. One of the yards is blocked up with sheds, which ought to be removed.

Gorey.

Enniscorthy.—No prisoners; 72 in the last quarter, of whom 2 were drunkards. The building throughout clean and orderly, and in good repair, but the keeper's apartments are very damp. The female yard is very small, a mere passage. Gratings to the doors, especially that of the passage, are much required. The second female day-room might with advantage be converted into a store-room, and the present store-room into a drunkard's cell. The well on the premises now supplies a sufficiency of good water; but there is no sewerage, the privies being only clearable by carrying out the soil through the house. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals immediate. The committals correct and well filed; but there were some errors in the entries of meals in the registry. The Local Inspector visits frequently. The bedsteads required paint; bedding and blankets sufficient, *but no sheets*. Dietary and cost as at Gorey. Salary of keeper, £30.

Enniscor-
thy.

New Ross.—No prisoners; 82 in the last quarter, of whom 37 were drunkards. The building clean and orderly throughout, and in good repair; but the new female sleeping-room very damp, from the causes stated in my colleague's report last year. Two of the male cells are very small. The yards are quite insecure, owing to the position and lowness of the walls. Good water is obtained from a pump on the premises, and the cesspools clearable from the outside. One new bed-tick and two blankets were required. *There were no sheets*. Petty sessions fortnightly; the irregularity of the transmittals commented upon in the last report still continues. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits frequently. Dietary as at Gorey—cost, males, 5½*d.*; females, 5*d.* Salary of keeper, £30. The keeper was confined to his bed by serious indisposition, and had long been unable to fulfil his duties, which have been very efficiently discharged by his son. The keeper was about to apply for superannuation allowance, to which he appears to have a fair claim.

New Ross.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, Inspector-General.]

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL.—VISITED THE 5TH OF DECEMBER, 1857.

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,	1	2	3	—	—	—
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	1	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
In default of bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	2	7	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	21	7	28	—	—	—

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

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
5th of December, 1854, 32	18	50		5th of December, 1856, 20	18	38	
„ 1855, 11	15	26		„ 1857, 21	7	28	

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

1855.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Committals—			Re-committals,	3	9
Debtors,	8	—	Average daily number,	19	12
Criminals,	164	112	Highest number confined at		
Drunkards,	54	4	any one time,	30	13
Total,	226	116	Lowest ditto,	8	10

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	5	2
Criminals,	143	102
Vagrants,	6	2
Drunkards,	60	7
Total,	214	113
Re-committals—Once,	2	9
Twice,	—	1
Total,	2	10

Average daily number,	18 $\frac{214}{365}$	15 $\frac{113}{365}$
Highest at any one time,	33	18
Lowest ditto,	8	10
Number of days in Hos- pital,	—	303

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.
Committals—Debtors,	3	2
Criminals,	124	69
Vagrants,	8	1
Drunkards,	107	1
Total,	242	73
Re-committals—Once,	5	2
Twice,	1	—
Total,	6	2

Average daily number,	24	10
Highest at any one time,	33	16
Lowest ditto,	19	7
Number of days in Hos- pital,	18	163

A comparison of the numbers in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three last years, shows a decrease of 10 in favour of 1857; but it is to be observed that this reduction is confined to females. The only change worthy of notice in 1856, as compared with 1855, was a slight increase in the daily average of females.

Under all the headings for 1857, up to the 5th of December, there is a considerable increase in males, but a much larger decrease in females, of which sex the committals have sunk to 73, the re-committals to 2, and the daily average to 10—an amount of female crime unprecedentedly low, at least for many years, in this or any other county. The increase of males is wholly attributable to the prevalence of drunkenness, for which offence the committals for 1857 will, probably, double those for 1856. The general decrease in crime, however, has been very great in the last seven years, and is most conclusively evidenced by the fact that the highest number in custody at any one time in 1857 was only 33 males and 16 females, whilst, on the 24th of February, 1850, there were 113 males and 52 females in the gaol. Juvenile offences have greatly diminished, and on the day of inspection there was no prisoner under 17 years of age. Out of the 28 prisoners, no less than 7, viz., 5 males and 2 females, were dangerous lunatics.

The evils resulting both to the lunatics themselves and to the discipline of the prison from the detention in gaols of this unfortunate class having been fully brought under the notice of the Royal Lunatic Asylum Commissioners, it is to be hoped that some legislative enactment may ere long provide a remedy.

During 1856 eight boys were sentenced to whipping, to which salutary punishment the Governor attributes, in great measure, the decrease of juvenile crime.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	5	3	Workshops,	1	—
Day Rooms,	5	2	Kitchens,	1	—
Solitary cells,	1	—	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	22	Laundries,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	3	1	Drying Rooms,	—	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms	3	1	Lavatories,	2	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Baths,	2	2
Chapels,	1	1	Fumigating Rooms,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	1
			Tread-wheels,	1	—

The building was throughout in good repair (with the exception of the boiler for heating the female prison, which was being mended), very clean, secure, dry, well ventilated, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. Abundance of good water is raised by the force-pump, and distributed by pipes throughout the prison, and the sewerage is very effective, a stream of water running constantly through the principal sewers, and the others being flushed from time to time. Adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. There are lavatories for the males, but not for the females, who perform their daily personal ablutions in the laundry, and there are baths for each sex, in which all are washed on admission, but not subsequently, unless by medical order. The general accommodation is amply sufficient for all existing requirements, and the kitchen, stores, drying-room, and laundry are good; but it is desirable that the latter should be fitted with partitions.

Since the last inspection all the female cells have been furnished with bells, the tread-wheel has been partitioned, and stalls for the tread-wheel relief have been erected in the yard.

The male prison contains forty cells, fitted with all appliances for separation, and sixteen others, which are not heated.

The female prison contains twenty-two cells, also adapted to separation, but has neither lavatories nor water-closets. If these latter indispensable requirements were supplied, the whole prison might be put under the separate system, and under one code of bye-laws.

Although, as stated above, there are forty cells completely suited and certified, under the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, for separation; and although a code of bye-laws, applying it solely to the males, had been approved by the Lord Lieutenant,

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the system has never been carried out in its integrity with regard to this sex, which is much to be regretted; for at present a sort of mixed division into three classes—except at night, and during the time of meals, which are taken in the cells—is allowed to exist.

The females are divided into two or three classes, according to conduct and character, and sleep separately, but take their meals in the day-rooms. The presence, however, of so large a proportion of lunatics in a gaol containing so few prisoners, very much interferes with classification.

The Governor usually attends the lock-up. One turnkey is on patrol all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	—	—	Dark Cells,	—	—
Other Punishments,	18	11	Other Punishments,	22	18
Total,	18	11	Total,	22	18

These punishments were ordered by the Governor, except one of a female, by the Board, to fourteen days' solitary confinement.

Employment.

Owing to the diminution of the numbers and the presence of lunatics the hands available for labour are very few. For males punitive labour is supplied by shot-drill and the tread-wheel, and industrial labour is limited to making up bedding and clothing for the prison. On the day of my inspection the seven females were thus accounted for—three nursing and prison duties, two dangerous lunatics, one unable to work, having a sore hand, one washing and cleaning the prison; and latterly there have seldom been more than enough females to perform the ordinary prison duties. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that no manufactures should have been disposed of outside the gaol for the last four years.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	97	Bed-ticks,	126	Trowsers,	94
Pairs Sheets,	94	Shirts,	82	Caps,	65
Rugs,	104	Jackets,	151	Pairs Shoes,	68

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is given by the turnkeys to the males for two hours daily. The school is held in the chapel, which is fitted with separate stalls. Some of the pupils appeared to have made satisfactory progress, especially in writing, but sufficient attention had not been paid to the spelling.

The females are supposed to be similarly taught by the matrons, but latterly there had been scarcely any of this sex available for this purpose.

I strongly recommend that the schools should be placed under one competent master, who might also instruct the females in the presence of the matron. Registries of progress are kept, but it is desirable that an amended form, showing the graduated advance of the scholars, should be adopted.

The Chaplains take no cognizance of the schools.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	149	104
Average number attending daily,	19	6

Dietary and Contracts.

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

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

Class 3—Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint soup.

One pint of gruel is substituted for milk, at dinner only, on two days, with intervals, in each week.

For prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3—Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup, or 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 1d. under Dublin price; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; coals, per ton, 13s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; candles, per lb., 9d., soap, per stone, 4s. 4d.

Net cost of dietary on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years—1854, 1855, and 1856, 3d.; 1857, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are very frequently inspected by the Chaplains, who, however, do not record their opinion of the quality of each article of food examined. The bread appeared to me to be rather stale, and, on inquiry, I ascertained that it had been baked upwards of forty-eight hours, and that bread of the same baking would be issued on the next day; so that by the time it came into the prisoners' hands it would have been baked seventy-two hours. I beg to call the attention of the Board to this matter, and to the Sixth Rule attached to the 109th section, 7 George IV., cap. 74.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries and books are very carefully and accurately kept, and the accounts are clear and explicit. The Chaplains and Governor keep journals; that of the latter is particularly satisfactory. The Local Inspector should also keep a journal. An "Extern Officers' Gate-book," showing the duration of their visits, and "Extra Diet Book," are required. I left with the Local Inspector a copy of forms of books which it is the intention of my colleague and myself to submit hereafter to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, with the view of obtaining the requisite authority for establishing an uniform system of records throughout the gaols of the country, and upon which we invite suggestions in the interval.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £1,354 19s. 8d.; 1855, £1,158 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1856, £1,140 7s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Officers and Salaries.

William Nolan, esq., Local Inspector,	£96 18 0	3rd Turnkey, John Pepper, Painter,	£30 0 0
Andrew Nolan, esq., Surgeon,	65 0 0	4th do. James Manley, Shoemaker and Tailor,	35 0 0
Rev. Robert Porter, Protestant Chaplain,	46 3 1	5th do. Edward Storey, Shoemaker and Schoolmaster,	30 0 0
Rev. John Grant, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46 3 1	6th do. William Quin, jun., Assistant Schoolmaster,	18 5 0
Robert Barry, Governor,	150 0 0	Miss Mary Morris, Matron,	30 0 0
1st Turnkey, William Quin, Tailor,	40 0 0	Miss Elizabeth M'Phail, Deputy Matron,	25 0 0
2nd do. John Carolin, teaching in school,	35 0 0	Elizabeth Manley, Hospital Nurse,	10 0 0

Since the last inspection Mary Morris has been appointed Matron, *vice* Mrs. Barry, superannuated; and Edward Storey, Turnkey, *vice* Edward Taylor, resigned; both appointments on probation. The extern officers and the Governor are paid half-yearly, all the other officers monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms—four of them are handicraftsmen. The Governor and matrons are allowed coals and candles throughout the year. The turnkeys receive an allowance of coals during the six winter months.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	116	112
Surgeon, &c.,	179	149
Protestant Chaplain,	281	240
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	260	255

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I point with great satisfaction to the large number of visits paid by these officers, and especially by the two venerable Chaplains. The Rev. R. Porter informed me, that in consequence of his great age and failing health he was anxious to retire upon a superannuation allowance, to which his long and meritorious services most fully entitle him.

Hospitals.—The hospital accommodation is very limited, and consists of only one room for each sex under the same roof. The building was clean and in good order and contains baths but no water-closets. The health of the gaol had been very good.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1854, . . .	17	96	5 17 6	1
1855, . . .	7	199	16 15 6	4
1856, . . .	9	303	2 17 1	2

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hudson, Bart., D.L., J.P.	Francis Synge, esq., J.P. Rev. H. Brownrigg. Rev. W.N. Vickers (dead). Hugh Eccles, esq.	James W. Debutts, esq. Rev. Thomas Green, Thomas S. Dennis, esq., J.P. Henry Carroll, esq., D.L., J.P.
Robert H. Truell, esq., D.L., J.P.	John Edwards, esq., J.P.	
Charles Tottenham, esq., M.P., J.P.		

The Board has assembled more frequently of late, but there were no meetings in April, June, or July of this year—failures which might occasion serious inconvenience. The smaller bills are paid by the Local Inspector, and accounted for to the Board at each meeting; the larger accounts are discharged at each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Baltinglass.

Baltinglass—District Bridewell.—No prisoners in custody; 35 in the last quarter, of whom nine were drunkards. The building throughout clean and orderly, but the roof of the store-shed, the lintels of the doors and windows, and the pump in the male yard, required repairs. The accommodation is sufficient, but some of the cells are rather dark and damp. Good water is supplied by a pump in each yard. The sewers are defective and choke from want of fall. The blankets were tolerably good, but some new bed-ticks and more sheets were required, only one bed being furnished with the latter at the time of my visit. The tread-wheel was in order, but the number of prisoners is rarely sufficient to work it; and there being no stone-breaking, sentences to hard labour are sometimes not carried out. Some gravel or broken stones were wanted for the female yard, and the paving of the entrances to the yards required to be new laid. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals of those sentenced to the county gaol regular. Registry and committals very correctly kept, but the form of registry is defective, not being in accordance with that prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench. The Local Inspector visits frequently. Dietary—Indian meal in stirabout, bread, butter-milk, and gruel, in the prescribed quantities. Cost per head per day, 3d. Salary of keeper, £50; of turnkey, £25; and 3s. 6d. per week in lieu of rations.

Tinahely.

Tinahely.—No prisoners; 19 in the last quarter, of whom none were drunkards, but two were dangerous lunatics. The building very clean and orderly. The roof required pointing, and the chimneys smoke. The accommodation for prisoners is very limited, and that for the keeper quite inadequate, consisting merely of one very small room for all purposes. The yards very insecure, owing to the lowness of the outside and party walls. The sewers are effective, being flushed by a stream, which is conducted to them in pipes. No water fit for drinking on or near to the premises, and no allowance for fetching it from a considerable distance. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but no sheets. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The Local Inspector visits frequently. Dietary—two meals of bread and milk. Cost per head per day, males, 6d., females, 5d.—a very high charge. Salary of keeper, £25.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER, 1857.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	6	2	8	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	5	—	5	1	—	1
„ Imprisonment,	10	4	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	7	4	11	1	—	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	13	11	24	1	—	1
In default of Bail,	3	7	10	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	5	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	3	5	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	8	9	—	—	—
Gross Totals,	60	48	108	3	—	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.
Felons convicted,	—	—	1	—	8	—
Summary convictions:—						
Vagrants,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other offences,	—	—	5	1	12	4
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	1	—	1	—
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	—	—	—	—	2	3

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.				From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.			
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Committals—Debtors,	53	7		Committals—Debtors,	45	7	
Criminals,	501	442		Criminals,	473	293	
Vagrants,	140	183		Vagrants,	72	85	
Drunkards,	103	179		Drunkards,	88	118	
Total,	799	811		Total,	678	503	

DUBLIN DISTRICT.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1856		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857	
	—continued.		—continued.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
County of Dublin Gaol.				
Re-committals—Once, .	27	42	24	30
Twice, .	8	10	3	13
Thrice, .	2	11	2	3
Four times and more, .	2	21	1	13
Total, .	39	93	30	68
Average daily number, .	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{2}{3}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{2}{3}$
Highest at any one time, .	95	81	109	54
Lowest ditto, .	45	20	45	35
Average daily number in Hospital, .	53 $\frac{10}{100}$	73 $\frac{4}{100}$	41 $\frac{60}{100}$	103 $\frac{10}{100}$
Number sentenced during the year 1856 to whipping, males, .				7
„ „ „ 1857, „ „ „				4

If we compare the numbers actually in custody on the day which I have selected for recording my inspection, with similar returns furnished for the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we shall find a progressive reduction, the figures being as follows:—

2nd November, 1854, .	178	2nd November, 1856, .	123
„ 1855, .	136	„ 1857, .	108

From this aggregate, a remarkably small one, when we consider the population of a metropolitan county, and the temptations to crime, which its superior wealth affords, we may fairly deduct 11 debtors, 1 prisoner committed for contempt of court, 5 under rule of penal servitude, and 9 lunatics; the two latter classes being removable to places specially allocated to their reception, so that we shall arrive at a total of 82 only representing the amount of *current* crime. It is further to be noted that in Dublin there are no bridewells, which in other counties greatly affect the number of those confined in the central gaols, no less than 33,534 having during the year 1856 been confined in these minor prisons, of whom 13,487, drunkards, completed their sentences *therein*, while a large proportion of the remainder were discharged *therefrom* at petty sessions. Again, an examination of the averages, exclusive of debtors, and omitting fractions for the years, 1854, 1855, 1856, and the expired portion of 1857, furnishes corroborating evidences of improvement, the numbers standing thus, 1854, 218; 1855, 146; 1856, 111; 1857, 102. Vagrancy, workhouse offences, and juvenile delinquencies have all experienced a decline, but in the general committals of the present year the decrease appears to be confined to the females, a fortunate result, when the very inferior accommodation for prisoners of this sex is taken into account.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, .	5	3	Workshops, .	3	—
Yards, .	7	3	Worksheds, .	1	—
Day Rooms, .	6	2	Kitchens, .	1	—
Solitary Cells, .	2	1	Store Rooms, .	6	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, .	40	8	Laundries, .	—	1
Single Cells of larger size, .	23	20	Drying Rooms, .	—	2
Single Cells of smaller size, .	1	—	Lavatories, .	1	—
Sleeping Rooms, .	6	1	Baths, .	3	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, .	10	2	Pumps and Wells, .	2	1
Hospital Rooms, .	1	1	Capstan Mill, .	1	—
Chapels, .	1	—	Other Machines for Labour (Looms), .	10	—

I found the gaol upon all occasions, when I have visited it, clean and orderly. The sewers are effective, and constantly flushed, water being abundant, and the repair is sound, with the exception of a portion of the boundary wall, a presentment for the rebuilding of which has been very properly suspended during the consideration of a project for the general reconstruction.

The amount of blankets was sufficient; but some of the bed-ticks were much worn, especially in the hospital, and the stock of sheets was scanty; these latter

however, were about to be supplied, as well as shoes, of which there was a deficiency.

DUBLIN
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It is unnecessary that I should discharge the unwelcome task of dwelling upon the many imperfections of the existing building, which have so frequently been made the subject of comment in former reports, and I turn with pleasure to two resolutions passed by the Grand Jury assembled at Easter Term in the present year:—

1. "That the Grand Jury is fully of opinion that an extension and improvement of the county gaol is absolutely necessary in order to increase the separate accommodation."

2. "That it being desirable as a primary move to decide whether or not the principle of separate system be adopted in Kilmainham, it is therefore the opinion of this Jury that that system should be adopted with such modification as may be considered beneficial and in keeping with the principle proposed to be carried out."

Nor have these resolutions been inoperative; for three plans, selected from several, which were submitted by professional architects, in compliance with an advertisement, have been deemed worthy of prizes given by the Board from funds placed at their disposal for this purpose, and thus the whole case will be laid at the next presenting sessions before the rate-payers, who, I have great pleasure in learning from the last report of the zealous, experienced, and able Board, have manifested a favourable disposition to raise the metropolitan gaol to a standard worthy of its important position.

I will therefore venture to offer a few remarks in furtherance of this most desirable object. Firstly—It is to be considered that it is imperative to rescue the institution from the wretched state of discipline now unavoidable in consequence of the defective construction of the building—even the prescriptions of the old Prisons Act, which fall far short of the requirements of modern gaol administration, being evaded.

The classification is limited as follows—For the males, 1st class, juveniles, *tried and untried*; 2, untried adults, *of all kinds*; 3, prisoners under long terms *for all offences*, who are chiefly employed in industrial labour; 4, vagrants, and those summarily convicted, *whether sentenced to hard labour or not*.

The females are merely placed in two divisions, the one containing old offenders and vagrants, and the other the remainder *of all denominations and ages*.

Secondly—We are to consider the best mode of dealing henceforth with the inmates; and here I would observe that we may fairly calculate upon the withdrawal of two classes whose presence has hitherto unduly pressed upon the resources, and taxed the exertions of the officers of prisons, viz., convicts and lunatics. With regard to the former, the great enlargement of the convict depots insures their immediate removal after sentence; and in reference to the latter it is confidently to be hoped that the Commission recently appointed will lay the foundation at least of legislation upon this grave, social difficulty, and remove from places designed only for punishment, and for reformation through industrial, educational, and religious agencies, these unhappy beings, who exclusively require medical and mental treatment of a special character.

But assuming that the gaols will be relieved of these classes, a large number will remain demanding the attention of the authorities, which I would beg to direct to the subjoined extract from the general report of my colleague and myself for the year 1856, as to the comparative advantages of the "associated" and "separate" systems.

"The classification laid down by the 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74, even when carried out stringently, founded as it is exclusively upon the character of the offences for which prisoners are *actually* under committal or sentence, has long been felt by those who have devoted their attention to prison administration, to be wholly unequal in its operation, and inadequate to prevent intercommunication, despite the most active and careful supervision; indeed, it is a matter of admitted experience that *all gaols designed on the principle of association* become necessarily more or less schools of corruption, and tend to the propagation rather than to the diminution of criminality; gross injustice being thus done as well to the prisoners themselves, as to the community at large, when they are turned loose, after the expiration of their sentences, in a more debased and dangerous condition than before. Such being the case, what, we would ask, must necessarily be the state, at the present moment, of these prisons, where even this form of discipline, however insufficient, can hardly be said to exist; and to what results are we to look forward, if, as public opinion and consequent legis-

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lation point to the sanctioning a longer detention under sentence, prisoners shall hereafter be exposed to the operation of these polluting influences and to this noxious moral atmosphere for more protracted periods?

"On the other hand, the simplicity of the separate system, and its certainty in protecting the less depraved from further contamination, and in debarring the more guilty from spreading their own taint, have never failed to secure the advocacy of those who have tested its application, even if we do not take into calculation the opportunities of self-examination and of receiving, uninterruptedly, moral and religious instruction, which it alone affords.

"Separation, however, at least insures the establishment of that primary and permanent principle, which we hold it to be the duty of the State to enforce, namely, *that none shall leave a gaol worse members of the community than they enter it*; and it thus tends, as a necessary consequence, to the reduction of offenders by severing all communion between master and pupil, and by checking the succession of instructed adepts in the various branches of skilful crime pursued by professional law-breakers. This desirable result we believe to be fully attainable, without incurring the evils, which are frequently attributed to 'separation,' inasmuch as the observance of it, when fully carried out, is found to be compatible with a considerable amount of punitive and industrial labour, and with the maintenance of health both bodily and mental; nor is this opinion speculative, for we fearlessly appeal to the experience of the working of this system at Belfast gaol, where alone in this kingdom it has been in operation sufficiently long to afford a just estimate of its efficiency, and where the moral advantages have been obtained without infringement of the rule of seclusion, of hard work, and of low diet; the sanitary condition of the prisoners *who are universally subjected to this form of discipline*, being such as to render any material relaxation unnecessary."

The general principle of "*separation*" being thus laid down, it becomes necessary, as the second resolution referred to above appears to imply some doubt of its universal applicability, to remove any misconception of the *amount* of this form of discipline, to which we propose to subject prisoners. The "*separate*" system is very frequently confounded with the "*solitary*" system which is established in the United States, but which *never* was adopted in this country, inasmuch as complete isolation and severance from all communion had been found to operate injuriously both mentally and physically. Under the separate system, on the other hand, as we desire to see it administered, although every prisoner occupies a single cell by day and night, and is debarr'd from holding intercourse with others similarly confined, there is no restriction upon communication with officers of every grade; for in all matters involving discipline, health, and religious, educational, and industrial teaching, the Local Inspector, the Governor, and turnkeys, the Surgeon, the Chaplain, the Schoolmaster, and the Trades-instructor visit the inmates of the cells. Again, we latterly have recommended the discontinuance of radiating exercise yards, and of the deep stalls in the chapels, each for a single occupant, which formerly were considered indispensable in "*separate*" gaols, and we have suggested that prisoners should be exercised together, at intervals of space, so as to prevent contact, but to maintain simultaneous movement, which conduces much to cheerfulness; and that in the place of worship they should be entirely associated, officers being intermixed with them on both occasions, and thus being able to detect and check the slightest breach of order or decorum.

When such a system is carefully carried out, the mind and body being healthfully engaged, and kept at work, no apprehensions need be entertained of the inability of the great majority of prisoners to undergo it in its full stringency, *even during long periods of confinement*; but in this particular locality it is highly gratifying to find that such periods are of rare occurrence; for in the statistical tables attached to the last report of the Board, it appears that the total aggregate of sentences passed upon prisoners here during the year ending in March, 1857, being 714, is thus divisible:—

1st, sentences to terms of imprisonment from twenty-four hours up to *one month*, 549; 2nd, from one month up to six, 148; and 3rd, from six months up to two years, 8 *only*; the residue, viz.:—9 being to transportation or penal servitude, punishments which would withdraw from this gaol those committed to them.

Finally, there being an unlimited discretionary power vested in the medical officers, every case which appears to them to require a departure from the general regulations of diet and exercise, can be dealt with on its own merits. Under

these circumstances, therefore, I venture to appeal to the rate-payers for their sanction to the establishment of this vital principle.

Since the last report a prisoner under sentence for arson, contrived to set fire to the bedding of all the cells in his range, but with the aid of the officers and prisoners, who worked with great zeal and alacrity, the flames were extinguished without any material damage to the building. The culprit was subsequently tried at the October commission, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. Upon this offence I would remark that, under the separate system it would have been impossible for the perpetrator to have obtained access to any cell but his own.

The lock-up is attended by the Deputy Governor, and sometimes by the Governor, who goes his final nightly rounds at eleven o'clock. A patrol is maintained by one turnkey, his regularity and vigilance being tested by a tell-tale clock. The punishments, with one exception, were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

Punishment for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	58	37	Dark Cells,	35	19
Other Punishments,	34	30	Other Punishments,	78	2

Employment.

Punitive Labour.—Males employed at shot-drill.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.	FEMALES.
Weaving, Winding, Matmaking, Shoemaking, Tailoring, Picking Oakum, Stone breaking, Mason work, Carpenters' work, Grinding Indian Corn, Painting and Glazing, Tinwork, Whitewashing, Plastering.	Picking Oakum, Making and Repairing Gaol Clothing and Bedding, Washing.

Washing for the officers of the prison is supplied at a low rate, and one-fourth of the whole price is paid as their share of the earnings to the females engaged in this employment.

Total of net profits produced by articles disposed of outside gaol, 1856, £35 19s. 8d.; six months of 1857, £22 3s. 3d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, 200	Bed-ticks, 151	Trowsers, 115
Pairs Sheets, 132	Shirts, 175	Caps, 137
Rugs, 202	Jackets, 227	Pairs Shoes, 129

Schools.—Educational instruction is given for two hours daily to prisoners of both sexes, but among the males the schoolmaster devotes his time exclusively to the juveniles, the adults, who are desirous of learning, being taught by a competent turnkey. Creditable advance is made by some of the juveniles, but others, especially those under short rules of imprisonment, are disinclined to learn, and are disposed to consider their attendance as a matter of discipline and punishment, rather than the means of improvement.

The Chaplains are stated to visit the schools occasionally, but I found no comments entered in the column of the registry of progress headed "Remarks." Examinations held at uncertain periods are very conducive to stimulate the zeal both of teachers and pupils.

	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856,	125	94
Average number attending daily,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Dietary.

Males.—Breakfast—2 oz. rice, 6 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rice, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under—1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—1 oz. rice, 4 oz. Indian meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner.—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—Brown bread, per lb., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; white bread, per lb., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per

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cwt., 17s.; rice, per cwt., 14s.; meat, per lb., 6½d.; new milk, per gallon, 6d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 1½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coals, per ton, 15s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., 24s.

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At my inspection some complaints of the stirabout were made by prisoners of both sexes, who were old offenders, and evidently ill-conditioned persons, for on both occasions I found, upon tasting the daily sample, that their objections were groundless. The Chaplains are very regular in their examination of the provisions and note their opinions of each article of consumption.

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, 3½d.; and on corresponding day in 1856, 2½d.; 1855, 3½d.; 1854, 3½d.

Books and Accounts.

All the books and forms directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and by the respective Prisons Acts, are kept with fulness and accuracy.

The total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries—1855, £2,527 18s. 9d.; 1856, £2,265 11s. 6d.; and for nine months of 1857, £1,821 16s. 8d.

Officers and Salaries.

Captain Langrishe, Local Inspector,	£100 0 0	James Reynolds, 2nd Class Turnkey, Tailor, and Schoolmaster,	£30 0 0
Rev. Robert Flemyng, 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 Berry, 2nd Class Turnkey,	30 0 0
Doctor William Thornhill, Surgeon,	80 0 0	Christopher Dunne, Cook,	30 0 0
Mr. Robt. Allison, Governor,	250 0 0	John M'Loughlin, Hospital Turnkey,	30 0 0
Thos. Flewett, Head Turnkey, Clerk, & Storekeeper,	80 0 0	Mary Anne Bridgeway, Matron,	32 10 0
Michl. Doyle, 1st Class Turnkey, Carpenter and Miller,	52 0 0	Elizabeth Beveridge, Assistant Matron,	25 0 0
Richard O'Neil, 1st Class Turnkey,	52 0 0	Frances Wood, Nursetender,	12 0 0
James Gordon, 1st Class Turnkey and Shoemaker,	52 0 0		

Since the last inspection the following appointments have been made:—

The Rev. Edward Kennedy, as Roman Catholic Chaplain, vice the Rev. John Smyth, deceased.

Mrs. Anne M'Keon, as temporary nurse, to attend the female lunatics.

The turnkeys are provided with arms and uniforms, and are paid monthly. Six of their body, viz., those below the 1st class, and all the female officers, receive the gaol allowance daily.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector,	108	85
Surgeon,	120	140
Protestant Chaplain,	147	125
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	158	121
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	114	112

The visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain fall below those of the Chaplains of the other denominations, but this deficiency is caused by the interval between the death of his predecessor and his own appointment. I beg to suggest to the Board that the attendance of the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and submitted to each meeting, in order that it may be ascertained if the requirements of the Prisons Act have been complied with.

Hospitals.—The apartments allocated to the sick were clean, but the bedding in the male hospital was much worn. The lunatics, who, especially in the female department, ordinarily amount to a considerable number, cause a great wear and tear of bed furniture, being often filthy, and sometimes destructive in their habits. There were but three males, and no female patients, the sanitary condition of the prison being generally satisfactory.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Number in Hospital,	259	195	160	91	County of Dublin Gaol.
Number of days in Hospital,	4,596	3,038	4,435	4,472	
Deaths,	6	5	1	3	
Cost of Medicine,	£80 19s. 8d.	£25 8s. 11d.	£16 16s. 7d.	£17 8s. 4d.	

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets monthly without fail, and oftener when special business requires their attendance. All bills, &c., except the salaries of the subordinate officers, are paid quarterly, the audit of the whole expenditure being reserved for a committee of the Grand Jury selected for this duty.

Hon. R. G. Talbot, High Sheriff.	Hon. St. John Butler.	William Caldbeck, esq.
James H. Hamilton, esq. M.P.	Charles Cobbe, junior, esq.	Charles V. Colthurst, esq.
Hans H. Woods, esq.	Frederick Stokes, esq.	Robert Chambers, esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick esq.	Henry Jas. M'Farlane, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.
	John Brennan, esq.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.—VISITED THE 5TH OF DECEMBER, 1857.

Richmond Bridewell.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	—	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	4	—	—	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	3	—	—	1	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	9	—	—	—	—	—
To Imprisonment,	61	—	—	12	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	26	—	—	1	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	59	—	—	11	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	16	—	—	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	18	—	—	2	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	15	—	—	2	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	16	—	—	5	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	—	1	—	—
Vagrants,	5	—	—	1	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	14	—	—	14	—	—
Gross Total,	251	—	—	50	—	—

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

DUBLIN
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*Richmond
Bridewell.*

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	—	—	20	—	23	—
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	4	—	11	—
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	—	—	2	—	2	—
Misdemeanants,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	1	—	2	—	—	—
„ „ Other offences,	4	—	37	—	33	—
Workhouse offenders,	—	—	2	—	2	—
Twice imprisoned,	2	—	9	—	10	—
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	7	—	7	—
Four times imprisoned,	1	—	5	—	4	—
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	2	—	23	—	29	—

Committals, Re-Committals, and Averages.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	M.		M.
Committals—For further examination and for trial—not convicted,	357	Committals—For further examination, and for trial—not convicted,	397
Criminals,	2,114	Criminals,	1,960
Vagrants,	778	Vagrants,	229
Drunkards,	492	Drunkards,	468
Re-Committals—Once, . .	261	Re-Committals—Once, . .	193
Twice,	65	Twice,	50
Thrice,	27	Thrice,	20
Four times and more, .	44	Four times and more, .	7
Average daily number, . .	245	Average daily number, . .	264
Highest at any one time, .	310	Highest at any one time, .	311
Lowest ditto,	185	Lowest, ditto,	238
Average daily number in Hospital, .	25	Average daily number in Hospital, .	27

An examination of the number in custody on the day which I have selected for the record of my inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, shows that there is no improvement in 1857, as contrasted with 1856, and a comparison of the daily averages in the current and past year, leads to the same conclusion. The increase in the adults would appear to be attributable to the re-committal of several discharged convicts under the old system of transportation, while the diminution of the juveniles, which exists in a slight degree, is probably owing to the decline of vagrancy, consequent upon the generally ameliorated condition of the country. The constant recurrence, indeed, of the same individuals in the younger category of offenders, proves the inadequacy of ordinary prison discipline, *during short periods of detention*, to arrest the novitiate of crime, and affords a strong argument for the adoption of reformatories and refuges, in order that a longer course of training, and a provision of means of subsistence for the discharged, may cut off the supply of those who otherwise must necessarily persist in a career fraught with danger to the community. Above all, however, the presence of so large an aggregate of lunatics in this prison is the greatest evil with which the authorities have to contend, impeding, as it does, alike the maintenance of discipline, and the chances of restoration to sanity, which institutions specially designed for this unhappy class alone can furnish. This subject has occupied the attention of the Board of Superintendence and the Council, hitherto without any beneficial result; but it is to be hoped that remedial measures will arise out of the Report of the able Commission which has for some time been engaged in investigating lunacy, and the modes of dealing with it.

Accommodation.

	M.		M.	DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Wards,	15	Kitchens,	1	
Yards,	20	Bakery,	1	Richmond
Day Rooms—Corridors,	34	Store Rooms,	14	Bridewell.
Solitary Cells,	13	Laundries,	1	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet;	152	Drying Rooms,	1	
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Lavatories,	10	
Hospital Rooms,	8	Baths,	3	
Chapels,	2	Fumigating Room,	1	
School Rooms,	1	Reception Room,	1	
Workshops,	3	Pumps and Wells,	3	
Worksheds,	5	Tread-wheels,	2	
		Capstan Mill,	1	

I am bound to state, and I do so with pleasure, that at all my visits in the course of the year to this prison, I found it in a creditable state of cleanliness and order. The state of prison clothing, bedding, and sheets, is adequate; the supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage effective. An useful improvement in the lighting and ventilation of several of the cells, by the substitution of glass louvers for the cumbrous wooden frames hitherto in use, has been carried into effect; a new church for the celebration of the Church of England service, and a chapel affording more extensive accommodation, and better means of classification for the prisoners of the Roman Catholic persuasion, have been completed; four additional dark cells have been built; and five cells in the lower section have been altered and adapted to the same purpose. Further, several new water-closets and lavatories are in progress of erection, and artificial heating is about to be introduced into more cells, so that at no distant period the total of those actually thus warmed, or about to be so, and therefore fit for the adoption and observance of the separate system, will amount to 180—a total which will nearly embrace the present daily average, after deducting the lunatics, those in attendance upon them, and the sick in hospital. The withdrawal, however, of the former from prisons (a relief which may be confidently expected) would throw back the wardsmen now in charge of them; and with regard to the inmates of the hospital, who are here very numerous, it would be most desirable that all the slighter cases of indisposition should be dealt with in the cells, in order that *association* should be prevented as far as possible. In the gaols of Belfast and Armagh, for instance, where the separate system prevails throughout, the medical officers carefully abstain from sending to hospital any patients who can be duly treated in the cells—a practice which has almost put an end to “malingering,” and which consequently maintains unbroken all the advantages of isolation. If this mode were adopted here, it would be necessary to make some further provision for “separation,” so as to place the whole establishment upon a comprehensive basis; but, in the meantime, as soon as the improvements detailed above shall be perfected, my colleague and I will be ready to grant the necessary certificate for obtaining sanction of the Executive to the partial enforcement of this indispensable form of discipline.

At present classification is extended as far as it is compatible with the principle of “association,” there being no less than *fifteen* divisions, the juveniles being kept apart, and each prisoner of every age, when the numbers permit, sleeping and taking his meals in a single cell. The tread-wheel is, moreover, fitted with partitions, a plan which it is proposed to apply to the bars of the capstan-mill, and the weaving is carried on separately, each loom being placed in a cell.

The prison is locked at 6 o'clock P.M. in the summer, and at 4.30 in the winter, and a patrol is supplied by the warders until 10.30, when the watchmen succeed them, the regularity of their circuits being ascertained by two tell-tale clocks.

I had occasion to remark, not on the number or the severity of the punishments, which appeared in all cases to be required by the circumstances, but upon their irregular nature, some of them not being such as are defined by the Prisons Act, viz., stoppages of milk, forfeiture of earnings, and confinement in solitary “until further orders.” Having, however, thus noticed the irregularity, I feel convinced that there will be no repetition of it.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

Richmond
Bridewell.

	M.		M.
Dark Cells,	401	Dark Cells,	433
Other Punishments,	547	Other Punishments,	418
Total,	948	Total,	851
Number sentenced during the year 1857 to Solitary Confinement,			4
Whipping,			33

Employment.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		MALES.	
Tread-mill,	30	In Hospital,	50
Removing rubbish,	10	In Reception Ward,	17
Wardsmen cleaning,	23	In Solitary,	2
Whitewashing, &c.,	17		

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		MALES.	
Baking,	4	Shoemaking,	3
Brushmaking,	2	Smithwork,	2
Bricklaying,	1	Sorting and splicing Coir-yarn,	6
Carpentering,	1	Tailoring,	1
Mat-making,	22	Washing in Laundry,	4
Painting,	1	Weaving Mats and Matting,	16
Picking Fibre, &c.,	34	Warping and Winding,	2
Plaiting Coir-yarn,	3		

Industrial employment is maintained here as far as is consistent with the limited appliances at the disposal of the energetic Governor. With the exception of the weaving-master, who has been brought up to this trade, there is no turnkey on the staff of the prison capable of teaching any handicraft, save one, who, though not regularly trained, superintends the tailoring and shoemaking departments. Some few of the others are also able to instruct in mat-making. It is right that I should observe under this heading of prison discipline that, in order to stimulate activity, a small gratuity is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour, although the 107th section of the Prisons Act provides that no claims shall be made to any portion of the earnings of persons so sentenced. As, however, the prisoners to whom I refer perform the tasks allotted to them for the fulfilment of this sentence, which does not occupy all their daily time, and are besides engaged in industrial works, perhaps it may be fairly considered that such payments do not fall within the proviso above recited.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol—1855, £372 5s. 8d.; 1856, £553 9s. 6d.; 1857, £326 4s. 4d.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	462½	Bed-ticks,	183	Caps,	640
Pairs Sheets,	657	Shirts,	974	Pairs Shoes,	369
Rugs,	548	Jackets,	525	Vests,	335
Hammocks or Cots,	379	Trowsers,	380		

School.

Industrial instruction is given for three hours daily by a competent school-master, and I was much pleased with the proficiency exhibited in writing and geography by the juveniles. The Chaplain occasionally examines the pupils, and the Report of the Inspector of the Board of National Education as to the general administration is satisfactory.

School Return for the year ending 31st December, 1857.

Remaining at School, 1st January,	16
Admitted during the year,	155
	—171
„ Once,	117
„ Twice,	18, 36
„ Three times,	6, 18
	—171

School Return—continued.

					Average time at School.		DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Confined from 14 days to 1 month,	.	.	.	58	.	3 weeks.	Richmond Bridewell.
„ 1 month to 3 months,	.	.	.	76	.	6 „	
„ 3 „ 6 „	.	.	.	17	.	3 months.	
„ 6 „ 12 „	.	.	.	20	.	5½ „	
					—171		
Ages, from 7 to 10 years,	.	.	.	10			
„ 10 „ 16 „	.	.	.	161			
					—171		
Religion—Protestants,	.	.	.	10			
Catholics,	.	.	.	161			
					—171		

	No. of Individuals.	Advanced to Spelling.	Advanced to Reading.	Advanced to Writing.	Advanced to Arithmetic.	Advanced to Proportion.	Period too short, or otherwise prevented.	Total.	No. of Individuals who attended School.	Daily average attendance.
Begun Alphabet,	16	10	—	—	—	—	6	16	141	21
„ Spelling,	56	—	22	8	4	—	22	56		
„ Reading,	68	—	—	20	10	—	38	68		
„ Writing,	24	—	—	—	16	2	6	24		
„ Arithmetic,	7	—	—	—	—	4	3	7		
Total,	171	10	22	28	30	6	75	171		

School commences at 10 o'clock, A.M., and ends at 1½ o'clock, P.M., daily.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class Prisoners.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout with ½ a pint of new milk daily. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread, with a pint of new milk for five days in each week; the remaining two days, 1 pint gruel made from 1 oz. of oatmeal in lieu of milk.

Juveniles, 15 years of age and under.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout with ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of wholemeal bread with a pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Prisoners whose periods of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month receive 14 oz. bread and a pint of gruel daily for dinner.

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; meat, 6d. per lb.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; coals, per ton, 16s.; candles, per doz. lbs., 6s. 9d.; soap, per cwt., 29s.

Net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner on day of inspection, and on corresponding day in previous three years—1854, 3·7d.; 1855, 4·04d.; 1856, 3·52d.; 1857, 3·02d.

Although the above scale of dietary, which is in accordance with the amount sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench, is returned as that in daily use, I feel it my duty to observe that it is normally exceeded in so many cases as to be virtually abrogated.

The Inspectors-General are at all times unwilling to raise any question as to the exercise of the discretionary power vested in the medical officers to grant additional diet; but when we find that an excess without parallel in any of the gaols throughout the kingdom is established here, no less than *thirty-eight prisoners* appearing upon the return furnished on one of the days of my inspection, as being allowed 7 oz. extra of bread, while *two* others receive 14 oz. each, upon the plea that they are employed in exhausting labour, it is imperative upon us to call the special attention of the Board to such a departure from the ordinary prison dietary. In the mean time, we have required that, under the 16th section of the Amended Prisons Act, the 19th and 20th Vic. c. 68, the medical officers shall declare by certificate, from week to week, that such additional food is required, in order that a record may be preserved of so unusual a proceeding.

No complaints were made to me of the provisions, which are regularly examined

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richmond
Bridewell.

by the Chaplains, whose comments show that very little exception has been taken, the milk and white bread alone appearing to have been occasionally of inferior quality.

Books and Accounts.

All the books embracing matters of finance and discipline are kept here with highly creditable accuracy and plainness. The Chaplains are duly provided with journals. The medical officers keep registries of those upon extra diet in hospital and without, and of those engaged in exhausting labour, but not regular journals, in consequence of which some special cases do not appear on the return; such, for instance, as a written authority for the withdrawal of prisoners from hard labour or solitary confinement.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries—1854, £7,104 4s. 7d.; 1855, £5,773 11s. 5d.; 1856, £5,281 7s. 2d.; 1857, £6,681 18s. 5d.

Officers and Salaries.

Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, £150	Francis Ormstead, Weaving Master, £56
A. Banon, Physician, . . . 100	Patrick Duffy, 1st Class Warder, . 56
A. Read, Surgeon, . . . 150	John Lennon, ditto, . 56
Rev. J. Quintin, Protestant Chaplain, 50	John Connor, ditto, . 56
Rev. Wm. Brock, R.C. Chaplain, . 100	Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter, . 54
Rev. J. W. Hunter, Presbyterian	Thomas Foster, 2nd Class Warder, 44
Chaplain, . . . £33 6s. 8d.	William Bell, ditto, . 44
Dominick Marques, Governor, £400	John Frawley, ditto, . 44
Michael Delany, Chief Warder, . 94	John Bolger, ditto, . 44
John Whitaker, Registrar and Clerk, 90	George Graham, ditto, . 44
Edward Rothe, Storekeeper, . 74	William Sleeth, ditto, . 44
H. J. Philpotts, Assistant Chief	Richard Donohoe, ditto, . 44
Warder, . . . 66	Charles O'Dell, ditto, . 44
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster, . 64	Thomas Dwyer, ditto, . 44
William Hogan, Master of Works, 64	Edward J. Gildea, ditto, . 44
Martin Brophy, Assistant Clerk, . 52	Patrick M'Carthy, Watchman, . 40
Thomas O'Dwyer, Master Baker, &c., 78	Thomas Lavender, ditto, . 40
Richd. Donnelly, 1st Class Warder, 56	Bernard Kearns, Carter, . 26
James Corcoran, ditto, 56	Matthew Dobbin, Miller, . 65
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper, . 56	Michael Roe, Assistant Baker, . 39

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	182	195
Physician,	227	206
Surgeon, &c.,	167	155
Protestant Chaplain,	153	145
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	154	147
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	445	424

Since the last inspection two warders resigned, and one was dismissed, and the vacancies thus created were filled by nominees of the Board of Superintendence, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

All the intern officers receive rations, and an allowance of soap, candles, and fuel.

Hospital.

No alterations have taken place since the publication of the last report. The building was clean, orderly, and well tended. The number of patients here is always considerable, as compared with other gaols, not from any defects in the sanitary arrangements, but from the circumstance that, in a metropolis, many of those who are committed bring in diseases, the consequence of an irregular life.

Board of Superintendence.

Ald. Robt. H. Kinahan, J.P.	Councillor Jeremh. Dunne, J.P.	Councillor George Woods Maunsell.
Ald. John Reynolds, J.P.	Alderman John D'Arcy.	Councillor Nich. J. Lalor.
Ald. Denis Moylan, J.P.	Ald. Laurence Reynolds.	Councillor Robt. O'Brien.
Ald. George Roe, J.P.	Councillor John Gray, M.D.	
Councillor Jos. Boyce, J.P.		

A record is kept, and a return is furnished in the Annual Report published by the Board of Superintendence, of the attendance of each of its members; but as long as the practice prevails of electing this body by ballot, no advantage can be derived from the knowledge that some of those who are thus nominated are prevented by other avocations from serving, or take no interest in the duties fortuitously cast upon them.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Richmond
Bridewell.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

RICHMOND FEMALE PENITENTIARY, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—VISITED THE 12TH OF DECEMBER, 1857.

Richmond
Female Pe-
nitentiary,
Grangegor-
man.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	10	10	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	—	57	57	—	5	5
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	—	18	18	—	2	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	37	37	—	2	2
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	34	34	—	3	3
In default of Bail,	—	18	18	—	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	—	20	20	—	2	2
Other Misdemeanors,	—	11	11	—	1	1
Vagrants,	—	26	26	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	12	12	—	—	—
Dangerous Lunatics,	—	42	42	—	1	1
Gross Total,	—	286	286	—	17	17

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,	—	—	—	6	—	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	—	—	—	—	—	12
Summary Convictions—Vagrants,	—	1	—	3	—	6
Other Offences,	—	—	—	7	—	15
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	12
Twice imprisoned,	—	—	—	1	—	7
Three times imprisoned,	—	—	—	1	—	4
Four times imprisoned,	—	—	—	1	—	7
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	—	—	—	4	—	13

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856. From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1857.

	F.		F.
<i>Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangeorgoman.</i>			
Committals—Criminals,	3,807	Committals—Criminals,	2,906
Vagrants,	1,630	Vagrants,	516
Drunkards,	1,926	Drunkards,	1,560
Re-Committals—Once,	344	Re-Committals—Once,	240
Twice,	160	Twice,	104
Thrice,	95	Thrice,	61
Four times and more,	272	Four times and more,	151
Total,	871	Total,	556
Average daily number,	292	Average daily number,	261
Highest at any one time,	390	Highest at any one time,	325
Lowest ditto,	240	Lowest ditto,	210
Average daily number in Hosp.,	15	Average daily number in Hosp.,	16
Number sentenced during the year 1856 to solitary confinement,		Number sentenced during the year 1856 to solitary confinement,	1

If we should take the totals of persons in custody on the day which I have selected for the record of my inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we should be led to a fallacious conclusion as to the amount of current crime, the figures standing thus:—

December, 12, 1854,	446, of whom were Vagrants,	149
" 1855,	261, " " " "	70
" 1856,	281, " " " "	31
" 1857,	286, " " " "	26

But if we examine the daily averages for 1854, 1855, 1856, and the expired portion of the present year, 1857, up to the day of inspection, we shall arrive at the true result, which I am happy to state is highly favourable, the numbers being as follows:—

1854,	469	1855,	369	1856,	292	1857,	261
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----

The committals and re-committals, under the headings given above, also furnish unmistakable evidence of amelioration; but it is obvious that the great diminution of the inmates of the prison is not owing to any improvement in public morality, or to increased effectiveness in prison discipline, but is caused solely by the operation of the general prosperity of the country, and of the consequent extension of employment upon the vagrant class.

The criminal juveniles in particular, at and below the age of 16, do not fall within their due proportion in the aggregate of decline, and the lunatics exhibit an advance beyond their nominal number, which has tended to swell the daily average in the present year.

The evils arising from the presence of these unhappy beings in the prison have very justly attracted the attention of the Board, whose Annual Report treats the subject with fulness, and in a spirit in which I cordially concur. I am unwilling to dwell upon this painful topic, which has hitherto been so frequently and so vainly discussed by the Inspectors-General, but I entertain a confident hope that the Report of the Royal Commission on Lunacy will tend to such a change in legislation as to relieve the gaols of the insane, whose detention militates equally against their own chances of recovery and the enforcement of discipline with regard to others.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	—	15	Chapels,	—	2
Yards,	—	15	School Rooms,	—	1
Day Rooms,	—	15	Workshops,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	—	2	Kitchens,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	—	164	Store Rooms,	—	3
Single Cells of larger size,	—	2	Laundries,	—	2
Cells to contain three persons,	—	3	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	—	4	Baths,	—	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	—	70	Fumigating Rooms,	—	1
Hospital Rooms,	—	5	Reception Rooms,	—	1
			Pumps and Wells,	—	5
			Other Machines for Labour,	—	5

I found the prison, at all my visits, in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The building is in sound repair, and adequately lighted and ventilated. The sewerage is effective, and the supply of water is abundant. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, was sufficient, as well as of the prison clothing, with the exception of shoes, which latter, however, had been ordered.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
—
Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangeor-man.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . . 466	Shifts, . . . 1,827	Pairs Shoes, . . . 373
Pairs Sheets, . . . 740	Jackets, . . . 1,175	Aprons, . . . 2,580
Rugs, . . . 446	Petticoats, . . . 1,398	Neckerchiefs, . . . 1,999
Bed-ticks, . . . 540	Caps, . . . 3,148	

It is unnecessary that I should recur to the imperfections of the classification here, inseparable as they are from the want of accommodation; nor that I should recapitulate the defects of the latter, for the existing Board of Superintendence have pointed out to their successors the policy of grappling with the whole subject, as soon as the completion of the Female Convict Prisons shall permit the Directors to surrender their portion of the Penitentiary, now occupied by those under sentence of transportation, or penal servitude.

In justice to the present administrative body, I quote the passage referred to, as showing how thoroughly they appreciate the evil, and its obvious remedy. "This (*i.e.* the removal of the convicts) will enable the incoming Board of Superintendence to make considerable and most necessary improvements in the laundry department, and in classification and separation of the prisoners during the hours of both labour and repose. The Board have had their attention directed to this most important subject, and their successors will keep it in view, and take the earliest opportunity of making improvements, when they become possessed of the entire prison, which will enable them to adopt the system of separation, and prevent the evils resulting from the association of old offenders, confirmed in wickedness, with prisoners comparatively uncontaminated, and yet reclaimable." Pending this event, no additional cells have been prepared for "separation" by artificial sections, and by furnishing the means of communication between the officers and prisoners; nor have lavatories, water-closets, and partitions in the laundry been constructed, all of which are indispensable to the establishment of the separate system in its integrity; both are procurable at a trivial cost, when the assured benefit to be obtained is taken into consideration. I therefore dismiss the question with a confident reliance on the provident liberality of the Council.

The lock-up is attended by the Matron or the deputy, and a patrol round the exterior of the building is maintained by two watchmen, whose regularity and vigilance are ascertained by a tell-tale clock. The Punishment Book is very properly submitted to the Board for their examination at each attendance.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1856.			From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1857.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Dark Cells,	—	36	Dark Cells,	—	28
Other Punishments,	—	176	Other Punishments,	—	126
Total,	—	212	Total,	—	154

Employment.

With the exception of those employed in gaol duties and lunatics, the prisoners are employed in needlework and washing for the garrison, from which latter source a considerable profit is derived, amounting in the past year to £156 13s. 1d.

Schools.

A competent mistress has charge of this department, which is fairly conducted. It is placed under the supervision of the National Board, one of whose Inspectors has reported favourably on the whole of the advancement of the pupils. The Registry is effective in form, and the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains are stated to examine the scholars from time to time; but I found one entry only by the former. Instruction is given in classes daily, for

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Richmond
Female Penitentiary,
Grangeor-
man.

periods varying according to the season of the year; but no prisoners are admitted who are sentenced to a shorter period than one month, unless those who are re-committed at such short intervals as not to interrupt the course of their tuition.

Number of individual prisoners attending School during the year, . . . 244
Average number attending daily, . . . 35
School-hours.—From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in winter; and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk; 1 pint gruel in lieu of milk given to each prisoner committed for one month and under.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; meat, per lb., 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 5d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coals, per ton, 16s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; soap, per cwt., 33s.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—1857, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1856, 3d.; 1855, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1854, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There were some complaints of the sourness of the bread, but these were groundless on two separate occasions, when I tasted it. There were, however, some entries from time to time on the part of the Chaplains (who are very attentive in inspecting, and in making their comments), as to this objection, and as to the inferior quality of the milk.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts, which are all examined by the Local Inspector, are accurately kept, as are the gaolbooks generally, except the Gate-porter's Record, which in former Reports had been excepted to as being slovenly, and as furnishing no reliable check upon the exact period of the admittance and removal of prisoners. In the Abstract of Daily Consumption, any departure from the ordinary issue of diet should be entered in the column headed "Observations." With regard to the practice hitherto followed, of exceeding the rule of diet laid down by the Court of Queen's Bench, the remarks already submitted in my Report upon Richmond Bridewell are applicable here.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries—in 1854, £6,579 1s. 5d.; 1855, £6,089 19s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1856, £5,308 12s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Officers and Salaries.

Local Inspector, . . .	£150 0 0	Kitchen Matron, . . .	£40 0 0
Physician, . . .	100 0 0	Laundry do. . .	40 0 0
Surgeon, . . .	150 0 0	Three 1st class do., each, . . .	40 0 0
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50 0 0	Ten 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, . . .	100 0 0
Head Matron, . . .	200 0 0	Hall Porter, . . .	40 0 0
Deputy do. . .	80 0 0	Guardsmen, . . .	40 0 0
Store do. . .	70 0 0	Two do., each, . . .	35 0 0
School do. . .	40 0 0	Two Servants, each, . . .	12 0 0
Hospital do. . .	40 0 0		

The intern officers receive their salaries monthly, and are supplied with coals, candles, and rations. The guardsmen are furnished with uniforms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. in the Year 1856.	From 1st Jan. up to day of Inspection, 1857.
Local Inspector, . . .	152	137
Surgeon, &c., . . .	165	149
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	192	183
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, . . .	163	149
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	424	335
Physician, . . .	243	217

It is desirable that the attendance of the extern officers should be totted up monthly, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

Hospital.

The hospital is well tended, clean, adequately ventilated, and provided with baths and water-closets. The sanitary condition of the prison had been satisfactory.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Number in hospital, { Interns,	387	386	580	625
{ Externs,	1,927	2,369	3,436	5,150
Deaths,	8	7	8	13
Cost of medicine,	£100	£100	£100	£100

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangeor-man.

The *Board of Superintendence* appointed for Richmond Bridewell, has also this penitentiary under its cognizance.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—VISITED THE 22ND OF OCTOBER, 1857.

Four Courts Marshalsea

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody, 31st December, 1856,	32	3	35
Committals from 1st January, 1857, to 21st Oct., 1857, inclusive,	239	14	253
	<u>271</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>288</u>
Discharges from 1st January, 1857, to 21st October, 1857,	238	13	251
Prisoners in custody on the morning of 22nd October, 1857,	33	4	37
Greatest number in custody from 1st Jan., 1857, to 21st Oct., 1857,	50	2	52
Lowest number in custody from 1st Jan., 1857, to 21st Oct., 1857,	29	3	32
Greatest number of females in custody for like period,	—	7	—
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	—	1	—
Average number in custody from 1st Jan., 1857, to 21st Oct., 1857,	42	3	45
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	18	2	20
Pauper prisoners in custody 31st December, 1856,	17	1	18
Pauper prisoners in custody 21st October, 1857,	16	2	18
Greatest number of pauper prisoners in custody from 31st Dec. 1856, to 21st October, 1857,	23	2	25
Lowest number of pauper prisoners in custody from 31st Dec. 1856, to 21st October, 1857,	12	1	13
Total pauper prisoners committed from 31st December, 1856, to 21st October, 1857,	75	4	79

NOTE.—Only five of those in custody on 1st January, 1857, still remain.

Classification of Prisoners in Custody, Morning of 22nd October, 1857.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In rent-rooms, paying rent,	6	1	7			
In free-rooms, under remand,	9	—	9			
In do. under contempt,	1	—	1			
In do. under rules of 1831,	1	—	1			
	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>			
In common halls,	—	1	1			
In temporary accommodation rooms,	—	—	—			
	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>19</u>			
In pauper-building,	10	2	12			
In hospital (paupers),	6	—	6			
	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>			
Total in custody, morning of 22nd October, 1857,	33	4	37			

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.Prisoners committed to the Punishment Cells from 1st January, 1857, to 22nd
October, 1857.Four
Courts
Marshalsea

Date.	Name.	Class.	Offence.	Punishment.
July 3,	Richard White, .	Pauper,	Abusive language to a prisoner, .	Hours, 2½
„ 12,	Archibald Logan,	{Freeroom) under remand. }	Assaulting a hatchman, .	2½
Sep. 1,	James Shekelton,	Pauper,	Refusing to carry bed straw, and treating Deputy Marshal's order with contempt, .	8
„ 1,	Richard White, .	Pauper,	Ditto, ditto, .	8
„ 21,	Richard White, .	„	Abusive language and disorderly conduct, .	0
Oct. 2,	Robert Dwyer, .	Rent-room,	Drunk and assaulting a prisoner and the officers of the prison, .	24

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal,	742	8	8
Richard John Pilkington, Deputy Marshal,	150	0	0
James Houston, Chief Hatchman in charge of P. building,	70	0	0
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron,	31	10	0
John Skelton, Hatchman,	52	0	0
Richard P. Macartney, do.,	52	0	0
John Armstrong, do.,	52	0	0
Nicholas Reilly, Night Watchman,	35	0	0
William Davis, Messenger,	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. A. C. Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	60	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6

Non-resident Officers' Visits from 1st January, 1857, to 22nd October, 1857.

Local Inspector,	117	Protestant Chaplain,	55
Surgeon and Physician,	145	Presbyterian do.	48
R. C. Chaplain,	90		

In the upper yard there are thirty-seven rooms, three of which are occupied by the chief hatchman, who resides in the prison; one by the hatchman on duty, which is furnished by Government; one is appropriated to the use of the night watchman as a guard-room; one is fitted up with two beds, and other necessary furniture by the Government, for the temporary accommodation of first-class debtors, who may remain there for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours, and which is called a hotel; two (or a double room) by a prisoner under the old rule, who pays no rent; seven by prisoners paying Government rent of 2s. 6d. weekly; nine by prisoners under remand, and one by a prisoner under contempt. There are twelve rooms available for first-class debtors vacant, six of which are small inner rooms accessible only through the outer rooms.

Lower yard.—There are four common hall-rooms, one of which, containing four beds, is furnished by a broker; the weekly charge for bed, fire, and attendance being 7s.; in this room there is one male prisoner. One is occupied by a female debtor; one is vacant for the reception of those who wish to provide furniture themselves; and one is used as a visiting room for females to pauper debtors.

The pauper building consists of six rooms, one of which is the store-room, the remainder being furnished to accommodate six men in each, and two being unoccupied.

Letter E, or the hospital department, consists of six rooms, of which two are occupied by hospital patients, and two by the matron and her family. One of

the lower rooms is the church, and the other, the laundry, which is not now used, the washing being carried on at Grangegorman Female Penitentiary.

Letter F, or 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 furnished by the Government with one bed, &c., for the temporary accommodation of female prisoners in the same way as the hotel room for the males in the upper yard; two are occupied by female paupers, and the other two, which are frequently used as a temporary hospital, are now vacant. The Roman Catholic chapel stands in this yard, adjacent to the pauper building and hospital wards.

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Four
Courts
Marshalsea

Medical Report.

During the year now ending (1857), the number of persons requiring medical or surgical aid, amounted to 152, for whom I prescribed 1,285 times, making on an average, between eight and nine professional visits to each.

The following were the principal diseases calling for my assistance, viz.:—Bronchitis, hæmoptysis, phthisis, and asthma; hypertrophy, valvular disease, and palpitations of the heart; dyspepsia, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, gallstone, enlarged liver, peritonitis, and hæmorrhoids; nervous affections, epilepsy, delirium tremens, apoplexy, and paralysis; prurigo senilis, herpes, psoriasis, boils, anthrax, urticaria, eczema, scarlatina, and ulcers; gonorrhoea, syphilis, stricture and enlarged prostate; ophthalmia; gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; fracture of the jaw and a few minor accidents and injuries.

Most of these complaints were chronic, and brought in with the prisoners, who were frequently persons of broken health, or whose constitutions had been injured by intemperate habits, by reverses of fortune, privations, or mental anxiety.

Only one death occurred within the year, a very old man, said to be more than ninety years of age.

No case of cholera, typhus fever, or dysentery presented itself in the course of the year, nor any disease which could be attributed to unhealthfulness in the prison, or to any thing in the locality or management of the establishment. The prison stands on high ground, easily drained, has good sewerage, and an abundant supply of water; so that, notwithstanding the long list of maladies given above, and the number of patients prescribed for, the sanitary condition of the prison must be considered highly satisfactory.

CHARLES BENSON, *Physician and Surgeon.*

Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners and Resident Officers.

Each pauper prisoner has hitherto received 2 lbs. of first quality bread and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk daily, and 2 oz. 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 coal 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 10 tons; the hatchman in charge of pauper department, the matron, the watchman for the guard-room, receive each, 5 tons yearly; 5 tons are also allowed for the hatchman's sleeping-room.

There is a further allowance of 1 lb. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in the summer half-year, to the resident hatchmen.

With regard to the above dietary, which has been commented upon in former reports, my colleague and myself have directed it to be henceforth reduced to the scale prescribed by the 18th old general rule, and the 22nd new rule, viz., that sanctioned for pauper prisoners in county gaols, which stands as follows:—

Prison Dietary.—1st Class—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

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

An equivalent, however, of bread, to be determined by the medical officer, may be substituted for stirabout at breakfast.

No change of such importance has taken place, either in the number or the class of prisoners during the current year, as to demand particular observation;

DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Four
Courts
Marshalsea

nor does the record of punishments furnish any case requiring comment. I am bound to notice the great dereliction of duty, which the return of attendance on the part of the Chaplains, especially the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains, exhibits; the 69th section of the Prison Act (the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), prescribing among other duties that "every Chaplain shall visit each of the said prisons," (in which the Four Courts Marshalsea is included) "*twice, at least, in every week, exclusive of his attendance on Sunday.*"

Two bills, which were subsequently abandoned, having been proposed at different periods for the abolition of the Marshalsea, all expenditure, save that which was indispensable for the mere maintenance of the building has been hitherto suspended. I found it, however, throughout, in fair repair, with the exception of the floors, which have been only partially renewed; of the plastering which, though recently executed, is cracked in many places, and of the flagging of the racket-court, which is broken and uneven. The windows also require to be provided with sash lines and pulleys for the purpose of ventilation, and to be kept clean.

Some alterations having taken place in the pumps, the new work had caused a disagreeable ferruginous taste in the water, but it is to be hoped that this evil will shortly disappear.

The gaol was generally as clean and orderly as is consistent with the present imperfect appliances, and with the difficulties inseparable from the management of prisoners confined for debt. The state of bedding, blankets, and sheets, for the paupers, and of the furniture provided by the Board of Works for the hotel, was sound in quality, and ample in quantity. I regret, however, to state, that the bedding of the hospital was in a most discreditable condition, worn and dirty; but a fresh supply had been ordered, and will be forthwith issued, and a constant and stringent supervision will be maintained in future.

During the first year some valuable additions have been made to the rules which, when carried into effect, will conduce largely to the comfort of the prisoners, to the maintenance of cleanliness and discipline, and to a saving in the annual expenditure. I refer more especially to the regulations for providing the inmates of the gaol, at their option, with substantial furniture at a very moderate rate, in lieu of the exorbitant price, which they have hitherto been compelled to pay for valueless articles to the brokers, who, with their assistants, will thus rarely, if ever, be admitted within the walls, and for appointing respectable servants to be attached to the establishment, and to be subjected to the authorities, instead of persons of a low class, who are virtually irresponsible, and by whom, despite of precaution, spirits and other prohibited articles are occasionally introduced.

A beneficial change in legislation has also taken place, the 240th clause of the "Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland," having annexed the penalties incurred "by persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury," to the case of those who *falsely* take the declaration, under which they are entitled to the pauper allowance.

I, therefore, entertain the hope that these provisions against fraud and disorder will be found to place the institution upon a more satisfactory basis, and to operate as an effectual check upon the unruly and insubordinate.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*