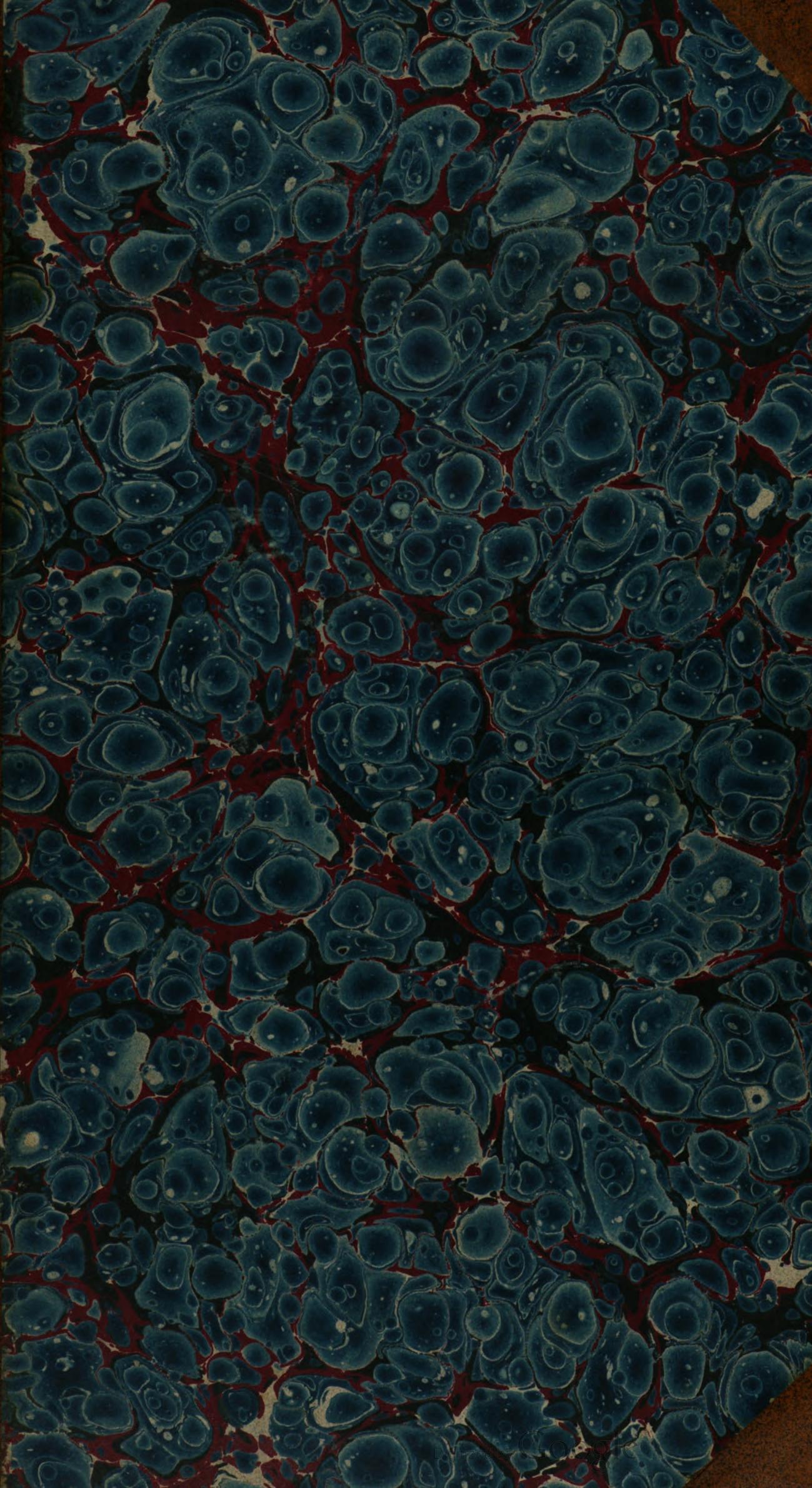

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P. Eng. $\frac{1870}{57}$

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—(17.)—

LAW AND CRIME; LUNACY;
POLICE; PRISONS.

Session

8 February — 10 August 1870.

VOL. LVII.

1870.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES

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Session

1870

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.

1870.

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N^o at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF DEEDS BY MARRIED WOMEN.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 February 1870;—for,

RETURN “showing the Number of CERTIFICATES of ACKNOWLEDGMENT of DEEDS by MARRIED WOMEN filed pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 74, and of the Amount of FEES received on Filing such Acknowledgments in each of the Years 1867, 1868, and 1869.”

Y E A R	Certificates Filed, a 5s. Stamp.	Office Copy Certificates, a 2s. 6d. Stamp	Official Copies, List of Commissioners (not exceeding 100 Names), a 5s. Stamp.	The like for every complete Number of 50 Names in addition, a 2s. 6d. Stamp.	Special Commissions prepared, a 10s. Stamp.	Searches, a 1s. Stamp.	TOTAL.
1867	5,971 £. 1,492. 15.	6,103 £. 762. 17. 6.	Nil - - -	Nil - - -	118 £. 59	136 £. 6. 16.	£. s. d. 2,321 18 6
1868	5,945 £. 1,486. 5.	6,018 £. 752. 5.	Nil - - -	Nil - - -	141 £. 70. 10.	122 £. 6. 2.	2,315 2 -
1869	6,007 £. 1,501. 15.	6,074 £. 759. 5.	Nil - - -	Nil - - -	135 £. 67. 10.	119 £. 5. 19.	2,334 9 -

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF DEEDS
BY MARRIED WOMEN.**

RETURN showing the Number of CERTIFICATES
of ACKNOWLEDGMENT of DEEDS by MARRIED
WOMEN filed pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4,
c. 74, and of the Amount of Fees received on
Filing such Acknowledgments in each of the
Years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

(*Mr. Dodds.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1870.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

RETURNS of the Number of Days upon which the Judge of the High Court of ADMIRALTY sat in Court between 1 January and 31 December 1869 inclusive; and, of the Number of Causes heard during those Days, and the Number of Times, if any, each of those Causes was Adjourned.

(*Mr. Norwood.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 March 1870.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

GENERAL RETURN for the Year ending the 11th day of October 1869, of all MATTERS JUDICIAL and FINANCIAL within the "BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861;" framed by the CHIEF REGISTRAR of the COURT.

(In pursuance of Section 67 of such Act, and of a General Order made under it, dated the 18th day of July 1863.)

	London District Court.	County District Courts.	County Courts.	TOTAL.
Number of Adjudications of Bankruptcy - -	3,878	2,075*	4,448	10,396
On Petition of a Creditor - - -	337	506	60	903
On Petition of a Debtor - - -	2,660	1,280	3,590	7,530
By Registrars at the Prisons - - -	287	282	579	1,148
On Petitions in formâ pauperis - -	587	5	214	806
On Judgment Debtor Summons - - -	7	2	-	9
Number of Adjudications where the Debts of the Bankrupt exceed 300 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	2,337	1,980	255	4,592
Number where the Debts did not exceed 300 <i>l.</i> -	1,521	95	4,188	5,804
Discharges Granted - - - - -	2,832	1,426	3,461	7,719
" Suspended - - - - -	29	56	90	175
" Refused - - - - -	-	10	80	90
Total Amount of Gross Produce realised from the several Bankrupts' Estates - - -	£. s. d. 205,180 15 1	£. s. d. 370,999 9 4	£. s. d. 68,223 14 1	£. s. d. 644,403 18 6
" Amount realised by Creditors' Assignees -	162,956 18 10	186,436 4 9	8,298 16 -	357,686 19 7
" Amount realised by Official Assignees -	42,223 16 3	184,563 4 7†	59,929 18 1	286,716 18 11
Number of Cases in which a Dividend was made -	314	644	737	1,695
" in which there was no Dividend -	3,578	1,080	2,688	7,346
" in which Dividend was under 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> -	178	396	379	953
" " 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and under 5 <i>s.</i> -	66	126	187	379
" " 5 <i>s.</i> " 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> -	37	60	82	179
" " 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> " 10 <i>s.</i> -	9	18	43	70
" " 10 <i>s.</i> " 15 <i>s.</i> -	8	22	22	52
" " 15 <i>s.</i> " 20 <i>s.</i> -	8	7	9	24
" " 20 <i>s.</i> - - - - -	8	15	15	38

* Number of Adjudications in the several District Courts of Bankruptcy:—

Birmingham District { Birmingham - 341 } 448; Bristol District, 247; Exeter District, 114.
 { Nottingham - 107 }

Leeds District { Leeds - - 281 }
 { Hull - - 66 } 419; Liverpool District, 339; Manchester District, 377; Newcastle District, 131.
 { Sheffield - 72 }

† Birmingham District—Birmingham, 37,235*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; Nottingham, 24,548*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; Bristol District, 13,790*l.*; Exeter District, 17,148*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; Leeds District—Leeds, 45,346*l.*; Hull, 7,715*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; Sheffield, 10,640*l.*; Liverpool District, 17,869*l.*; Manchester District, 7,707*l.*; Newcastle District, 2,563*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

RETURN BY THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF THE COURT

TRUST DEEDS.

	Number of Deeds Registered.	Amount of Stamp Duty.	Gross Value of Estate and Effects.	Gross Amount of Unsecured Debts.
		£. s. d.	£.	£.
Deeds of assignment - - -	2,088	6,185 - -	2,257,349	5,403,432
„ composition - - -	2,527	5,767 - -	1,760,908*	4,354,062
„ inspectorship - - -	53	992 10 -	461,307	650,295
TOTAL - - -	4,668	13,574 10 -	4,479,564	10,408,589

* Gross amount of composition paid.

RATES OF COMPOSITION under COMPOSITION DEEDS.

Number of Deeds.	Rate per Pound.										
	s. d.										
1	- 2	1	2 7	570	5 -	1	7 1	23	11 -	6	16 -
23	- 6	1	2 8	2	5 3	142	7 6	1	11 2	1	17 -
139	1 -	103	3 -	11	5 6	64	8 -	18	12 -	1	18 -
1	1 3	1	3 3	89	6 -	18	8 6	25	12 6	4	19 -
23	1 6	26	3 4	1	6 3	1	8 9	3	13 -	4	19 6
118	2 -	42	3 6	1	6 4	1	8 10	12	13 4	3	19 11
1	2 2	1	3 7	1	6 5	24	9 -	2	13 6	100	20 -
2	2 3	159	4 -	6	6 6	2	9 6	4	14 -	7	No fixed rate.
2	2 4	16	4 6	130	6 8	236	10 -	1	14 6		
275	2 6	2	4 9	37	7 -	4	10 6	34	15 -		

MASTER'S OFFICE.

	Number of Bills Taxed.	Gross Amount of Bills.	Amount Struck off on Taxation.	Net Amount Allowed.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Solicitors' bills, bankruptcy - - -	1,919	61,570 17 8	9,984 6 5	51,586 11 3
„ „ insolvency - - -	122	5,069 2 5	561 14 4	4,507 8 1
Messengers' bills - - -	2,774	11,402 2 6	- - -	11,402 2 6
Assignees and others for travelling expenses, &c. - - -	18	363 10 4	26 17 -	336 13 4
Auctioneers' bills - - -	386	8,041 19 11	439 12 10	7,602 7 1
Accountants' bills - - -	58	3,142 8 7	567 16 3	5,574 12 4
TOTAL - - -	5,277	92,590 1 5	11,580 6 10	81,009 14 7

A P P E A L S.

Number of Appeals - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40
Cases in which Judgments were affirmed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8
„ „ reversed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15
„ „ varied	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8
„ „ pending, abandoned, or arranged	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9
						<u>40</u>
Number of Appeals under Trust Deeds - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9
Cases in which Judgments were affirmed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3
„ „ reversed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3
„ „ varied	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2
„ „ pending, abandoned, or arranged	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1
						<u>9</u>
Number of Appeals from County Courts - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2
Cases in which Judgments were affirmed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0
„ „ reversed	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1
„ „ varied	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1
„ „ pending, abandoned, or arranged	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0
						<u>2</u>

M E S S E N G E R S.

AN ACCOUNT of all FEES received by the Messengers in the London Court, and in the District Courts in the Country, in respect of anything done or Duty discharged under any Bankruptcy; Also,

AN ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS actually disbursed and for Assistance, including the Salaries of the Messengers and their Clerks; Also,

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums of Money received by way of DEPOSITS from or on Account of any Bankrupt in Trust for his Estate.

For Business done under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, including Deposits applied to the Payment of Bills.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By the Messengers in London - - - -	14,657 14 7	10,281 13 -
By the Messengers in the Country District Courts, viz.:		
Birmingham - - - - -	4,626 8 11	3,107 16 5
Bristol - - - - -	3,278 15 1	2,307 4 7
Exeter - - - - -	1,263 - 10	1,177 4 6
Leeds - - - - -	3,989 1 7	2,664 15 6
Liverpool - - - - -	3,367 5 3	2,575 12 6
Manchester - - - - -	3,563 18 11	2,166 8 11
Newcastle - - - - -	1,267 10 11	1,260 18 3
£.	36,013 16 1	25,550 13 7
	SURPLUS - - - £.	10,463 2 6

	Received for Deposits (including previous Balance in Hand).	Deposits returned or applied to the Payment of Bills.	Balance of Deposits in the Hands of the Messengers applicable to Payment of Costs in Cases not concluded, or to be returned to Persons making the Deposits.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
London - - - - -	24,677 14 4	12,270 7 11	12,407 6 5*
Birmingham - - - - -	2,430 19 8	1,899 3 5	531 16 3
Bristol - - - - -	1,899 8 3	1,526 12 5	372 15 10
Exeter - - - - -	196 3 6	162 18 10	33 4 8
Leeds - - - - -	406 10 -	201 - -	205 10 -
Liverpool - - - - -	555 11 10	385 6 -	170 5 10
Manchester - - - - -	396 18 6	243 7 3	153 11 3
Newcastle - - - - -	897 18 10	587 - 11	310 17 11
TOTAL - - - £.	31,461 4 11	17,275 16 9	14,185 8 2

* Of this sum, 8,470 l. 6 s. 5 d. has been paid into Court by the Messengers, under direction of the Lord Chancellor.

HIGH BAILIFFS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.

Total Amount of Deposits received in matters of Bankruptcy - - -	£. s. d.
9,572 18 1	
† Total Amount of such Deposits returned or applied to the Payment of Bills -	8,343 4 11
Balance of Deposits remaining in the hands of the High Bailiffs - - -	1,330 1 2

† In two Courts the Payments exceed the Deposits by sums amounting together to 8 s.

COUNTY COURTS.

NAME OF COURT.	Registrars' Fees in Bankruptcy.			High Bailiffs' Fees in Bankruptcy.		
	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdare	4 - -	- 10 -	3 10 -	58 1 1	26 8 2	31 12 11
Abergavenny	36 - 7	3 3 8	32 16 11	36 12 7	22 1 11	14 10 8
Aberayron	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Aberystwith	14 12 6	1 4 7	13 7 11	20 6 2	9 2 2	11 4 -
Abingdon	3 18 4	- 2 6	3 15 10	11 4 10	6 15 6	4 9 4
Alcester	2 - -	- - -	2 - -	3 18 4	1 17 6	2 - 10
Alfreton	16 15 9	2 12 5	14 3 4	109 2 2	59 19 4	49 2 10
Alnwick	49 4 4	3 1 11	46 2 5	34 18 8	22 15 2	12 3 6
Alston	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Alton	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Altrincham	16 9 11	- 9 11	16 - -	23 3 3	14 11 4	8 11 11
Ambleside	15 5 6	2 5 4	13 - 2	25 7 6	14 7 9	10 19 9
Amphill	18 17 6	1 7 5	17 10 1	16 - 6	16 2 6	- - -
Andover	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Appleby	2 17 2	- 3 5	2 13 9	17 9 10	12 3 1	5 6 9
Arundel	11 10 -	- 7 11	11 2 1	- 18 2	- 11 6	- 6 8
Ashborne	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	25 1 -	2 19 9	22 1 3	41 12 6	22 7 11	19 4 7
Ashford	10 7 9	- - 6	10 7 3	15 4 6	8 18 6	6 6 -
Ashton-under-Lyne	15 17 1	- 15 9	15 1 4	21 - 2	14 8 -	6 12 2
Atherstone	2 14 -	- 7 6	2 6 6	3 12 7	1 14 9	1 17 10
Attleborough	6 19 9	- 7 2	6 12 7	15 8 5	8 18 9	6 9 8
Axbridge	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Axminster	59 14 1	4 10 9	55 3 4	38 10 -	16 14 10	21 15 2
Aylesbury	26 17 4	1 5 1	25 12 3	25 19 4	14 4 5	11 14 11
Aylsham	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bacup	1 - -	- 3 6	- 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bukewell	5 - -	- - -	5 - -	6 10 -	3 10 -	3 - -
Bala	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Banbury	20 17 5	2 16 10	18 - 7	31 2 4	11 15 11	19 6 5
Bangor	21 16 5	1 13 -	20 3 5	14 15 8	9 - 2	5 15 6
Barnard Castle	3 15 5	- 1 9	3 13 8	4 19 2	2 10 -	2 9 2
Barnsley	28 1 5	1 6 11	26 14 6	44 10 8	22 12 3	21 18 5
Barnstaple	45 3 8	- 13 1	44 10 7	38 3 4	18 16 4	19 7 -
Barton-on-Humber	14 - 0	- 9 -	13 11 9	22 1 6	11 9 5	10 12 1
Basingstoke	3 10 8	- 5 -	3 5 8	12 - -	8 10 10	3 9 2
Bath	94 9 5	1 10 8	92 18 9	148 7 -	77 15 3	70 11 9
Bedford	32 18 3	1 4 6	31 14 2	30 1 11	16 16 7	13 5 4
Beccles and Bungay	5 19 7	- 6 11	5 12 8	9 15 8	5 12 8	4 3 -
Belford	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Beverley	2 15 1	- 6 5	2 8 8	12 13 1	6 10 8	6 2 5
Belper	27 19 3	- 15 7	27 3 8	9 2 2	6 17 -	2 5 2
Bellingham	1 18 3	- 1 3	1 17 -	3 10 4	1 17 6	1 12 10
Berwick	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 3	1 15 2	1 9 1
Bicester	17 5 6	- 13 7	16 11 11	23 10 10	14 6 -	9 4 10
Bideford	8 12 5	- 10 -	8 2 5	16 18 3	7 11 4	9 6 11
Biggleswade	6 9 3	1 2 3	5 7 -	18 12 5	10 8 1	8 4 4
Bingham	2 3 -	- 4 6	1 18 6	3 12 4	1 8 -	2 4 4
Birkenhead	176 4 9	24 15 10	151 8 11	298 8 11	164 16 2	128 12 9
Birmingham	696 10 10	60 - -	636 10 10	512 14 4	285 12 4	227 2 -
Bishop's Stortford	8 - 2	1 1 10	6 18 4	14 4 8	9 13 1	4 11 7
Bishop's Auckland	40 2 9	4 9 6	35 13 3	45 15 6	23 18 9	21 16 9
Bishop's Castle	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	3 18 8	- - -
Bishop's Waltham	3 4 4	- 15 7	2 8 9	9 2 8	5 10 -	3 12 8
Blackburn	28 3 5	- 9 11	27 13 6	48 3 -	25 4 7	22 18 5
Blandford	2 10 1	- - -	2 10 1	3 15 -	1 18 6	1 16 6
Bodmin	14 15 4	5 3 8	9 11 8	25 9 3	14 8 6	11 - 9
Bolton	146 11 9	79 8 8	67 3 1	110 10 3	47 19 3	62 11 -
Boston	45 9 10	1 7 1	44 2 9	52 19 8	36 4 2	16 15 6
Bourne	10 11 10	- 2 8	10 9 2	41 8 5	25 4 4	16 4 1
Brackley	6 5 5	- 3 2	6 2 3	10 4 10	6 7 -	3 17 10
Bradford, York	253 7 -	32 19 4	220 7 8	337 6 4	193 2 3	144 3 11
Bradford, Wilts	7 15 7	- 12 9	7 2 10	4 7 10	2 3 -	2 4 10
Braintree	16 18 11	1 17 11	15 1 -	14 6 4	7 3 3	7 3 1
Brampton	2 10 9	- 5 -	2 5 9	7 4 -	4 - -	3 4 -
Brecknock	5 7 6	- 15 4	4 12 2	9 17 4	5 5 4	4 12 -

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COUNTY COURTS—continued.

NAME OF COURT.	Registrars' Fees in Bankruptcy.			High Bailiffs' Fees in Bankruptcy.		
	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brentwood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bridgend and Cowbridge	18 13 6	4 9 10	14 3 8	27 7 -	11 11 7	15 15 5
Bridgnorth	1 9 3	- - 6	1 8 9	7 2 8	3 15 -	3 7 8
Bridgwater	32 9 6	1 4 5	31 5 1	35 1 2	19 6 3	15 14 11
Bridlington	12 6 3	- 7 5	11 18 10	17 - 10	10 3 11	6 16 11
Bridport	12 2 11	- 17 7	11 5 4	13 5 8	6 14 7	6 11 1
Brigg	30 2 1	2 4 2	27 17 11	15 10 10	9 8 7	6 2 3
Brighton	300 10 11	18 10 5	287 - 6	295 - 4	176 14 3	118 6 1
Bristol	360 7 8	42 11 -	317 16 8	358 18 4	214 8 4	144 10 -
Bromsgrove	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromyard	-	-	-	4 5 10	2 17 7	1 8 3
Buckingham	15 - -	- - -	15 - -	23 17 -	12 12 7	11 4 5
Builth	7 3 -	- 5 -	6 18 -	5 9 9	1 12 -	3 17 9
Burnley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burton-on-Trent	72 1 4	3 9 -	68 12 4	157 18 8	82 7 4	75 11 4
Bury	19 17 8	1 16 11	18 - 9	38 1 4	19 7 11	18 13 5
Bury St. Edmunds	30 16 6	3 - 5	27 16 1	42 11 -	24 16 -	17 15 -
Caistor	5 17 8	- 11 9	5 5 11	-	-	-
Calne	17 2 9	- 9 1	16 13 8	13 17 8	7 17 3	6 - 5
Cambridge	49 11 10	- 17 -	48 14 10	70 2 2	42 14 1	27 8 1
Camelford	2 - -	- - -	2 - -	-	-	-
Canterbury	17 3 -	- - -	17 3 -	28 - 9	14 5 4	11 15 5
Cardiff	60 4 6	2 2 6	58 2 -	62 19 10	30 15 11	32 3 11
Cardigan	20 5 6	- 13 11	19 11 7	13 1 10	7 16 1	5 5 9
Carlisle	86 6 8	7 7 2	78 19 6	92 3 9	49 7 4	42 16 5
Carmarthen	12 - -	1 10 -	10 10 -	16 9 -	7 16 3	8 12 9
Carnarvon	22 10 -	1 13 7	20 16 5	12 1 -	6 9 10	5 11 2
Chapel-en-le-Frith	5 11 4	- 4 3	5 7 1	10 13 7	5 15 8	4 17 11
Chard	8 16 9	- 5 -	8 11 9	26 4 10	15 10 10	10 14 -
Cheadle	31 - -	1 1 8	29 18 4	9 - -	5 10 1	3 9 11
Chelmsford	16 12 -	- - -	16 12 -	15 17 2	8 7 -	7 10 2
Cheltenham	57 6 6	5 4 5	52 2 1	44 14 4	16 18 -	27 16 4
Chepstow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chertsey	12 10 1	- 13 11	11 16 2	22 10 8	12 8 8	10 2 -
Chesham	-	-	-	21 15 -	14 5 2	7 9 10
Chester	38 4 -	1 2 4	37 1 8	35 3 10	21 12 2	13 11 8
Chesterfield	57 18 5	2 16 10	55 1 7	94 4 -	45 1 9	49 2 3
Chichester	13 17 11	- 1 6	13 16 5	-	-	-
Chippenham	5 14 10	- 9 10	5 5 -	9 - 2	5 14 3	3 5 11
Chipping Norton	9 1 6	- - -	9 1 6	8 19 10	4 5 -	4 14 10
Chipping Sodbury	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chorley	3 5 6	- 5 2	3 - 4	8 6 2	3 8 10	4 17 4
Christchurch	27 4 8	- 7 1	26 17 7	15 17 6	9 17 1	6 - 5
Cirencester	5 6 -	- 4 2	5 1 10	28 14 -	15 2 7	13 11 5
Clebury Mortimer	5 17 -	- 5 7	5 11 5	11 18 8	6 15 5	5 3 3
Clithero	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cockermouth	32 12 4	2 3 10	30 8 6	19 3 9	8 17 1	10 6 8
Colchester	26 8 7	1 15 -	24 13 2	57 2 9	28 4 3	28 18 6
Colne	2 17 -	- 3 8	2 13 4	6 8 10	3 4 8	3 4 2
Congleton	67 6 8	7 12 11	59 13 9	6 10 4	4 - 4	2 10 -
Conway	7 2 6	- - -	7 2 6	2 10 6	1 1 7	1 8 11
Corwen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coventry	25 5 6	1 15 6	23 10 -	41 14 -	21 9 3	20 4 9
Crediton	24 3 1	- 9 2	23 13 11	28 19 8	17 18 7	11 1 1
Crewkerne	10 3 3	- 15 10	9 7 5	32 15 7	14 4 4	18 11 3
Crickhowell	5 4 3	- 19 7	4 4 8	4 2 4	2 4 4	1 18 -
Cuckfield	13 14 3	2 12 7	11 1 8	35 10 10	24 10 6	11 - 4
Darlington	64 11 5	4 8 10	60 2 7	75 6 4	49 1 10	26 4 6
Dartford	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daventry	39 19 3	- 19 4	38 19 11	51 15 10	28 3 7	23 12 3
Deal	82 16 6	3 14 4	79 2 2	18 1 5	11 5 1	6 16 4
Denbigh	8 11 -	- 6 11	8 4 1	10 12 7	7 4 10	3 7 9
Derby	182 1 1	35 13 11	146 7 2	68 7 5	34 8 7	33 18 10
Dewsbury	125 13 -	1 - 7	124 12 5	125 1 8	73 10 1	51 11 7
Devizes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dolgelly	6 10 -	- 10 -	6 - -	20 7 10	13 1 -	7 6 10
Doncaster	25 - -	- - -	25 - -	62 12 8	33 18 4	28 14 4

COUNTY COURTS—continued.

NAME OF COURT.	Registrars' Fees in Bankruptcy.			High Bailiffs' Fees in Bankruptcy.		
	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dorchester	11 6 -	- - -	11 6 -	10 - -	5 14 3	4 5 9
Downham Market	5 5 6	- 5 1	5 - 5	7 16 6	3 19 9	3 16 9
Dorking	2 10 6	- - 4	2 10 2	5 12 -	3 1 2	2 10 10
Dover	11 3 6	- 3 6	11 - -	39 5 10	24 18 4	14 7 6
Droitwich	5 15 2	- 15 5	4 19 9	11 18 6	7 8 5	4 10 1
Dudley	139 14 10	14 16 3	124 18 5	126 17 -	65 15 2	61 1 10
Dunmow	11 - 9	- 8 10	10 11 11	12 5 3	7 1 10	5 3 5
Durham	79 - -	37 - -	42 - -	29 - -	16 - -	13 - -
Dursley	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
East Dereham	5 9 3	- 1 8	5 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -
East Grinstead	9 2 8	1 6 5	7 16 3	5 10 4	2 12 9	2 17 7
East Retford	40 14 4	6 3 -	34 11 4	53 16 6	28 17 1	24 19 5
Easingwold	2 13 -	- 2 10	2 10 2	1 6 8	- 17 4	- 9 4
East Stonehouse	187 13 1	22 6 7	165 6 6	166 4 -	80 16 7	85 7 5
Ely	14 8 5	1 6 11	13 1 6	30 15 8	18 15 8	12 - -
Evesham	7 5 9	- 4 5	7 1 4	10 17 3	6 6 9	4 10 6
Epsom	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Exeter	118 14 5	6 13 11	112 - 6	110 9 7	52 1 10	58 7 9
Eye and Diss	14 6 7	- 8 9	13 17 10	23 11 4	13 17 -	9 14 4
Falmouth	47 9 1	6 3 7	41 5 6	52 10 4	20 9 8	32 - 8
Farnham	1 8 2	- - -	1 8 2	6 6 4	3 10 8	2 15 8
Farington	4 10 1	- 6 7	4 3 6	6 5 2	1 17 8	4 7 6
Faversham	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 9 7	2 9 7	- - -
Folkestone	5 13 6	- - 6	5 13 -	11 1 10	6 15 2	4 6 8
Fordingbridge	16 19 11	2 9 11	14 10 -	7 17 -	4 14 9	3 2 3
Frumlingham and Saxmundham	3 16 11	- 7 10	3 9 1	4 11 3	2 6 -	2 5 3
Frome	11 9 9	- 10 -	10 10 9	21 15 6	11 14 3	10 1 3
Gainsborough	53 4 6	19 10 2	33 14 4	57 - 5	43 12 -	13 8 5
Gateshead	29 9 10	- 13 2	28 16 8	32 16 3	21 13 7	11 2 8
Garstang	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Glossop	4 16 5	- 19 -	3 17 5	4 11 7	2 5 8	2 5 11
Gloucester	71 7 9	- 10 6	70 17 3	81 7 2	45 19 5	35 7 9
Godalming	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Goole	7 1 9	- - -	7 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
Grantham	83 7 9	6 6 4	77 1 5	81 17 9	41 17 10	39 19 11
Gravesend	12 - -	2 8 -	9 12 -	43 12 11	26 9 9	17 3 2
Great Driffield	18 19 7	- 7 5	18 12 2	33 14 11	18 1 -	15 13 11
Great Grimsby	14 16 10	- 13 5	14 3 5	7 12 4	4 6 6	3 5 10
Great Malvern	49 15 -	4 - 7	45 14 5	28 5 6	17 16 11	10 8 7
Guildford	43 6 -	2 19 4	40 6 8	44 4 6	24 12 -	19 12 6
Hadleigh	12 10 7	- 12 2	11 18 5	15 - 6	7 10 1	7 10 5
Halesworth	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	3 12 10	1 16 3	1 16 7
Halifax	160 10 8	42 10 -	118 - 8	157 19 10	72 8 11	85 10 11
Halstead	1 6 9	- 3 2	1 3 7	8 15 10	4 8 2	4 7 8
Haltwhistle	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall	52 - 9	1 4 7	50 16 2	125 7 6	62 14 8	62 12 10
Harleston	5 1 8	- 3 3	4 18 5	8 10 8	5 2 9	3 7 11
Hartlepool	27 5 -	2 3 -	25 2 -	45 17 -	25 2 6	20 14 6
Harwich	5 17 11	- 11 1	5 6 10	8 13 6	4 6 10	4 6 8
Haslingden and Accrington	16 1 -	- 5 -	15 16 -	22 11 -	11 6 -	11 5 -
Hastings	68 4 10	4 13 7	63 11 3	79 19 1	45 4 10	34 14 3
Haverfordwest	4 3 -	- - -	4 3 -	5 11 8	3 3 7	2 8 1
Haverhill	7 5 -	- - -	7 5 -	36 2 8	21 11 3	14 11 5
Hay	6 1 3	1 5 4	4 15 11	9 10 10	5 4 1	4 6 9
Hedon	2 14 -	- 1 1	2 12 11	2 16 6	1 16 6	1 - -
Helmsley	7 10 5	- 17 2	6 13 3	8 8 -	6 6 4	2 1 8
Helston	1 9 6	- - 5	1 9 1	4 10 10	2 11 10	1 19 -
Henley-on-Thames	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	3 18 8	2 4 7	1 14 1
Hereford	56 11 4	1 5 5	55 5 11	18 11 10	10 4 2	8 7 8
Hertford	9 7 2	- 13 1	8 14 1	22 1 6	14 10 2	7 11 4
Hexham	8 3 4	- 7 10	7 15 6	21 14 -	12 17 4	8 16 8
High Wycombe	25 - -	- 8 6	24 11 6	34 8 8	19 16 11	14 11 9
Hinckley	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hitchin	3 2 3	- 10 5	2 11 10	7 1 5	4 6 3	2 15 2
Holbeach	12 10 10	1 3 8	11 7 2	21 3 2	11 1 2	10 2 -

COUNTY COURTS—continued.

NAME OF COURT.	Registrars' Fees in Bankruptcy.			High Bailiffs' Fees in Bankruptcy.		
	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Holsworthy	4 10 5	- 11 9	4 4 8	9 16 6	5 17 3	3 19 3
Holt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holmfirth	1 3 6	- - 2	1 3 4	5 3 8	3 5 -	1 18 8
Holywell	1 19 -	- - -	1 19 -	5 9 1	3 7 1	2 2 -
Honiton	17 2 7	1 17 9	15 4 10	16 9 7	5 9 7	11 10 -
Horncastle	65 18 8	4 7 4	61 10 11	22 11 11	15 1 1	7 10 10
Horsham	3 12 -	- - 6	3 11 6	7 2 10	3 15 2	3 7 8
Howden	8 8 6	- 5 8	3 3 3	8 5 9	4 10 3	3 15 6
Huddersfield	157 19 11	1 7 9	156 12 2	165 12 5	91 19 11	78 12 6
Hungerford	4 10 11	- 3 6	4 7 5	8 10 -	4 9 -	4 1 -
Huntingdon	12 14 8	- 8 5	12 6 3	84 - 10	19 4 9	14 16 1
Hyde	20 18 7	1 16 6	19 2 1	11 9 7	6 12 7	4 17 -
Hythe	4 4 -	- - 3	4 3 9	9 - 2	4 10 6	4 9 8
Ipswich	36 7 8	3 11 6	32 15 9	12 - -	8 4 8	3 15 4
Kendal	51 11 8	3 3 11	48 7 9	67 8 5	43 3 3	24 5 2
Keighley	28 17 7	- 2 10	28 14 9	36 16 -	19 14 4	17 1 8
Keswick	8 6 6	- 14 11	7 11 7	9 15 4	5 19 8	3 15 8
Kettering	7 10 7	- 7 3	7 3 4	12 6 4	7 - 8	5 5 8
Kidderminster	17 15 -	1 15 2	15 19 10	21 9 6	13 1 -	8 8 6
Kingston-upon-Hull	55 12 5	2 14 9	52 17 8	107 19 8	60 1 10	47 17 10
Kington	1 18 5	- 1 7	1 16 10	-	-	-
King's Lynn	15 18 10	- 8 -	15 10 10	20 15 6	11 9 9	9 5 9
Kirkby Lonsdale	5 6 3	- 14 3	4 12 -	12 12 6	6 11 -	6 1 6
Kirkham	1 2 7	- 2 4	1 - 3	1 8 4	- 12 10	- 15 6
Kingsbridge	9 19 9	- 17 1	9 2 8	36 8 1	18 3 8	18 4 5
Knaresborough	14 3 8	1 17 2	12 6 6	55 7 2	37 10 6	17 16 8
Knighton	4 - 7	- 4 1	3 16 6	6 4 4	-	6 4 4
Lampeter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster	12 13 9	2 9 10	10 3 11	10 1 6	4 19 5	5 2 1
Langport	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	12 - -	7 15 2	4 4 10
Launceston	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ledbury	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leeds	215 11 -	12 2 7	203 8 5	414 12 9	244 8 5	170 4 4
Leek	9 1 9	- 14 5	8 7 4	9 15 2	5 3 10	4 11 4
Leicester	125 12 8	18 19 6	106 13 2	161 7 8	90 19 9	70 7 11
Leigh	23 4 6	4 1 6	19 3 -	26 7 -	15 4 2	11 2 10
Leighton Buzzard	7 8 3	- 9 10	6 18 5	16 18 2	9 - -	7 18 2
Leominster	32 16 7	5 1 10	27 14 9	31 17 10	19 3 10	12 14 -
Lewes	192 11 7	1 18 2	190 13 5	336 3 8	229 17 2	106 6 6
Leyburn	2 2 6	- 1 -	2 1 6	9 18 -	5 8 4	4 9 8
Lichfield	-	-	-	36 15 4	22 18 6	13 16 10
Lincoln	184 11 10	9 17 8	124 14 2	60 16 9	38 1 9	22 15 -
Liskeard	4 5 3	- 12 2	3 13 1	17 8 2	12 12 7	4 15 7
Little Walsingham	21 13 1	- 19 -	20 14 1	31 19 10	18 11 4	13 8 6
Liverpool	702 3 7	95 17 6	606 6 1	658 14 8	402 11 4	256 3 4
Llandeilo-fawr	7 14 1	- 1 10	7 12 3	11 8 -	6 11 9	4 16 3
Llandoverly	-	-	-	5 - -	1 19 1	3 - 11
Llangefni and Holyhead	37 14 3	2 12 5	35 1 10	36 11 8	18 4 1	18 7 7
Llandiloes	7 8 6	- - -	7 8 6	14 11 4	4 10 -	10 1 4
Llanelly	9 7 3	- 12 6	8 14 9	32 3 1	21 - 3	11 2 10
Llanfyllin	4 7 8	- 5 4	4 2 4	5 13 3	2 11 9	3 1 6
Llanrwst	5 11 1	- 8 2	5 2 11	5 10 8	2 18 6	2 12 2
Loughborough	59 3 5	6 11 9	52 11 8	72 5 1	40 1 8	32 3 5
Louth	21 6 9	1 13 10	19 12 11	28 3 -	20 11 10	7 11 2
Lowestoft	22 13 7	2 7 2	20 6 5	11 16 11	8 4 2	3 12 9
Ludlow	13 16 11	- 9 10	12 7 1	16 17 -	10 8 -	6 9 -
Luton	28 5 3	1 9 4	26 15 11	57 9 -	39 1 4	18 7 8
Lutterworth	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	4 9 8	2 11 5	1 18 8
Lymington	4 1 3	- - -	4 1 3	10 11 -	5 18 10	4 12 2
Macclesfield	9 - -	3 5 6	5 14 6	16 - -	8 9 11	7 10 1
Machynlleth	2 - -	- - -	2 - -	-	-	-
Madeley	21 13 10	3 2 8	18 11 2	28 8 8	15 - 4	13 8 4
Maidstone	65 18 7	1 10 10	64 7 9	54 16 3	33 6 8	21 9 7
Maldon	4 14 8	- 16 5	3 18 3	42 2 5	23 0 7	18 12 10
Malmesbury	11 19 11	1 2 6	10 17 5	6 8 4	4 1 6	2 6 10

COUNTY COURTS—continued.

NAME OF COURT.	Registrars' Fees in Bankruptcy.			High Bailiffs' Fees in Bankruptcy.		
	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manchester	321 19 3	40 7 3	281 12 -	332 - 5	199 4 9	132 15 8
Mansfield	2 5 -	- 3 9	2 1 3	4 3 -	1 18 7	2 4 5
March	7 2 -	- 17 5	6 4 7	6 1 8	1 13 1	4 8 7
Margate	16 9 5	1 - 10	15 8 7	18 - 9	11 4 2	6 16 7
Market Bosworth	1 10 1	- - 2	1 9 11	12 13 3	7 14 4	4 18 11
Market Drayton	5 - -	5 - -	- - -	2 3 2	2 3 2	- - -
Market Harborough	13 11 6	- 7 6	13 4 -	6 6 10	3 - -	3 6 10
Market Rasen	9 12 5	- 6 11	9 5 6	11 13 4	7 3 8	4 9 8
Marlborough	6 4 -	- 15 8	5 8 4	9 16 10	4 14 -	5 2 10
Melksham	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Melton Mowbray	21 6 4	1 5 9	20 - 7	29 6 2	15 16 9	13 9 5
Merthyr Tydvil	28 - -	- - -	28 - -	65 17 1	29 14 2	36 2 11
Midhurst	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mildenhall	4 12 6	- 17 6	3 15 -	6 13 4	3 15 2	2 18 2
Mold and Flint	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Monmouth	17 7 6	- 16 2	16 11 4	7 15 4	4 1 8	3 13 8
Morpeth	20 14 2	3 7 5	17 6 9	17 14 7	10 19 6	6 15 1
Nantwich and Crewe	20 7 8	- 13 5	19 14 3	- 10 11	- - -	- 10 11
Narbeth	9 10 8	- 8 11	9 1 9	32 16 5	18 11 8	14 4 9
Neath	49 9 3	4 3 8	45 5 7	50 19 3	23 10 7	27 8 8
Newark	67 5 11	1 18 3	65 7 8	99 15 1	36 19 -	62 16 1
Newbury	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 -	2 6 10	1 17 2
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	4 7 6	- 7 7	3 19 11	5 14 4	3 4 8	2 9 8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	56 11 2	- - -	56 11 2	81 4 7	48 1 5	33 3 2
Newcastle-under-Lyme	41 8 9	4 11 9	36 17 -	81 1 -	47 13 7	33 7 5
Newent	2 - -	- - -	2 - -	4 15 -	2 14 5	2 - 7
New Malton	17 - 3	1 12 1	15 8 2	- 15 11 -	8 10 8	7 - 4
Newmarket	43 17 -	2 14 2	41 2 10	31 16 6	19 14 2	12 2 4
Newnham	27 18 10	1 6 10	26 12 -	13 7 6	7 - 1	6 7 5
Newport (Monmouth)	34 17 9	- 17 4	34 - 5	94 13 10	59 11 8	35 2 2
Newport and Ryde (Isle of Wight)	100 2 -	4 18 -	95 4 -	132 2 6	91 2 10	40 19 8
Newport Pagnell	13 4 9	- 13 11	12 10 10	27 9 9	13 19 6	13 10 3
Newport (Salop)	15 15 9	- 11 3	15 4 6	14 5 11	9 7 6	4 18 5
Newton Abbott and Torquay	72 2 -	1 2 10	70 19 2	102 9 10	57 1 3	45 8 7
Newtown	8 6 -	- 7 9	7 18 3	28 3 6	16 - 10	12 2 8
Northallerton	11 15 10	- 16 10	10 19 -	13 15 11	7 19 11	5 16 -
Northampton	92 14 5	2 1 -	90 13 5	86 19 10	53 10 1	33 9 9
Northleach	4 8 6	3 1 -	1 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
North Shields	21 3 4	- - -	21 3 4	11 7 3	7 3 0	4 3 6
North Walsham	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 12 8	3 8 1	2 4 7
Northwich	15 9 5	1 10 4	13 19 1	52 1 10	29 2 8	22 19 2
Norwich	85 6 4	4 12 10	80 13 6	216 11 10	123 6 10	88 5 -
Nottingham	187 8 3	33 19 9	153 8 6	165 18 6	80 11 1	85 7 5
Nuneaton	6 - -	- - -	6 - -	12 - -	4 18 8	7 1 4
Oakham	18 17 9	- 11 -	18 6 9	30 3 1	16 18 10	13 4 3
Okehampton	3 18 1	- 11 7	3 6 6	4 3 4	2 2 5	2 - 11
Oldbury	82 1 2	14 1 11	67 19 3	114 16 -	64 16 -	50 - -
Oldham	38 10 6	1 6 -	37 4 6	52 5 8	36 3 6	16 2 2
Ormskirk	5 15 8	- 7 2	5 8 6	10 7 5	4 15 1	5 12 4
Oswestry	9 18 10	- 13 11	9 4 11	17 11 4	9 10 11	8 - 5
Otley	11 1 6	- 3 7	10 17 11	35 1 7	16 - 9	19 - 10
Oundle	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oxford	59 1 8	2 13 -	56 8 8	51 12 9	24 15 10	26 16 11
Pembroke	33 5 10	- 11 11	32 13 11	47 3 2	25 18 3	21 4 11
Penrith	49 1 7	1 19 9	47 1 10	54 5 6	26 12 4	27 13 2
Penzance	25 3 8	- 11 9	24 11 11	21 15 -	8 12 4	13 2 8
Pershore	4 18 11	- 3 9	4 15 2	4 17 4	2 15 1	2 2 3
Peterborough	33 - -	- 15 -	32 5 -	54 8 8	28 18 1	25 10 7
Petersfield	1 5 -	- - 10	1 4 2	4 - -	2 12 8	1 7 4
Petworth	17 4 1	- 4 2	16 19 11	10 19 -	2 0 7	8 9 5
Pocklington	4 3 3	- - 9	4 2 6	9 10 6	5 5 7	4 4 11
Pontefract	24 14 11	2 18 10	21 16 1	29 - 2	16 19 3	12 - 11
Pontypool	16 10 2	1 16 7	14 13 7	30 19 -	17 8 10	13 10 2
Pontypridd	27 8 9	4 15 5	22 13 4	69 18 2	35 12 7	34 5 7
Poole	12 12 3	1 6 7	11 5 8	13 13 3	7 5 6	6 7 9
Portmadoc	26 8 8	1 18 7	24 10 1	13 15 8	8 7 3	5 8 5

COUNTY COURTS—continued.

NAME OF COURT.	Registrars' Fees in Bankruptcy.			High Bailiffs' Fees in Bankruptcy.		
	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Portsmouth	116 5 11	8 2 -	108 3 11	123 4 4	73 10 6	49 13 10
Poulton-in-the-Fylde	9 19 10	- 11 5	9 8 5	18 15 5	9 12 1	9 3 4
Presteigne	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preston	47 13 5	3 15 -	43 18 5	37 11 7	20 1 4	17 10 3
Pwllheli	-	- 2 11	-	-	9 5 8	-
Ramsgate	19 18 -	2 5 5	17 12 7	29 12 4	17 15 10	11 16 6
Reading	35 - 11	4 2 11	30 18 -	33 15 7	17 19 4	16 16 3
Reigate	4 5 3	- 7 6	3 17 9	-	-	-
Redditch	8 16 7	- 12 3	8 4 4	14 13 4	7 12 -	7 1 4
Redruth	77 - 11	7 16 2	69 4 9	63 16 7	35 17 -	27 19 7
Richmond (Yorkshire)	6 3 -	- 6 11	5 16 1	11 5 6	6 14 6	4 11 -
Ripon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhayader	4 15 -	- 5 5	4 9 7	4 5 8	2 9 4	1 16 4
Rochdale	84 - 10	1 7 2	82 13 8	50 15 8	26 2 5	24 13 3
Rochester	108 6 2	30 10 2	77 16 -	100 13 8	60 2 9	40 10 11
Rochford	1 - -	-	1 - -	4 6 2	2 6 -	2 - 2
Romney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romsey	5 - 6	- 11 5	4 9 1	10 14 6	6 6 -	4 8 6
Ross	17 3 -	- 14 7	16 8 5	15 13 -	10 7 7	5 5 5
Rothbury	6 10 8	- 3 5	6 7 3	6 15 1	5 9 6	1 5 7
Rotherham	23 6 7	2 15 -	20 11 7	51 3 5	29 7 2	21 16 3
Royston	5 9 6	- 11 7	4 17 11	7 12 4	4 5 2	3 7 2
Rugeley	8 6 1	- 6 9	7 19 4	10 8 -	6 5 10	4 2 2
Rugby	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruthin	10 - 5	- 6 3	9 14 2	7 16 11	3 14 11	4 2 -
Runcorn	12 17 -	1 5 -	11 12 -	52 13 4	30 13 7	21 19 9
Rye	5 2 -	- 6 -	4 16 -	7 8 6	4 15 2	2 13 4
Saffron Walden	-	-	-	4 12 10	2 15 3	1 17 7
Scarborough	29 2 -	5 19 4	23 2 8	16 17 -	7 2 2	9 14 10
Sandwich	3 6 2	- 7 -	2 19 2	3 14 6	2 3 3	1 11 3
St. Asaph and Rhyl	34 19 1	4 15 1	30 4 -	58 16 8	51 19 5	6 17 3
Seaham Harbour	5 19 2	- 11 8	5 7 6	5 17 -	3 5 8	2 11 4
St. Albans	10 5 9	-	10 5 9	19 9 2	11 10 -	7 19 2
St. Austell	9 2 11	- 13 -	8 9 11	15 6 -	7 18 11	7 7 1
St. Colomb Major	6 19 9	- 13 6	6 6 3	16 11 10	9 2 10	7 9 -
St. Helens	64 14 4	3 10 10	61 3 6	40 1 -	23 6 3	16 14 9
St. Neots	3 1 1	- 1 -	3 1 -	-	-	-
Saddleworth	6 6 1	- 4 8	6 1 5	9 1 1	5 13 -	3 8 1
Salisbury	3 19 3	- 5 6	3 13 9	7 18 1	3 18 10	3 19 3
Salford	95 3 3	8 8 9	86 14 6	211 6 2	137 12 8	73 13 6
Selby	13 12 6	- 2 9	13 9 9	17 7 2	9 17 -	7 10 2
Settle	14 17 9	- 11 11	14 5 10	20 14 4	12 4 1	8 10 3
Sevenoaks	14 11 6	-	14 11 6	12 8 9	6 14 6	5 14 3
Shaftesbury	40 6 3	3 13 6	36 12 9	47 - 6	25 15 2	21 5 4
Sheerness	40 17 5	2 3 4	38 14 1	42 2 4	22 4 10	19 17 6
Shipston-on-Stour	6 9 3	- 17 5	5 11 10	7 17 4	4 16 8	3 - 8
Shotley Bridge	17 15 7	1 6 2	16 9 5	13 19 2	6 11 5	7 7 9
Shrewsbury	38 15 5	- 19 2	37 16 3	58 3 10	29 1 5	29 2 5
Sheffield	464 3 9	77 12 1	386 11 8	463 3 7	299 17 2	163 6 5
Sittingbourne	13 1 7	- 11 10	12 9 9	41 12 6	24 2 9	17 9 9
Skipton	2 - -	1 - -	1 - -	3 - -	1 18 -	1 2 -
Sleaford	4 19 7	- 9 11	4 9 8	7 9 9	4 18 5	2 11 4
Soham	17 9 9	- 14 1	16 15 8	15 1 2	9 4 6	5 16 8
Solihull	3 12 8	1 5 8	2 7 -	7 - 4	3 19 10	3 - 6
Souham	8 7 2	- 7 8	7 19 6	-	-	-
Southampton	122 7 11	9 - -	113 7 11	170 - 11	86 14 -	83 6 11
South Molton	5 11 7	- 9 4	5 2 3	10 3 8	5 7 9	4 15 11
South Shields	12 - -	1 4 6	10 15 6	17 10 6	11 9 7	6 - 11
Spalding	14 16 6	-	14 16 6	19 14 5	12 3 3	7 11 2
Spilsby	9 13 -	- 8 -	9 5 -	18 11 1	13 2 2	5 8 11
Stafford	22 18 3	1 6 2	21 12 1	37 17 7	24 8 10	13 8 9
Stamford	23 19 -	- 10 -	23 9 -	56 7 10	32 7 11	23 19 11
Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesborough.	104 - 6	- 13 9	103 6 9	186 16 8	102 5 2	84 11 6
Stockport	13 11 7	2 1 3	11 10 4	30 19 10	19 16 4	11 3 6
Stoke-upon-Trent and Longton	65 17 11	4 9 8	61 8 3	131 17 -	84 9 6	47 7 6
Stokesley	21 17 -	- 19 9	20 17 3	36 9 4	22 12 4	13 17 -

COUNTY COURTS—continued.

NAME OF COURT.	Registrars' Fees in Bankruptcy.			High Bailiffs' Fees in Bankruptcy.		
	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stone	5 5 2	- 8 3	4 16 11	10 18 4	6 15 2	4 3 2
Stourbridge	110 10 -	13 6 8	97 3 4	137 1 2	65 2 4	71 18 10
Stow	1 - -	- - -	1 - -	4 11 4	2 16 11	1 14 5
Stowmarket	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	1 18 10	- - -
Stratford-on-Avon	27 4 2	1 1 -	26 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stroud	7 - -	- - -	7 - -	28 17 9	12 7 5	16 10 4
Sudbury	9 7 4	- 11 4	8 16 -	22 16 5	10 18 6	11 17 11
Sunderland	62 2 4	2 6 9	59 15 7	57 12 7	24 6 9	33 5 10
Swaffham	23 6 7	3 7 3	19 19 4	25 15 8	17 7 5	8 8 3
Swansea	125 - -	5 - -	120 - -	132 17 1	59 19 1	72 18 -
Swindon	2 15 9	- 1 10	2 13 11	7 8 -	3 - 9	4 7 3
Tadcaster	11 5 2	- 15 6	10 9 8	20 11 6	14 1 3	6 10 3
Tamworth	No return.	No return.	No return.	No return.	No return.	No return.
Taunton	29 15 7	- 11 1	29 4 6	36 - -	20 2 2	15 17 10
Tavistock	8 4 3	1 5 3	6 19 -	12 8 6	6 5 4	6 3 2
Temple Cloud	5 18 4	- 5 8	5 12 8	7 10 11	3 17 1	3 13 10
Tenbury	2 4 2	- - -	2 4 2	8 8 -	4 14 10	3 13 2
Tenterden	- - -	18 8 10	- - -	6 16 8	4 4 6	2 12 2
Tewkesbury	9 18 8	- 5 7	9 13 1	4 14 2	2 3 6	2 10 8
Thame	1 3 1	- - 4	1 2 9	11 19 8	7 5 6	4 14 2
Thetford	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 11	7 17 9	6 5 2
Thirsk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thornbury	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thorne	3 - -	- - -	3 - -	12 8 8	7 1 5	5 7 3
Thrapstone	9 15 -	- 15 1	8 19 11	6 6 4	3 14 11	2 11 5
Tiverton	32 16 5	3 6 2	29 10 3	39 - 6	22 17 3	16 3 8
Todmorden	11 17 10	1 1 10	10 16 -	11 2 4	5 1 4	6 1 -
Tonbridge	11 4 1	- 4 4	10 19 9	14 2 8	5 19 2	8 3 6
Tonbridge Wells	10 18 8	- 8 -	10 10 8	29 10 8	16 16 -	12 14 8
Torrington	8 - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Totness	14 1 3	- - -	14 1 3	22 1 -	9 4 -	12 17 -
Towcester	10 9 8	- 8 10	10 - 10	18 17 -	8 12 5	10 4 7
Tredegar	43 2 9	3 19 9	39 3 -	52 - 3	28 8 11	23 11 4
Trowbridge	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 4	3 19 4	4 6 -
Truro	38 19 9	5 16 7	28 3 2	60 17 -	33 5 4	27 11 8
Ulverstone	67 17 4	3 3 10	64 13 6	70 4 10	37 - -	33 4 10
Uppingham	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 17 10	13 17 2	11 - 8
Usk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Uttoxeter	1 10 -	- - -	1 10 -	3 19 6	2 6 8	1 12 10
Wakefield	38 9 8	- 7 10	38 1 10	96 18 2	46 8 9	50 9 5
Wallingford	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wallsall	187 1 3	4 15 6	182 5 9	201 11 -	102 7 1	99 3 11
Wantage	4 15 4	- 9 5	4 5 11	9 - 8	4 11 7	4 9 1
Warrington	22 12 6	3 - -	19 12 6	47 11 4	28 14 5	18 16 11
Watford	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wareham	3 16 -	- 4 -	3 12 -	6 16 2	4 7 1	2 9 1
Warminster	18 - 2	- 6 2	17 14 -	39 - 2	24 2 -	14 18 2
Warwick	27 2 7	- 16 11	26 5 8	28 10 -	8 15 -	19 15 -
Wem	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wellingborough	5 5 -	- - -	5 5 -	36 9 2	20 3 6	16 5 8
Weymouth	8 9 2	- 10 5	7 18 9	16 7 6	9 3 8	7 3 10
Wellington (Salop)	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 3 1	18 19 -	19 4 1
Wellington (Somerset)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Welchpool	17 12 3	1 14 4	15 17 11	21 7 11	11 6 -	10 1 11
Wells (Somerset)	39 1 10	2 14 4	36 7 6	42 5 8	20 17 2	21 8 6
Westbury	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Weston-super-Mare	20 1 4	- 10 7	19 10 9	26 2 8	15 6 9	10 13 11
Whitchurch	7 16 9	1 3 10	6 12 11	13 16 4	7 7 10	6 8 6
Whitehaven	41 9 9	1 11 9	39 18 -	31 14 2	17 1 10	14 12 4
Whitby	23 13 5	2 - -	21 13 5	16 12 7	7 13 2	8 19 5
Wigan	9 12 7	- 9 5	9 3 2	25 19 9	12 5 5	13 14 4
Wigton	18 3 9	- 2 6	18 1 3	6 6 6	3 3 8	3 2 10
Wimborne Minster	14 17 1	1 2 7	13 14 6	10 14 10	6 13 4	4 1 6
Williton	1 5 10	- 8 2	- 17 8	3 17 5	2 11 1	1 6 4
Winchester	35 5 2	- 16 1	34 9 1	35 3 4	17 12 9	17 10 7

COUNTY COURTS—continued.

NAME OF COURT.	Registrars' Fees in Bankruptcy.			High Bailiffs' Fees in Bankruptcy.		
	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Net Remuneration.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wincanton - - - -	1 4 6	- 2 6	1 2 -	4 - 8	2 7 6	1 13 2
Winchcomb - - - -	2 8 10	- - 4	2 8 6	5 3 -	3 - 10	2 2 2
Windsor - - - -	40 8 9	2 18 10	37 9 11	51 3 10	28 2 2	23 1 8
Wirksworth - - - -	22 - -	3 12 6	18 7 6	30 2 -	16 8 -	13 14 -
Wisbeach - - - -	17 5 10	- 5 10	17 - -	14 18 9	7 18 7	7 - 2
Witney - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 4 8	7 6 9	4 17 11
Wolsingham - - - -	6 1 6	- 13 10	5 7 8	8 1 5	3 9 11	4 1 6
Wolverhampton - - - -	170 19 6	14 11 11	156 7 7	216 5 4	106 8 1	109 17 3
Woodbridge - - - -	9 18 2	- 7 4	9 10 10	14 17 10	7 17 7	7 - 3
Woodstock - - - -	9 13 1	- 14 9	8 18 4	3 13 4	1 15 3	1 18 1
Wooler - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 6	- 11 8	- 9 10
Worcester - - - -	77 4 2	2 6 3	74 17 11	98 18 2	54 11 5	39 6 9
Wrexham and Llangollen - - - -	40 11 8	1 15 11	38 15 9	57 18 4	31 9 4	26 9 -
Worksop - - - -	9 5 7	- 18 1	8 7 6	13 18 8	7 5 3	6 18 5
Worthing - - - -	2 5 -	- - -	2 5 -	5 8 6	2 2 7	3 5 11
Wymondham - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 13 10	2 12 4	2 1 6
Yarmouth - - - -	69 10 3	3 3 10	66 6 5	135 2 6	85 15 10	49 6 8
Yeovil - - - -	33 3 10	1 8 1	31 15 9	30 8 1	16 17 10	13 10 3
York - - - -	64 3 6	5 9 8	58 13 10	91 13 8	54 6 9	37 6 11
TOTAL - - - £.	14,236 14 9	1,328 15 5*	12,926 11 1	17,351 19 11	9,800 17 1†	7,561 18 -

* In two courts the payments exceeded the receipts by sums amounting together to 18*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*
 † In four courts the payments exceeded the receipts by sums amounting together to 10*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

ACCOUNTANT.

TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the COURT of BANKRUPTCY.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Commissioners of Inland Revenue -	43,000 - -	Salaries - - - -	69,479 7 1
Dividends on Stocks - - - -	67,627 - 1	Retiring Annuities - - - -	12,234 7 4
Official Assignees, Per-centage fees -	216 14 6	Expenses: £. s. d.	
Official Assignees, Surplus remuneration fees -	13,620 4 5	London Courts - - - -	5,730 12 5
Messengers, Surplus remuneration fees -	9,684 11 -	Country Courts - - - -	4,183 2 11
Paymaster General, for salaries -	1,190 6 10	Travelling - - - -	955 14 9
Fees by officers of late Insolvent Debtors' Court - - - -	531 4 7		10,869 10 1
Chief Registrar, received for Office Copies - - - -	771 17 7	Fees to County Court Registrars -	6,666 - -
Chief Registrar, Solicitor's admission fees - - - -	117 5 9	Costs of Prosecution - - - -	3,279 15 -
Rent of Premises underlet at Birmingham - - - -	100 - -	Solicitor, where no Creditors' Assignee is appointed - - - -	1,877 14 1
Transfer from Purposes of the 26th Section of B. Act, 1861, Account -	2,726 1 5	Bank Remuneration - - - -	1,687 19 4
Sale of fittings, Leeds Court - - -	22 17 3	Fees to Gaolers - - - -	166 - -
Rent returned, ditto - - - -	12 10 -	Expense of visiting Gaols - - - -	636 1 5
Messengers, Deposit Account - - -	2,000 - -	Paymaster, General Balances - - -	222 4 4
P. Johnson's Suspense Account - - -	130 3 5	P. Johnson's Suspense Account - - -	8,984 1 2
		Messenger's Deposit Account - - -	8,470 6 5
TOTAL - - - £.	141,750 16 10	Investment to the credit of "Chief Registrar's Account" - - -	15,000 - -
		TOTAL - - - £.	139,573 6 3

RETURN BY THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF THE COURT

SALARIES—*continued.*

Master's Office— <i>contd.</i>		£. s. d.	Master's Office— <i>contd.</i>		£. s. d.
L'Enfant	- Clerk to Registrars	68 15 -	Hotchkiss	- Country Usher	80 - -
Manners	- ditto	56 5 -	Hudson	- ditto	20 - -
Robinson	- ditto	56 5 -	Norman	- ditto	80 - -
Austin	- London Usher	300 - -	Rawlinson	- ditto	80 - -
Carmichael	- ditto	130 - -	Williamson	- ditto	80 - -
Falkner	- ditto	200 - -	Late Insolvent Debtors' Court :		
Hanslow	- ditto	40 - -	Twyford,	Law Examiner and Solicitor	300 - -
Johnson	- ditto	300 - -	Notson	- Clerk	265 - -
Slatter	- ditto	100 - -	Burden	- ditto	150 - -
Sutherin	- ditto	100 - -	Humphris	- ditto	112 10 -
Wright	- ditto	300 - -	Lambert,	Housekeeper	37 10 -
Bolland	- Country Usher	80 - -	Bester	- ditto	40 - -
Clements	- ditto	80 - -			
France	- ditto	58 3 6			
Hancock	- ditto	80 - -			
					£. 69,479 7 1

RETIRING ANNUITIES.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
West, Country Commissioner	1,200 - -	Frazer	- Official Assignee	666 13 4	
Whitehead, Chief Registrar	983 6 8	Hope	- ditto	666 13 4	
Carew	- Registrar	202 18 -	Hirtzel	- ditto	666 13 4
Harris	- ditto	666 13 4	Pott	- ditto	666 13 4
Payne	- ditto	34 16 -	Whitmore, F.	ditto	666 13 4
Simons	- ditto	666 13 4	Rivers	- Clerk	266 13 4
Waterfield	- ditto	666 13 4	Joseph	- ditto	200 - -
Wilde	- ditto	666 13 4	Crossman	- ditto	50 - -
Bell	- Official Assignee	800 - -	Chambers	- ditto	213 6 8
Penuell	- ditto	800 - -	Bullivant	- Messenger	266 13 4
Whitmore, W.	ditto	600 - -			
Baker	- ditto	666 13 4			£. 12,234 7 4

EXPENSES.

LONDON COURTS AND OFFICES.	£. s. d.	LONDON COURTS AND OFFICES— <i>contd.</i>	£. s. d.	
Rates and taxes	409 17 6	Horton, faggots	16 - -	
Bouchard, carpentry, &c.	689 17 9	Thwaites and Reed, clock winding	3 12 6	
Bishop	- ditto	Insurance	11 5 -	
Reynell, Gazettes	6 18 8	Accountant's Office :		
Eyre, printing general orders	9 10 -	Bruce and Ford, stationery, &c.	407 5 6	
Fowler, architect's charges	43 14 6	Postage and petty expenses	54 12 -	
Buccleugh, for rent	100 - -	Mearns, remuneration for services	125 - -	
Sims, extra servants	146 16 10	Chief Registrar's Office, Basinghall-street :		
Porters' wages	169 - -	Wood, stationery, &c.	944 6 8	
Bagley, preparing rules	63 - -	Aldridge, solicitor	401 12 9	
Lawrence	- ditto	Slater, investigating accounts of P.		
Diaries	8 9 6	Johnson	120 - -	
Wood, stationer	56 10 5	Sparkes, assistance on records	81 - -	
Watson, clocks	8 19 -	Denny	- ditto	9 10 -
Gaywood, coals	54 10 -	Postage and petty expenses	98 4 11	
Williams, notice books	14 12 6			
Stansfeld, expense of office	459 18 5			
Stevens, "Law Times"	15 2 3			

OF BANKRUPTCY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 11 OCTOBER 1869.

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EXPENSES—continued.

LONDON COURTS AND OFFICES—cont ^d .		£.	s.	d.	TRAVELLING EXPENSES.		£.	s.	d.			
Chief Registrar's Office, Chancery-lane :					Birmingham	-	-	-	451	18	6	
Bouchard, carpenter, &c.	-	63	10	9	Exeter	-	-	-	104	6	-	
Downing, stationer, &c.	-	334	7	2	Leeds	-	-	-	399	10	3	
Owen, printing	-	25	-	-					£.	955	14	9
Harvey, coals	-	13	10	-	<hr/>							
Smith, preparing Returns	-	19	3	6	Costs of Prosecutions :							
Bowman, laundress	-	32	17	-	Re S. Clissett	-	-	-	129	10	9	
Postage and petty expenses	-	26	2	11	„ W. Darling	-	-	-	96	6	1	
Master's Office :					„ J. Seaborne	-	-	-	53	5	10	
Denton, extra services	-	23	5	10	„ T. Williams, senior	-	-	-	268	11	11	
Wood, stationery, &c.	-	15	16	1	„ H. Spackman	-	-	-	606	17	5	
Austin and Fisher, ditto	-	5	12	6	„ J. G. Burrows	-	-	-	138	10	11	
Hart, pens	-	1	5	6	„ G. Gosling	-	-	-	75	5	6	
Ireland, clock	-	4	-	-	„ A. Robinson	-	-	-	538	3	5	
Insolvent Debtors' Court :—					„ J. Crook	-	-	-	90	2	6	
Twyford (law examiner and solicitor), office expenses	-	399	2	8	„ Thomas Cook	-	-	-	171	10	6	
Lambert, housekeeper	-	67	10	-	„ E. Simpson	-	-	-	376	2	10	
Bester - ditto	-	23	4	-	„ W. Cope	-	-	-	121	8	3	
Postage and petty expenses	-	8	-	-	„ Thomas White	-	-	-	72	1	3	
					„ Albert Gain	-	-	-	143	19	6	
					„ W. Fair	-	-	-	25	19	2	
					„ F. S. Baruch	-	-	-	44	2	10	
					„ A. E. Poutney	-	-	-	195	8	11	
					„ Josiah Clews	-	-	-	15	2	5	
					„ Lewis Simmons	-	-	-	80	14	5	
					„ David Beldam	-	-	-	36	10	7	
									£.	3,279	15	-
COUNTRY DISTRICT COURTS.					Fees to Gaolers :							
Birmingham	-	1,136	9	7	Constable (Whitecross-street)	-	-	-	139	3	-	
Bristol	-	499	15	8	Keene (Horsemonger-lane)	-	-	-	26	17	-	
Exeter	-	220	1	6					£.	166	-	-
Leeds	-	820	15	11	<hr/>							
Liverpool	-	565	17	7	Expense of visiting Gaols :							
Manchester	-	545	13	10	Registrars in Bankruptcy	-	-	-	122	4	9	
Newcastle	-	401	8	10	Registrars of County Courts	-	-	-	478	11	-	
					Clerk attending Registrars in Bankruptcy	-	-	-	35	5	8	
									£.	636	1	5

Court of Bankruptcy, 8 February 1870.

J. F. Miller, Chief Registrar.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

GENERAL RETURN by the CHIEF REGISTRAR
of the COURT, for the Year ending 11 October
1869.

*(Presented pursuant to Sect. 67 of "The Bankruptcy Act,
1861," 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1870.*

12.

Under 200.

24

CAPITAL SENTENCES (REPRIEVAL).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6 August 1869;—for,

“ RETURN of all CONVICTS, Male and Female, who have been REPRIEVED
from the execution of CAPITAL SENTENCES passed upon them during
the past Ten Years, from the 1st day of January 1859 to the date of
Issue of such Return inclusive, and according to the annexed Form.”

Name of Convict.	Date of Conviction.	Crime of which Convicted.	Sentence Passed.	Judge by whom Sentenced.	Sentence Commuted; if so, to what.

Whitehall. }
8 February 1870. }

A. F. O. LIDDELL.

(*Sir George Jenkinson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 February 1870.

RETURN of all CONVICTS, Male and Female, who have been REPRIEVED from CAPITAL SENTENCES passed upon them during the past Ten Years, from 1st January 1859.

Name of Convict.	Date of Conviction.	Crime of which Convicted.	Sentence Passed.	Judge by whom Convicted.	Sentence Committed to.
John Banks, or Danks	1859	Murder	Death	Mr. Justice Hill	Penal servitude for life.
Richard Boulton	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Hill	- ditto.
T. B. Birkett	"	- ditto	"	Lord Chief Justice Campbell	- ditto.
Francis Guimaraes	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Williams	- ditto.
H. B. Haynes	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	- ditto.
Mary Jones	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Martin	- ditto.
Ellen Rutter	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Byles	- ditto.
Wm. Worsey	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Byles	- ditto.
Thomas Smethurst	"	- ditto	"	Lord Chief Baron Pollock	Free pardon.
James Frebery	"	Attempt to murder	"	Mr. Baron Channell	Penal servitude for life.
George Binning	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Watson	Penal servitude for 15 years.
Caroline Goode	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Williams	- ditto.
Robert Newman	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Erle	- ditto.
James Turner	"	- ditto	"	The Recorder of London	Penal servitude for 10 years.
Joseph Fletcher	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Erle	Penal servitude for 3 years.
Osman Suleyman	"	Sodomy	"	Mr. Baron Watson	Penal servitude for life (a).
Husein Oubashi	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Watson	- ditto (a).
James Giffard	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Watson	- ditto.
Edward Elliott	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Williams	Penal servitude for 20 years.
Anthony Pyne	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Crowder	Penal servitude for 15 years.
Isaac Birch Arden	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Byles	- ditto.
John Wilkinson	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Wightman	Penal servitude for 10 years.
Denis Ryan	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Channell	Penal servitude for 8 years.
George Haylor	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Williams	Penal servitude for 6 years.
J. Buckle	"	- ditto	"	Lord Chief Justice Campbell	- ditto.
William Buchanan	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Williams	Penal servitude for 5 years.
George Garrett	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Erle	Penal servitude for 4 years.
George Pentfield	"	- ditto	"	Lord Chief Justice Campbell	- ditto.
Thomas Masset	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Channell	- ditto.
Joseph Gigg	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	Penal servitude for 3 years.
Thomas Silver	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	- ditto.
Daniel Wilson	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Erle	Imprisonment, 2 years.
James Eady	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Erle	Imprisonment, 18 months.
Robert Knight	"	- ditto	"	Lord Chief Justice Campbell	Imprisonment, 12 months.
John May	"	Burglary, with violence to persons.	"	Mr. Justice Wightman	Imprisonment, 20 years.
Henry Ross	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Justice Wightman	- ditto.
Robert Frost	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Baron Watson	Imprisonment, 10 years.
Thomas Williams	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Baron Watson	- ditto.
Henry Hall	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Justice Erle	Imprisonment, 6 years.
William King	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Justice Erle	- ditto.
Thomas Drew	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	Imprisonment, 15 months.
Herbert Taylor	"	Robbery and wounding.	"	Mr. Justice Erle	Imprisonment, 6 years.
Elizabeth Holtham	"	Arson of dwelling, endangering life.	"	Mr. Justice Byles	6 months' imprisonment, and reformatory for 5 years.
Henry Cowley	1860	Murder	Death	Mr. Justice Wightman	Penal servitude for life.
Michael Hydes	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Keating	- ditto.
Hannah Holmes	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Wightman	- ditto.
Ann Padfield	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	- ditto.
Thomas Richardson	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	Penal servitude for 15 years.
John Gay	"	Attempt to murder	"	Mr. Kerr	Penal servitude for life.
John Williams	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	- ditto.
William Ingram	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	- ditto.
Harriet Moore	"	- ditto	"	Lord Chief Justice Erle	- ditto.
William Skinner	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Wilde	- ditto.
James Durkin	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Hill	Penal servitude for 20 years.
William Jones	"	- ditto	"	Recorder of London	Penal servitude for 15 years.
Ann Barkers	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Byles	Penal servitude for 5 years.
Robert Simpson	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Keating	12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.
John Spencer	"	Sodomy	"	Lord Chief Baron	Penal servitude for 10 years.
Joseph Butler	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Williams	- ditto.
Charles Coulson	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Williams	- ditto.
John Pengelly	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Keating	Penal servitude for 5 years.
Charles Pink	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Keating	- ditto.
William Bristow	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Hill	- ditto.
William Hobby	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Keating	- ditto.
Thomas Francis	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	Penal servitude for 3 years.
Thomas Williamson	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	- ditto.
John Eccles	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn	- ditto.
James Edge	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Wilde	- ditto.
William Buttle	"	- ditto	"	Lord Chief Baron Pollock	Free pardon.
James Schlegel	"	Burglary, with violence to persons.	"	Mr. Kerr	Penal servitude for life.
Michael O'Brien	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn	- ditto.
Samuel Jones	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Justice Keating	Penal servitude for 20 years.
James Durken	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Justice Hill	- ditto.
Peter Lynn	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Baron Wilde	Penal servitude for 4 years.
George Plumridge	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Justice Byles	Penal servitude for 5 years.
William Walton	"	Robbery and wounding	"	Mr. Justice Keating	Penal servitude for 4 years.
John Walker	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Justice Keating	- ditto.
Daniel Mahoney	"	- ditto	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	Penal servitude for 3 years.
James Wookey	"	Arson of dwelling, endangering life.	"	Mr. Baron Martin	Penal servitude for 5 years.

(a) Afterwards free pardon granted on condition of their leaving England immediately.

FROM CAPITAL SENTENCES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

23 3

Name of Convict.	Date of Conviction.	Crime of which Convicted.	Sentence Passed.	Judge by whom Convicted.	Sentence Commuted to
Sarah Edwards	1861	Murder	Death	Mr. Baron Bramwell	Penal servitude for life.
Nancy Armfield	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Channell	- ditto.
Elizabeth Goddard	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	- ditto.
Elizabeth Griffin	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn	- ditto.
Martha Spencer Weaver	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Williams	- ditto.
Charity Hosken	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Channell	- ditto.
Byard Greenland	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Williams	- ditto.
William Jones	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Martin	- ditto.
William Maddox	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Martin	- ditto.
William Malone	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Byles	- ditto.
Richard Reeves	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	- ditto.
George Inkpen	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Byles	Imprisonment with hard labour for 1 year.
George Burkett	"	Attempt to murder	"	Mr. Justice Williams	Penal servitude for life.
Frederick Strugnell	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Wightman	- ditto.
George Smith	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Wilde	- ditto.
John Palmer Sharp	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	Penal servitude for 12 years.
William Murking	"	Sodomy	"	Mr. Baron Martin	Penal servitude for life.
William Bates	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Willes	- ditto.
James Everett	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Martin	Penal servitude for 10 years.
Samuel Anderson	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Martin	- ditto.
William Langdon	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Williams	- ditto.
William Stacey	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Wightman	Penal servitude for 6 years.
Lawrence Patterson	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	Penal servitude for 3 years.
Elijah Hewlett	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Channell	- ditto.
George Riley	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Wilde	- ditto.
George Legratt	"	- ditto -	"	Lord Chief Justice Erle	- ditto.
Thomas Thompson	"	Burglary with violence to persons.	"	Mr. Baron Wilde	Penal servitude for 20 years.
George McDonald	"	- ditto - ditto	"	T. Chambers, Esq., Common Serjeant.	Penal servitude for 10 years.
James Jowitt	"	- ditto - ditto	"	Mr. Baron Wilde	Penal servitude for 3 years.
George Wilby	"	Robbery and wounding	"	Mr. Baron Wilde	Penal servitude for 20 years.
Patrick Talbot	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	Penal servitude for 12 years.
William Clark	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn	Penal servitude for 6 years.
William Gater	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn	- ditto.
Thomas Stickley	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn	Penal servitude for 3 years.
Henry Sherry	"	Arson of dwelling, endangering life.	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn	Penal servitude for life.
George Clark	1862	Murder	Death	Mr. Justice Willes	Penal servitude for life. (a).
Patrick Devereux	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Martin	- ditto.
John Hall	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	- ditto.
Ishmael Jones	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Keating	- ditto.
James Lawrence	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	- ditto.
John Flood	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Martin	- ditto.
Michael Burke	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
Samuel Gardner	"	- ditto -	"	The Lord Chief Baron	- ditto.
Elizabeth Boughey	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
Margaret Cox	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Keating	- ditto.
Elizabeth Sarah Hunnisett	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Martin	Imprisonment with hard labour for 12 months.
Robert Morgan	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	Penal servitude for life.
Richard Buckle	"	Attempt to murder	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
George Victor Townley	1863	Murder	Death	Mr. Justice Willes	Penal servitude for life.
Levi Taylor	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Martin	- ditto.
Elizabeth Benyon	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn	- ditto.
Joseph Mahaisg	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Pigott	- ditto.
Agnes Pattinson	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
John Gair	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
Patrick Hixley	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
Salome Marsh	1864	Murder	Death	Mr. Justice Mellor	Penal servitude for life.
Thomas Lindon	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
Ellis Green	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
Basilode los Santos	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	- ditto.
Marsolino	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell	- ditto.
Mary Hartley	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Byles	- ditto.
John Allen	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Chambers, q.c.	- ditto.
Cecilia Baker	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Byles	- ditto.
Ann Eatwell	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Byles	- ditto.
George Hall	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Byles	- ditto.
John Butler	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Byles	- ditto.
Alice Wilson	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Keating	- ditto.
Mary Prout	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	Penal servitude for 20 years.
Serafini Pollioni	1865	Murder	Death	Mr. Baron Martin	Free pardon.
James Potter	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Willes	Broadmoor Asylum.
Charlotte Winsor	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Keating	Penal servitude for life.
Eliza Adkins	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
William Hamilton	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Shee	- ditto.
Henry Fisher	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Crompton	Imprisonment with hard labour for 1 year.
George Broomfield	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Keating	Penal servitude for life.
Constance E. Kent	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Willes	- ditto.
Thomas Cockcroft	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor	- ditto.
Henry Hughes	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn	- ditto.
Patrick Welch	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Shee	- ditto.
Franciso Gardinieri	"	- ditto -	"	Mr. Justice Shee	Conditional pardon.

(a) Sent to Bethlem Hospital.

4 CONVICTS REPRIEVED FROM CAPITAL SENTENCES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Name of Convict.	Date of Conviction.	Crime of which Convicted.	Sentence Passed.	Judge by whom Convicted.	Sentence Committed to
Elizabeth Duff - - -	1866	Murder - - - -	Death	Mr. Justice Byles - - -	Penal servitude for 10 years.
Henry Brownlees - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Lush - - -	Penal servitude for life.
Charles Davis - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Smith - - -	- - ditto.
James M'Manus - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Lush - - -	- - ditto.
Owen M'Cormick - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Martin - - -	- - ditto.
John Banks - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Martin - - -	- - ditto.
Robert Reid - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Smith - - -	- - ditto.
Jane Reavill - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor - - -	- - ditto.
Mary Brown - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Byles - - -	- - ditto.
Hannah Colthorpe - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Lord Chief Justice Erle - - -	- - ditto.
Sarah Compton - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Byles - - -	- - ditto.
Emily Dimmer - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Byles - - -	- - ditto.
William John Turner - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Smith - - -	- - ditto.
Henry Gabbites - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Lush - - -	- - ditto.
Sarah Porter - - -	1867	Murder - - - -	Death	Mr. Justice Willes - - -	Penal servitude for life
Edward Wager - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Lush - - -	- - ditto.
James Bacon - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Martin - - -	Penal servitude for 10 years.
Sophia Usher - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn - - -	Penal servitude for life.
Letitia Dordy - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor - - -	- - ditto.
Thomas M'Guire - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Mellor.	Free pardon.
Edward Shore - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	- ditto - - ditto - - -	Penal servitude for life.
Charles Anderson - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Channell - - -	- - ditto.
Christiana Morgan - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Blackburn - - -	- - ditto.
Jane Grey - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Smith - - -	- - ditto.
James Scott - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Pigott - - -	- - ditto.
Mary Ann Bartlett - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor - - -	Penal servitude for 15 years.
John Thompson - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Lush - - -	Penal servitude for life.
Elizabeth Nelson - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Pigott - - -	- - ditto.
Thomas Watkins - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Channell - - -	- - ditto.
Benjamin Jones - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Keating - - -	- - ditto.
Daniel M'Carthy - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor - - -	- - ditto.
Thomas Quigley - - -	1868	Murder - - - -	Death	Mr. Justice Mellor - - -	Penal servitude for life.
William P. Thompson - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Lush - - -	- - ditto.
Patrick Mullady - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Lush - - -	- - ditto.
George Nuttall - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Mellor - - -	- - ditto.
Lucy Buxton - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Lush - - -	- - ditto.
Thomas Clarke - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Shee - - -	- - ditto.
William Bisgrove - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Channell - - -	- - ditto.
Mary Manley - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Bramwell - - -	- - ditto.
Michael Atkins - - -	1869	Murder - - - -	Death	Mr. Justice Hayes - - -	Twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.
Sarah Crawford - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Brett - - -	Penal servitude for life.
Charles Wiltshire - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Hannen - - -	- - ditto.
Henry Jenkins - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Byles - - -	Conviction quashed.
James MacDonald - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Channell - - -	Penal servitude for life.
William Murray - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Bovill - - -	- - ditto.
Fanny F. M. Oliver - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Baron Pigott - - -	- - ditto.
William Pullin - - -	"	- ditto - - - -	"	Mr. Justice Keating - - -	- - ditto.

CAPITAL SENTENCES (REPRIEVAL).

RETURN of all CONVICTS, Male and Female,
who have been REPRIEVED from the execution
of CAPITAL SENTENCES passed upon them
during the past Ten Years, from 1st January
1859; &c.

(*Sir George Jenkinson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 February 1870.*

227

COUNTY COURTS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 February 1870;—*for*,

“RETURN from every COUNTY COURT in *England* and *Wales* of the Total Number of PLAINTS, &c. entered in each Court, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1869, both days inclusive; distinguishing those not exceeding £. 20; those above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50; and those by Agreement above £. 50 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 241, of Session 1868-9.)”

(*Mr. Norwood.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 *May* 1870.

RETURN from every COUNTY COURT in *England* and *Wales* of the Total Number of PLAINTS, &c. inclusive; distinguishing those not exceeding £. 20; those above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50; and

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summons.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 106.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 1.														
(1) Alnwick - - -	365	2	0	1	127	74	37	0	6	11	6	2	1	0
(2) Belford - - -	27	5	0	2	15	12	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
(3) Bellingham - -	78	0	0	0	40	33	6	0	0	1	10	5	1	1
(4) Berwick - - -	174	10	0	0	81	41	27	0	7	6	11	6	2	3
(5) Gateshead - - -	2,523	22	0	2	1,655	1,130	457	8	40	22	409	246	142	59
(6) Hexham - - -	324	4	0	3	118	76	28	4	8	5	14	10	4	2
(7) Morpeth - - -	718	16	0	12	401	272	98	1	27	15	42	19	10	4
(8) Newcastle - - -	5,101	91	0	10	2,988	2,136	763	0	45	54	473	287	148	33
(9) North Shields - -	1,524	18	0	2	945	614	279	21	19	14	136	57	23	6
(10) Rothbury - - -	68	3	0	0	28	24	1	1	2	0	5	3	0	0
(11) Wooler - - -	60	2	0	0	34	27	4	0	2	1	4	1	0	0
TOTALS - - -	10,962	173	0	32	6,432	4,439	1,700	36	159	130	1,111	636	331	108
CIRCUIT 2.														
(1) Bishop Auckland -	2,018	16	0	2	1,316	900	383	15	10	10	69	43	30	12
(2) Durham - - -	3,549	25	0	3	2,285	1,753	499	0	11	25	196	93	36	18
(3) Hartlepool - - -	1,812	27	0	0	1,009	761	232	5	5	6	67	40	18	3
(4) Seaham Harbour -	945	2	0	1	683	436	238	0	5	5	43	26	14	7
(5) Shotley Bridge -	1,527	13	0	1	987	745	220	0	8	15	138	79	39	19
(6) South Shields - -	2,492	23	0	1	1,625	1,092	496	0	13	25	368	136	61	15
(7) Sunderland - - -	4,578	76	0	5	3,079	1,897	1,097	42	12	36	393	220	117	35
(8) Wolsingham - - -	311	3	0	1	169	138	29	1	0	2	9	4	3	1
TOTALS - - -	17,232	185	0	14	11,153	7,722	3,194	63	64	124	1,283	641	318	110
CIRCUIT 3.														
(1) Alston - - -	71	0	0	0	34	21	12	0	0	1	7	2	3	1
(2) Ambleside - - -	229	6	0	0	133	94	33	1	1	4	21	12	23	5
(3) Appleby - - -	175	9	0	1	83	56	20	1	4	3	11	11	9	6
(4) Brampton - - -	344	7	0	0	163	109	45	0	2	7	59	24	10	4
(5) Carlisle - - -	1,802	60	0	2	869	515	322	9	6	19	171	84	33	9
(6) Cocker-mouth - -	1,525	19	0	1	928	549	353	0	13	14	317	220	162	35
(7) Haltwhistle - - -	77	0	0	0	34	19	15	0	0	0	10	3	1	0
(8) Keswick - - -	168	14	0	1	94	65	30	0	0	0	25	23	15	3
(9) Kendal - - -	795	15	0	0	431	351	67	6	1	6	83	57	52	19
(10) Kirkby Lonsdale -	267	3	0	0	154	94	50	4	2	4	43	22	8	4
(11) Penrith - - -	907	16	0	3	415	327	55	17	6	13	77	46	32	3
(12) Settle - - -	114	9	0	0	53	28	20	0	2	3	4	0	0	0
(13) Ulverston - - -	1,967	33	0	3	1,394	1,236	602	23	12	24	757	586	388	53
(14) Whitehaven - - -	2,388	28	0	2	1,362	961	349	12	7	35	526	381	264	34
(15) Wigton - - -	593	28	0	5	232	126	82	0	7	22	73	33	24	4
TOTALS - - -	11,222	247	0	18	6,879	4,551	2,055	73	63	155	2,184	1,513	1,024	180

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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entered in each Court, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1869, both days those by Agreement above £. 50 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 241, of Session 1868-9).

Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
24	1	0	0	0	6	£. 1,095	£. 371	£. 65	£. 128	6	£. 327	0	0	(1)
6	0	0	0	0	6	389	111	16	36	0	0	0	0	(2)
13	1	0	0	0	6	160	74	1	23	1	0	0	0	(3)
27	2	0	0	0	6	902	348	63	108	1	0	0	0	(4)
435	8	0	6	0	23	5,590	3,137	111	964	8	169	1	0	(5)
33	1	0	0	0	6	1,194	418	52	143	4	32	1	0	(6)
129	2	0	0	0	12	2,335	1,025	130	310	3	41	0	0	(7)
864	9	0	0	0	50	17,193	8,341	441	2,237	28	208	3	12	(8)
205	10	0	0	1	15	4,414	2,748	105	617	8	55	0	0	(9)
10	3	0	0	0	6	272	113	7	29	1	38	0	0	(10)
14	0	0	0	0	6	235	92	7	31	0	0	0	0	(11)
1,760	37	0	6	1	142	33,779	16,778	998	4,526	60	870	5	12	
435	61	0	0	1	24	5,010	1,728	57	749	25	128	0	0	(1)
540	5	0	0	1	25	8,000	5,041	124	1,195	23	289	2	0	(2)
364	11	0	0	0	12	5,117	2,511	93	661	13	90	0	0	(3)
188	2	0	0	0	11	1,721	1,252	20	297	4	65	0	0	(4)
330	30	0	0	0	12	3,559	2,007	40	535	5	27	0	0	(5)
426	1	0	0	0	24	6,484	3,688	91	934	11	18	1	0	(6)
1,106	17	0	0	0	44	14,115	7,593	276	1,898	30	262	3	11	(7)
67	0	0	0	0	6	886	447	14	123	4	44	0	0	(8)
3,456	127	0	0	2	158	44,952	24,267	715	6,422	115	923	6	11	
11	0	0	0	0	6	175	80	0	24	1	2	0	0	(1)
43	0	0	0	0	6	881	474	40	115	6	153	0	0	(2)
32	0	0	0	0	6	835	373	118	117	3	101	1	0	(3)
28	0	0	0	0	6	1,303	586	33	161	2	7	0	0	(4)
357	3	0	0	0	12	6,578	2,964	232	790	19	193	6	0	(5)
448	18	0	0	0	12	4,050	2,248	158	651	4	141	2	0	(6)
6	0	0	0	0	6	162	68	0	21	0	0	0	0	(7)
45	0	0	0	0	6	922	303	12	99	0	0	0	0	(8)
201	5	0	0	0	12	2,110	1,102	31	340	12	330	1	0	(9)
52	0	0	0	0	6	779	486	65	116	4	32	0	0	(10)
119	2	0	0	1	13	3,014	1,340	337	410	5	97	3	0	(11)
13	4	0	0	0	6	682	264	9	60	2	29	0	0	(12)
426	4	0	0	0	12	6,277	4,009	141	1,081	20	561	2	0	(13)
498	15	0	0	0	12	5,825	2,999	166	927	11	189	2	5	(14)
65	4	0	0	0	12	2,673	1,072	90	342	5	251	2	0	(15)
2,344	55	0	0	1	133	36,216	18,396	1,499	5,254	94	2,066	19	5	

RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 4.														
(1) Blackburn - - -	5,050	107	0	1	3,099	1,808	1,123	3	116	50	924	512	278	108
(2) Chorley - - -	949	17	0	0	544	321	182	7	27	7	86	36	14	4
(3) Garstang - - -	106	2	0	0	61	38	16	0	2	5	11	3	1	0
(4) Haslingden - - -	1,180	25	0	0	711	397	286	4	11	13	201	77	48	18
(5) Kirkham - - -	201	12	0	0	118	72	35	2	9	0	13	11	4	3
(6) Lancaster - - -	649	11	0	0	370	162	189	0	14	5	137	61	19	7
(7) Poulton-le-Fylde -	969	31	0	0	448	286	108	9	24	21	50	33	12	6
(8) Preston - - -	2,054	37	0	2	1,199	634	427	59	45	36	274	157	77	43
TOTALS - - -	11,158	242	0	3	6,550	3,718	2,366	84	248	137	1,696	890	453	189
CIRCUIT 5.														
(1) Bacup - - -	1,314	20	0	3	829	382	427	0	15	8	144	94	53	10
(2) Oldham - - -	3,687	50	0	2	2,537	1,442	993	15	20	60	374	295	204	36
(3) Rochdale - - -	3,004	32	0	0	2,090	793	1,236	9	15	37	238	165	120	34
(4) Saddleworth - - -	229	9	2	1	117	78	36	0	2	2	31	15	9	0
(5) Salford - - -	12,995	54	0	9	9,304	5,276	3,896	1	55	85	2,955	1,751	1,084	368
TOTALS - - -	21,229	165	2	15	14,877	7,971	6,588	25	116	192	3,742	2,320	1,470	448
CIRCUIT 6.														
(1) Liverpool - - -	25,113	455	1	27	15,535	9,070	5,801	0	367	324	2,103	1,024	427	282
(2) Ormskirk - - -	1,236	26	0	0	542	300	118	0	14	20	63	31	15	7
(3) St. Helen's - - -	3,582	59	0	1	2,522	1,657	808	16	27	15	963	713	266	151
TOTALS - - -	29,931	540	1	28	18,599	11,117	6,727	16	408	359	3,129	1,768	708	440
CIRCUIT 7.														
(1) Altrincham - - -	917	23	0	4	432	283	108	0	31	14	149	75	49	11
(2) Birkenhead - - -	5,890	113	2	19	3,718	1,898	1,724	9	75	31	830	563	262	81
(3) Chester - - -	2,335	62	0	10	1,620	1,208	370	0	31	21	286	190	101	22
(4) Nantwich and Crewe	2,513	47	0	2	1,262	950	278	0	24	12	291	181	124	9
(5) Northwich - - -	2,278	26	0	1	1,413	1,009	359	3	29	14	616	497	300	75
(6) Oswestry - - -	981	20	0	0	449	282	146	3	12	6	170	113	50	10
(7) Runcorn - - -	1,880	10	0	3	1,236	550	664	3	17	5	433	237	124	29
(8) Warrington - - -	4,221	34	0	6	2,889	1,155	1,701	0	27	12	1,287	973	579	135
(9) Whitchurch - - -	405	4	0	0	185	99	71	3	5	7	33	17	7	3
TOTALS - - -	21,420	339	2	45	13,204	7,434	5,421	21	251	122	4,095	2,846	1,596	375

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
1,027	80	0	0	1	48	£. 16,024	£. 9,819	£. 307	£. 2,368	14	£. 132	2	0	(1)
200	8	0	0	0	18	2,971	1,570	54	406	1	32	1	0	(2)
9	0	0	0	0	0	344	162	1	44	0	0	0	0	(3)
352	6	0	0	0	14	3,066	1,918	24	529	8	69	0	0	(4)
47	1	0	0	0	9	917	393	18	109	0	0	0	0	(5)
87	0	0	0	0	13	2,078	1,209	30	304	14	51	1	0	(6)
103	4	0	0	0	13	4,237	1,780	104	481	5	37	0	0	(7)
380	25	0	0	0	26	7,352	3,693	196	964	12	157	2	1	(8)
2,219	124	0	0	1	150	38,789	20,544	734	5,205	54	478	6	1	
351	0	0	0	0	11	3,337	1,907	57	482	1	0	0	0	(1)
917	15	0	0	0	11	9,270	5,566	119	1,372	27	174	3	0	(2)
181	28	0	0	0	11	6,542	4,324	97	1,070	31	376	1	0	(3)
33	1	0	0	0	11	1,023	374	16	134	4	26	0	0	(4)
3,137	42	0	0	1	44	24,426	16,180	125	4,193	94	524	3	0	(5)
4,619	86	0	0	1	88	44,508	28,351	414	7,251	157	1,100	7	0	
4,304	163	1	0	0	228	75,544	38,128	1,551	9,976	128	2,380	8	150	(1)
133	7	0	0	0	14	4,639	1,765	151	562	8	29	1	0	(2)
858	15	0	0	0	29	10,848	6,541	278	1,065	0	0	2	0	(3)
5,985	185	1	0	0	271	91,031	46,434	1,980	12,203	136	2,409	11	150	
155	3	0	0	0	12	3,178	1,344	80	303	9	137	1	0	(1)
970	48	0	0	0	32	16,956	9,494	729	2,284	47	902	2	0	(2)
347	2	0	1	1	18	8,950	4,472	451	1,151	4	142	3	0	(3)
432	16	0	0	0	17	6,202	2,725	245	849	14	238	1	0	(4)
414	7	0	0	0	18	5,449	2,978	505	884	12	66	7	0	(5)
155	2	0	0	0	12	3,560	1,408	40	425	4	37	2	0	(6)
527	12	0	0	0	12	3,918	2,339	57	546	12	66	0	0	(7)
858	7	0	0	0	17	8,848	5,467	219	1,404	13	237	0	0	(8)
34	3	0	0	0	6	1,210	610	68	155	4	43	1	0	(9)
3,890	100	0	1	1	144	58,280	30,837	2,407	8,091	110	1,868	17	0	

6 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 106.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 8.														
(1) Manchester - - -	17,052	231	3	12	10,362	6,750	2,880	1	350	393	2,803	1,631	602	211
CIRCUIT 9.														
(1) Ashton-under-Lyne -	4,133	41	0	1	2,437	1,637	729	0	28	44	848	446	301	168
(2) Chapel-en-le-Frith -	874	13	0	0	399	294	85	3	9	8	131	88	51	31
(3) Congleton & Sandbach	1,957	20	1	5	890	649	201	0	22	23	241	124	59	31
(4) Glossop - - -	822	13	0	2	344	258	72	0	5	11	190	85	79	44
(5) Hyde - - -	2,036	26	0	1	1,048	694	340	1	1	13	497	312	170	61
(6) Macclesfield - - -	2,157	19	0	2	979	619	325	1	9	27	333	140	96	52
(7) Stockport - - -	4,052	51	0	0	2,165	1,274	797	2	40	52	646	445	208	84
TOTALS - - -	16,031	183	1	11	8,262	5,425	2,549	7	114	178	2,886	1,641	964	471
CIRCUIT 10.														
(1) Bolton - - -	9,667	64	0	0	6,735	4,440	2,167	13	62	53	2,652	1,726	1,146	248
(2) Bury - - -	3,830	59	0	1	2,455	1,221	1,033	124	41	37	1,580	882	560	131
(3) Leigh - - -	2,148	14	0	0	1,305	949	329	4	11	12	788	603	394	138
(4) Wigan - - -	6,118	79	0	0	4,394	2,842	1,452	2	71	27	1,914	1,310	740	268
TOTALS - - -	21,763	216	0	1	14,889	9,452	4,981	143	185	129	6,934	4,521	2,840	785
CIRCUIT 11.														
(1) Bradford - - -	8,316	200	0	5	4,523	3,216	1,110	3	127	72	434	194	90	48
(2) Burnley - - -	1,354	43	1	5	838	365	395	30	35	18	170	69	51	22
(3) Clitheroe - - -	396	16	0	0	279	141	113	0	11	14	22	15	5	3
(3) Colne - - -	215	12	0	2	130	67	47	1	8	9	6	4	2	2
(4) Keighley - - -	711	17	0	3	386	218	124	10	21	16	23	16	9	5
(5) Otley - - -	924	22	0	2	451	323	101	0	20	9	49	22	12	5
(6) Skipton - - -	462	21	0	2	269	165	77	4	12	13	17	5	2	1
(7) Todmorden - - -	460	13	0	1	221	114	86	0	18	4	26	12	8	4
TOTALS - - -	12,838	344	1	20	7,097	4,609	2,053	48	252	155	752	337	179	89
CIRCUIT 12.														
(1) Dewsbury - - -	7,951	98	0	0	5,309	2,523	2,540	39	178	29	387	293	135	56
(2) Halifax - - -	6,852	119	0	3	3,910	2,364	1,427	2	107	13	486	187	118	40
(3) Holmfirth - - -	681	5	1	0	416	251	135	3	24	3	41	28	20	4
(4) Huddersfield - - -	4,168	100	0	2	3,880	2,538	1,217	49	69	9	276	193	98	35
TOTALS - - -	19,652	322	1	5	13,515	7,676	5,319	93	378	54	1,190	701	371	135

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OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED &C. FROM JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

Executions against Goods		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
4,039	45	0	15	0	95	£. 44,894	£. 22,830	£. 469	£. 6,577	116	£. 406	7	0	
709	9	0	0	0	38	8,802	4,804	42	1,374	6	190	1	0	(1)
101	4	0	0	0	13	2,616	1,306	58	360	3	104	0	0	(2)
244	14	0	0	0	20	4,827	1,920	113	632	5	44	4	0	(3)
69	4	0	0	0	14	2,040	986	28	294	1	10	0	0	(4)
248	12	0	0	0	27	4,642	2,681	31	672	2	0	0	0	(5)
310	6	0	0	0	13	4,918	2,363	94	660	6	18	2	0	(6)
522	13	0	0	0	27	8,463	4,316	145	1,310	10	72	1	0	(7)
2,203	62	0	0	0	152	36,308	18,326	511	5,302	33	438	8	0	
3,114	66	0	0	0	45	20,432	14,046	177	3,692	41	1,730	5	0	(1)
802	8	0	0	0	35	10,040	6,260	275	1,565	12	219	2	0	(2)
423	26	0	0	0	14	4,225	2,879	29	784	7	109	0	0	(3)
1,699	44	0	0	0	43	18,445	12,259	129	3,094	11	70	2	0	(4)
6,038	144	0	0	0	137	53,142	45,444	610	9,075	71	2,128	9	0	
1,580	69	0	0	1	62	31,311	13,691	707	3,722	93	1,094	7	0	(1)
274	22	0	0	0	15	5,359	2,670	192	658	14	48	3	0	(2)
76	0	0	0	0	9	1,560	992	36	209	2	39	0	0	(3)
27	1	0	0	0	9	1,137	523	59	152	5	38	2	0	(4)
121	2	0	0	0	14	2,769	644	69	369	11	79	1	0	(5)
142	6	0	0	0	12	3,237	1,333	88	392	6	56	2	0	(6)
80	4	0	0	0	12	2,096	966	181	269	3	0	1	0	(7)
114	3	0	0	0	12	1,634	661	43	198	1	8	1	0	(8)
2,414	107	0	0	1	145	49,103	21,480	1,375	5,969	135	1,362	17	0	
1,481	68	0	0	0	41	20,216	11,357	164	2,828	37	743	2	0	(1)
1,351	60	0	0	0	46	19,762	9,050	144	2,541	54	1,093	12	0	(2)
157	1	0	0	0	12	2,829	1,847	222	296	1	5	1	0	(3)
1,267	9	0	0	0	32	16,192	8,499	255	2,114	46	1,022	6	0	(4)
4,256	138	0	0	0	131	58,969	30,753	785	7,779	138	2,863	21	0	

8 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summons.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 13.														
(1) Rotherham - - -	4,165	35	0	6	3,068	1,729	1,316	0	11	18	400	206	77	35
(2) Sheffield - - -	23,524	161	0	13	17,180	8,772	8,130	1	197	98	1,405	661	177	50
TOTALS - - -	27,689	196	0	19	20,248	10,501	9,446	1	208	111	1,805	867	254	85
CIRCUIT 14.														
(1) Barnsley - - -	4,853	85	0	2	3,150	1,697	1,373	15	32	35	345	214	121	38
(2) Goole - - -	940	20	0	2	584	320	242	0	15	9	43	23	11	1
(3) Leeds - - -	19,065	230	0	4	12,761	7,526	4,836	2	253	148	1,691	1,116	681	138
(4) Pontefract - - -	2,493	43	0	4	1,583	1,044	499	3	14	27	163	103	52	28
(5) Wakefield - - -	4,267	71	0	1	2,616	1,568	964	14	36	35	305	207	135	26
TOTALS - - -	31,618	458	0	13	20,694	12,155	7,914	34	350	254	2,547	1,663	1,000	231
CIRCUIT 15.														
(1) Barnard Castle - -	520	20	0	2	236	153	64	7	4	10	28	10	6	3
(2) Darlington - - -	2,436	42	0	3	1,184	686	436	15	13	37	216	136	79	14
(3) Easingwold - - -	143	3	0	1	65	39	18	0	0	9	3	2	3	1
(4) Helmsley - - -	301	2	0	0	167	68	82	3	3	11	37	17	9	0
(5) Knaresborough - -	945	33	0	0	388	193	100	65	9	21	52	29	15	3
(6) Leyburn - - -	226	4	0	0	98	54	33	0	4	7	2	2	2	0
(7) Northallerton - -	465	16	0	1	204	132	40	7	5	21	19	9	10	4
(8) Richmond - - -	461	19	0	1	203	135	45	2	4	18	18	6	7	1
(9) Ripon - - -	560	17	0	0	179	143	4	0	7	25	12	7	3	2
(10) { Stockton-on-Tees & } { Middlesborough }	5,220	67	0	3	3,129	2,139	867	6	28	92	495	298	111	23
(11) Stokesley - - -	926	10	0	0	423	294	101	4	3	21	132	67	26	4
(12) Tadcaster - - -	563	15	0	2	272	189	68	3	4	10	157	74	50	6
(13) Thirsk - - -	371	3	0	1	195	112	55	9	3	17	30	15	7	1
(14) York - - -	1,802	62	2	10	839	583	212	0	16	38	198	114	73	24
TOTALS - - -	14,939	313	2	24	7,582	4,920	2,125	121	103	337	1,399	786	401	86
CIRCUIT 16.														
(1) Beverley - - -	544	3	0	0	199	118	70	0	6	5	14	1	1	0
(2) Bridlington - - -	260	9	0	0	118	83	23	1	9	2	8	7	1	0
(3) Great Driffield - -	574	14	0	3	300	211	71	10	5	6	14	4	1	0
(4) Hedon - - -	249	3	0	1	117	77	28	0	6	7	19	5	1	1
(5) Howden - - -	301	7	0	1	174	126	37	0	5	7	5	0	1	1
(6) Kingston-upon-Hull	7,673	105	1	8	4,335	2,676	1,260	254	84	69	467	122	33	8
(7) New Malton - - -	692	19	0	2	392	264	94	3	14	19	28	10	2	1
(8) Pocklington - - -	211	3	0	3	106	78	23	1	2	5	8	4	1	1
(9) Scarborough - - -	1,232	21	0	3	621	334	223	28	15	24	52	13	3	1
(10) Selby - - -	442	22	0	2	203	154	31	4	10	6	39	11	1	1
(11) Whitby - - -	657	8	0	0	297	174	94	10	7	12	24	7	1	0
TOTALS - - -	12,853	214	1	23	6,862	4,295	1,954	311	163	162	678	184	46	14

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Cartiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs exclusive of Fees.		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
1,451	22	0	0	0	22	£. 8,798	£. 6,091	£. 133	£. 1,437	7	£. 51	0	0	(1)
5,331	120	0	0	1	101	56,032	37,692	493	8,502	131	1,359	8	0	(2)
6,782	142	0	0	1	123	65,730	43,783	626	9,939	138	1,410	8	0	
1,189	39	0	0	0	22	13,552	7,782	78	1,825	12	275	2	0	(1)
151	6	0	0	0	6	2,763	1,480	25	361	3	7	0	0	(2)
5,188	117	0	0	0	76	55,822	28,773	559	7,719	103	1,404	7	0	(3)
577	27	0	0	0	13	6,989	4,054	113	996	7	107	3	0	(4)
809	18	0	0	0	22	11,893	6,531	147	1,640	11	210	1	0	(5)
8,074	207	0	0	0	139	91,019	48,629	922	12,541	136	2,003	13	0	
107	2	0	0	0	5	2,231	1,142	98	274	1	38	3	0	(1)
356	16	0	0	0	15	6,765	2,057	217	874	25	626	3	0	(2)
17	0	0	0	0	5	530	174	9	61	0	0	0	0	(3)
46	0	0	0	0	6	897	491	35	118	2	44	0	0	(4)
134	3	0	0	0	12	3,949	1,460	238	411	11	154	2	0	(5)
18	0	0	0	0	5	918	296	39	99	2	2	1	0	(6)
55	0	0	0	1	11	2,130	862	136	242	3	32	0	0	(7)
48	2	0	0	0	6	2,027	809	53	234	4	115	1	0	(8)
33	3	0	0	0	11	2,182	621	98	212	0	0	1	0	(9)
861	23	0	0	0	35	15,136	7,510	1,085	1,992	51	612	0	5	(10)
117	6	0	0	0	11	2,259	1,020	158	313	5	61	1	0	(11)
73	1	0	0	0	5	1,866	768	90	240	3	35	0	0	(12)
60	0	0	0	1	6	1,009	496	46	160	1	0	0	0	(13)
329	1	0	0	0	14	9,382	3,399	135	943	31	443	2	0	(14)
2,254	57	0	0	2	147	51,281	21,105	2,437	6,173	139	2,162	14	5	
67	3	0	0	0	5	1,429	531	32	168	1	29	0	0	(1)
34	1	0	0	0	6	1,019	479	20	129	2	88	4	0	(2)
94	4	0	0	0	6	1,886	1,048	67	245	5	153	0	0	(3)
28	0	0	0	0	5	685	321	50	89	0	0	1	0	(4)
56	3	0	0	0	5	977	545	67	148	2	3	0	0	(5)
1,651	33	0	0	1	75	22,254	10,347	333	2,823	32	525	3	9	(6)
135	0	0	0	0	11	2,342	1,089	77	295	3	187	0	0	(7)
47	0	0	0	0	5	704	291	22	94	1	0	0	0	(8)
223	8	0	0	0	11	3,853	1,643	127	478	18	184	0	0	(9)
78	1	0	0	0	11	1,852	568	29	187	3	140	0	0	(10)
95	0	0	0	0	11	1,859	847	40	232	3	132	2	0	(11)
2,508	53	0	0	1	151	38,860	17,709	864	4,888	70	1,441	10	9	

10 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 17.														
(1) Barton-on-Humber -	416	8	0	3	280	178	90	3	2	10	19	13	3	1
(2) Boston - - -	1,654	28	0	8	949	568	347	3	19	20	215	135	67	25
(3) Brigg - - -	716	5	0	0	473	282	164	8	11	8	48	36	18	1
(4) Caistor - - -	338	6	0	2	221	149	65	1	1	7	21	16	4	0
(5) Gainsborough -	740	42	2	6	778	368	302	4	13	37	138	85	38	18
(6) Great Grimsby -	1,931	61	0	4	1,205	807	366	0	20	16	888	160	91	25
(7) Horncastle - -	502	8	0	0	326	219	98	4	0	5	43	20	11	4
(8) Lincoln - - -	2,449	43	0	16	1,779	1,339	414	11	9	22	300	181	78	22
(9) Louth - - -	969	19	0	1	524	351	142	3	11	18	62	30	17	5
(10) Market Rasen -	456	19	0	3	248	180	60	0	4	7	22	16	5	1
(11) Sleaford - - -	763	10	0	0	461	323	126	0	4	8	86	60	34	10
(12) Spilsby - - -	728	14	0	2	404	267	116	0	15	8	37	20	12	3
TOTALS - - -	11,662	263	2	45	7,648	5,031	2,350	37	109	166	1,379	772	378	115
CIRCUIT 18.														
(1) Bingham - - -	261	0	0	0	174	134	28	1	3	8	22	17	5	3
(2) Doncaster - - -	2,098	28	0	1	1,395	842	493	16	17	28	277	191	76	10
(3) East Retford -	952	15	0	1	539	413	113	2	4	8	59	37	25	1
(4) Mansfield - - -	1,057	8	0	0	604	368	213	5	8	10	87	54	31	5
(5) Newark - - -	2,194	30	0	5	1,259	1,007	212	1	22	22	188	129	85	22
(6) Nottingham - -	9,721	92	0	4	6,382	4,154	1,855	205	93	79	1,538	1,063	537	71
(7) Thorne - - -	832	25	0	2	430	304	107	0	15	6	29	16	4	0
(8) Worksop - - -	1,304	8	0	1	860	670	159	12	10	10	115	80	36	8
TOTALS - - -	18,419	206	0	14	11,643	7,892	3,180	242	172	171	2,315	1,587	799	120
CIRCUIT 19.														
(1) Alfreton - - -	3,998	31	0	3	2,813	1,779	959	18	28	32	525	358	179	69
(2) Ashborne - - -	609	2	0	0	328	107	204	0	6	11	209	104	59	8
(3) Bakewell - - -	625	11	0	1	374	99	251	1	10	14	76	34	16	3
(4) Balper - - -	2,586	8	0	2	1,666	1,035	605	1	13	14	519	400	243	84
(5) Burton-on-Trent	4,349	40	0	2	3,093	1,754	1,287	7	13	34	702	506	185	56
(6) Chesterfield - -	4,898	26	0	1	3,318	2,483	725	22	43	46	1,358	928	480	114
(7) Derby - - -	6,676	52	0	2	4,751	2,926	2,656	0	23	48	1,844	1,356	905	167
(8) Wirksworth - - -	764	10	0	2	444	139	288	0	6	13	92	60	28	3
TOTALS - - -	24,505	180	0	13	16,787	9,422	6,975	49	142	212	5,325	3,836	2,104	504
CIRCUIT 20.														
(1) Ashby-de-la-Zouch	2,435	15	0	1	1,870	1,067	771	4	18	11	228	226	116	47
(2) Grantham - - -	2,492	26	0	1	1,705	913	714	36	27	16	468	389	264	49
(3) Hinckley - - -	459	4	0	0	252	171	61	6	8	6	34	20	11	4
(4) Leicester - - -	7,124	60	0	7	4,937	2,102	2,733	0	49	60	1,021	618	277	93
(5) Loughborough -	2,959	29	0	3	2,177	740	1,398	0	19	23	191	191	60	28
(6) Lutterworth - -	525	8	0	1	319	180	124	1	8	7	30	18	8	2
(7) Market Bosworth	609	4	0	1	391	223	162	1	5	1	55	43	20	4
(8) Market Harborough	540	4	0	1	339	216	115	0	5	4	29	16	6	0
(9) Melton Mowbray -	535	3	0	0	341	174	151	4	10	2	73	41	27	10
(10) Nuneaton - - -	959	7	0	4	536	326	195	6	12	1	281	145	85	29
(11) Oakham - - -	516	1	0	0	340	201	129	5	4	1	138	110	26	5
(12) Uppingham - - -	498	3	0	0	279	216	46	0	14	3	38	27	10	1
TOTALS - - -	19,651	164	0	19	13,486	6,529	6,599	63	179	135	2,586	1,844	910	272

OF COURT ; FEES RECEIVED, &c. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has Sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusive of Fees).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
33	3	0	0	0	6	£ 1,276	£ 679	£ 58	£ 166	7	112	4	0	(1)
263	3	0	0	0	12	4,647	2,217	102	598	13	505	2	0	(2)
143	6	0	0	0	6	1,614	879	25	236	5	315	0	0	(3)
68	0	0	0	0	6	847	554	38	129	1	104	0	0	(4)
208	3	0	0	0	11	4,541	2,041	73	547	12	424	4	0	(5)
312	2	0	0	0	11	7,070	3,350	101	907	9	178	1	4	(6)
88	1	0	0	0	11	1,252	709	15	178	4	43	0	0	(7)
448	6	0	0	0	22	6,144	3,155	191	846	15	379	4	0	(8)
114	9	0	0	0	11	2,985	1,300	65	376	9	204	1	0	(9)
70	10	0	0	0	6	1,659	639	38	181	7	6	1	0	(10)
121	1	0	0	0	11	1,933	950	25	275	4	37	1	0	(11)
122	6	0	0	0	11	1,910	1,006	58	290	4	95	2	0	(12)
1,990	50	0	0	0	124	35,878	17,539	789	4,729	90	2,402	20	4	
71	3	0	0	0	7	507	300	5	91	2	18	0	0	(1)
529	3	0	0	0	11	5,809	3,095	76	846	17	76	0	0	(2)
163	7	0	0	0	11	3,292	1,448	64	411	9	96	4	0	(3)
219	5	0	0	0	11	2,237	1,007	26	314	4	213	0	0	(4)
477	6	0	0	0	11	5,396	2,543	91	737	23	205	3	0	(5)
2,650	62	0	0	0	27	24,636	12,959	387	3,670	87	652	2	0	(6)
90	0	0	0	0	11	2,475	1,197	72	327	5	0	1	0	(7)
280	3	0	0	0	11	2,782	1,765	69	461	2	84	0	0	(8)
4,486	89	0	0	0	100	47,134	24,314	790	6,857	149	1,344	10	0	
865	47	0	0	0	13	7,766	5,090	120	1,333	16	414	3	0	(1)
44	0	0	0	0	11	1,370	680	66	206	0	0	0	0	(2)
122	0	0	0	0	11	1,890	1,011	67	267	4	32	3	0	(3)
634	39	0	0	1	11	5,482	3,289	220	906	13	59	2	0	(4)
944	78	0	0	0	12	7,226	3,205	196	1,461	32	304	2	0	(5)
1,264	36	0	0	0	22	10,470	6,354	114	1,851	38	285	2	0	(6)
1,634	14	0	0	0	22	11,983	7,870	213	2,033	39	713	3	0	(7)
124	0	0	0	0	11	1,949	942	36	271	7	80	3	0	(8)
5,631	214	0	0	1	113	48,136	28,501	1,032	8,328	149	1,837	18	0	
680	31	0	0	0	12	4,679	3,511	41	826	7	117	0	0	(1)
508	13	0	0	0	12	4,639	3,234	71	813	13	344	0	0	(2)
80	7	0	0	0	6	1,081	505	37	154	0	0	0	0	(3)
1,817	92	0	0	0	24	17,204	10,248	347	2,520	37	642	5	0	(4)
910	46	0	0	0	12	6,083	3,781	124	941	14	454	0	0	(5)
84	11	0	0	0	12	1,451	728	26	202	1	19	1	0	(6)
96	4	0	0	0	6	1,204	624	5	176	3	79	0	0	(7)
123	11	0	0	0	12	1,304	732	7	187	3	51	0	0	(8)
138	23	0	0	0	12	1,370	676	5	188	1	44	0	0	(9)
130	0	0	0	0	12	2,183	1,199	24	321	2	37	0	0	(10)
90	3	0	0	0	6	961	566	2	155	4	83	0	0	(11)
110	3	0	0	0	6	1,232	436	12	171	2	37	0	0	(12)
4,826	244	0	0	0	132	43,481	26,290	701	6,654	87	1,907	6	0	

12 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 21.														
(1) Atherstone - -	530	11	0	0	321	148	164	5	0	4	88	49	27	9
(2) Birmingham - -	28,602	264	0	6	18,102	10,116	7,727	0	31	234	3,505	1,035	806	209
(3) Tamworth - -	618	10	0	0	332	172	151	0	2	7	86	64	16	8
TOTALS - - -	29,750	285	0	6	18,755	10,436	8,042	5	33	245	3,679	1,748	849	226
CIRCUIT 22.														
(1) Alcester - - -	390	2	0	0	225	161	58	0	6	0	59	35	6	1
(2) Bromsgrove - -	630	4	0	0	449	217	227	0	3	2	159	118	17	13
(3) Coventry - - -	2,348	23	0	2	1,237	733	456	42	0	8	1,108	546	166	61
(4) Daventry - - -	796	11	0	0	391	254	126	0	8	3	39	27	7	5
(5) Redditch - - -	954	3	0	2	466	329	135	1	1	2	407	70	22	8
(6) Rugby - - - -	1,374	16	0	1	746	517	210	0	18	2	96	47	10	3
(7) Solihull - - -	430	3	0	1	181	111	59	0	6	6	4	3	0	0
(8) Southam - - -	424	1	0	0	301	177	109	3	10	2	46	37	12	2
(9) Stourbridge - -	5,090	33	0	4	3,592	2,070	1,380	97	22	27	1,236	720	129	44
(10) Stratford-on-Avon -	780	22	0	1	418	229	176	2	5	7	39	17	4	2
(11) Warwick - - -	1,874	10	0	3	1,065	674	369	6	8	11	239	89	28	8
TOTALS - - -	15,090	128	0	14	9,071	5,472	3,305	151	87	70	3,432	1,709	401	147
CIRCUIT 23.														
(1) Bromyard - - -	367	4	0	0	188	135	44	0	2	7	40	13	3	3
(2) Droitwich - - -	597	3	0	0	362	270	81	0	4	7	82	34	12	5
(3) Dudley - - - -	7,671	75	0	7	6,049	3,589	2,343	0	52	72	1,879	919	362	104
(4) Evesham - - -	897	7	0	0	512	334	163	0	7	8	126	50	24	7
(5) Great Malvern -	1,129	9	0	0	653	383	251	2	7	10	105	29	21	7
(6) Kidderminster -	2,342	37	0	0	1,510	882	576	28	5	19	436	158	73	13
(7) Ledbury - - - -	590	11	0	0	314	188	118	1	4	3	60	26	12	3
(8) Pershore - - -	459	6	0	0	284	212	65	0	1	6	62	20	11	3
(9) Tenbury - - - -	572	6	0	0	323	202	112	1	3	5	60	28	14	4
(10) Worcester - - -	3,846	36	0	4	2,327	1,255	1,023	0	23	30	464	147	84	19
TOTALS - - -	18,470	194	0	11	12,522	7,450	4,776	32	108	167	3,114	1,424	616	168

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusive).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
118	6	0	0	0	8	£. 1,452	£. 660	£. 6	£. 196	1	£. 4	0	0	(1)
4,523	250	1	0	2	136	86,080	45,458	2,453	11,723	184	2,313	9	0	(2)
112	89	0	0	0	8	1,633	756	18	210	2	0	0	0	(3)
4,753	354	1	0	2	152	89,165	46,874	2,477	12,129	187	2,317	9	0	
89	4	0	0	0	5	700	362	5	109	1	0	0	0	(1)
158	4	0	0	0	11	1,396	798	13	229	2	0	0	0	(2)
446	2	0	0	1	14	5,839	2,992	46	859	14	112	2	0	(3)
113	2	0	0	0	11	1,905	849	27	243	6	117	1	0	(4)
203	1	0	0	0	6	1,843	778	18	268	4	35	0	0	(5)
213	3	0	0	0	11	3,335	1,391	22	419	6	117	0	0	(6)
20	1	0	0	0	6	1,143	365	14	129	3	46	1	0	(7)
78	0	0	0	0	6	1,002	509	11	144	1	23	0	0	(8)
1,493	48	0	0	2	22	10,416	6,223	147	1,703	41	276	7	0	(9)
145	4	0	0	0	11	2,663	1,456	67	342	4	309	1	0	(10)
527	35	0	0	0	11	4,507	2,029	95	601	9	142	2	0	(11)
3,485	104	0	0	3	114	34,749	17,752	465	5,046	91	1,177	14	0	
26	3	0	0	0	6	801	309	64	119	0	0	0	0	(1)
115	0	0	0	0	6	1,229	702	17	192	3	38	0	0	(2)
2,281	57	0	6	0	42	15,742	10,052	434	2,600	47	787	11	0	(3)
221	5	0	0	0	12	2,160	563	37	311	1	10	0	0	(4)
212	8	0	0	0	6	2,632	1,438	36	368	4	244	2	0	(5)
523	4	0	0	0	12	5,534	3,108	296	788	8	163	1	0	(6)
71	2	0	0	0	6	1,581	468	27	189	0	0	1	0	(7)
82	1	0	0	0	6	986	555	35	152	0	0	0	0	(8)
77	1	0	0	0	6	1,253	720	25	189	5	145	0	0	(9)
795	6	0	0	0	22	9,912	5,344	241	1,360	49	592	2	0	(10)
4,403	87	0	6	0	124	41,920	23,259	1,212	6,268	117	1,974	17	0	

14 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summons.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Non suit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 24.														
(1) Abergavenny - - -	993	11	0	0	564	313	236	0	9	6	57	38	3	1
(2) Cardiff - - -	4,305	62	0	2	2,305	1,393	796	1	66	51	285	137	20	4
(3) Chepstow - - -	726	7	0	0	287	177	93	6	3	8	83	36	4	3
(4) Crickhowell - - -	231	2	0	0	122	63	55	1	1	2	10	1	0	0
(5) Monmouth - - -	1,281	19	0	1	431	292	115	0	14	11	51	18	4	2
(6) Newport - - -	3,499	89	0	5	1,802	1,141	591	0	34	41	359	168	24	7
(7) Pontypool - - -	974	8	0	0	691	384	274	20	3	10	45	21	1	1
(8) Ross - - -	611	3	1	0	268	178	82	0	4	4	21	8	2	1
(9) Tredegar - - -	3,393	18	0	3	2,378	1,194	1,130	15	23	19	316	147	18	9
(10) Usk - - -	400	4	0	0	159	117	32	0	6	4	27	14	3	2
TOTALS - - -	16,413	223	1	11	9,007	5,252	3,404	43	163	156	1,254	588	79	30
CIRCUIT 25.														
(1) Oldbury - - -	6,374	41	0	5	5,002	2,405	2,456	88	30	28	1,557	999	495	75
(2) Walsall - - -	7,947	58	0	7	6,098	3,510	2,509	3	36	47	1,516	980	518	94
(3) Wolverhampton - - -	9,943	74	0	5	7,018	3,820	2,866	250	43	44	1,483	861	411	106
TOTALS - - -	24,264	173	0	17	18,118	9,735	7,831	341	109	119	4,556	2,840	1,424	275
CIRCUIT 26.														
(1) Cheadle - - -	725	9	0	4	448	212	202	17	9	12	35	20	12	4
(2) Hanley, Burslem, } and Tunstall - - -	8,320	66	0	4	5,617	3,253	2,302	0	39	27	1,215	360	221	69
(3) Leek - - -	1,012	26	0	10	437	259	146	25	5	12	103	27	18	9
(4) Lichfield - - -	971	12	0	0	636	398	201	5	14	18	58	28	6	0
(5) Market Drayton - - -	334	3	0	1	140	82	54	2	3	0	7	4	2	1
(6) Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	3,102	23	0	3	1,880	1,103	729	18	18	15	416	162	113	51
(7) Rugeley - - -	320	6	0	1	198	108	81	2	4	4	21	15	5	0
(8) Stafford - - -	1,224	16	0	1	686	322	336	0	17	12	96	38	13	3
(9) Stoke-upon-Trent } and Longton - - -	3,752	25	0	3	2,789	1,665	1,047	9	33	38	762	549	165	64
(10) Stone - - -	393	3	0	2	245	123	109	0	4	11	49	21	6	4
(11) Uttoxeter - - -	479	8	0	1	236	127	95	0	7	8	36	11	1	1
TOTALS - - -	20,632	197	0	30	13,312	7,652	5,302	78	153	157	2,798	1,235	562	206
CIRCUIT 27.														
(1) Bishop's Castle - - -	426	1	0	0	225	90	122	2	0	11	58	36	16	3
(2) Bridgnorth - - -	576	6	0	0	311	100	202	0	4	5	25	13	8	1
(3) Cleobury Mortimer - - -	494	7	0	0	233	96	128	5	1	3	37	21	18	5
(4) Hereford - - -	2,508	25	0	1	1,182	787	364	4	4	24	334	182	117	23
(5) Leominster - - -	882	15	0	0	455	226	207	1	1	20	100	65	30	5
(6) Ludlow - - -	899	12	0	0	420	145	232	13	10	20	84	39	31	10
(7) Madeley - - -	2,592	26	0	1	1,898	773	1,103	7	1	15	759	434	519	58
(8) Newport - - -	720	8	0	0	341	65	262	1	0	13	49	22	9	6
(9) Shrewsbury - - -	1,732	36	0	0	977	397	512	36	1	31	288	142	114	10
(10) Welchpool - - -	1,004	20	0	1	460	295	142	9	3	12	197	121	67	8
(11) Wellington (Salop) - - -	1,237	9	0	0	740	515	208	0	2	15	206	149	111	33
(12) Wem - - -	180	3	0	0	112	66	43	0	0	3	25	12	3	0
TOTALS - - -	13,250	168	0	3	7,354	3,555	3,525	78	27	172	2,162	1,236	1,043	162

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &C., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
200	4	0	0	0	11	£. 1,412	£. 516	£. 53	£. 325	14	207	0	0	(1)
879	25	0	0	0	31	12,526	4,384	179	1,733	28	167	2	38	(2)
51	1	0	0	0	11	2,106	903	47	253	2	0	0	0	(3)
52	1	0	0	0	6	758	317	8	95	1	19	0	0	(4)
112	1	0	0	0	12	3,647	1,224	57	433	3	2	0	0	(5)
577	8	0	0	0	23	12,500	4,500	120	1,624	24	225	3	3	(6)
278	8	0	0	0	11	2,548	1,395	31	259	9	49	1	0	(7)
82	1	0	0	0	6	1,483	662	30	183	2	236	2	0	(8)
1,051	26	0	0	0	22	7,100	4,857	200	1,120	14	167	0	0	(9)
29	2	0	0	0	6	1,082	280	18	123	0	0	0	0	(10)
3,311	77	0	0	0	139	45,162	19,038	743	6,148	97	1,072	8	41	
1,361	57	0	1	0	34	13,048	8,624	428	2,148	29	242	2	0	(1)
1,688	95	0	0	0	37	17,092	10,623	338	2,712	41	1,253	4	0	(2)
2,197	51	0	0	0	51	24,640	15,106	654	3,673	47	643	1	0	(3)
5,246	203	0	1	0	122	54,780	34,353	1,420	8,533	117	2,138	7	0	
151	3	0	0	0	11	1,878	1,014	89	273	5	230	1	0	(1)
2,358	67	0	0	0	33	20,844	11,775	228	3,049	58	116	2	0	(2)
190	1	0	0	0	11	3,702	1,227	41	414	3	51	0	0	(3)
208	9	0	0	0	11	2,763	1,404	46	376	5	114	0	0	(4)
32	5	0	0	0	6	789	297	6	88	1	0	0	0	(5)
805	22	0	0	1	12	7,471	4,276	135	1,115	14	239	2	0	(6)
54	1	0	0	0	6	915	384	37	118	1	40	1	0	(7)
259	1	0	0	0	11	3,730	1,760	58	349	5	70	0	0	(8)
1,339	62	0	0	0	23	9,787	6,568	135	1,691	22	110	2	0	(9)
130	1	0	0	0	7	1,218	761	14	186	3	12	2	0	(10)
74	2	0	0	0	7	1,477	804	31	176	1	0	0	0	(11)
6,400	174	0	0	1	138	54,574	30,270	820	7,835	118	982	10	0	
59	0	0	0	0	6	1,016	585	30	145	1	34	0	0	(1)
109	1	0	0	0	6	1,705	240	11	214	0	0	0	0	(2)
79	8	0	0	0	6	1,299	615	46	163	1	0	1	0	(3)
392	15	0	0	0	24	6,685	2,828	132	871	5	6	0	0	(4)
193	4	0	0	0	21	2,385	1,086	59	299	4	123	1	0	(5)
128	2	0	0	0	12	2,357	1,159	54	296	5	174	1	0	(6)
972	12	0	0	0	18	5,837	3,905	143	992	3	55	0	0	(7)
83	5	0	0	0	6	1,809	931	33	198	4	130	0	0	(8)
286	0	0	0	0	24	6,067	2,854	103	727	20	238	0	0	(9)
125	0	0	0	0	15	3,474	1,391	46	413	8	133	2	0	(10)
435	0	0	0	0	16	3,195	1,778	107	489	8	27	1	0	(11)
75	2	0	0	0	6	548	330	15	78	0	0	0	0	(12)
2,936	49	0	0	0	160	36,177	17,702	779	4,885	59	920	6	0	

16 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 28.														
(1) Aberystwith - -	1,652	51	0	4	747	460	265	0	6	20	93	34	22	12
(2) Bala - - -	139	1	0	1	65	38	25	0	1	2	5	4	2	0
(3) Builth - - -	207	12	0	0	88	58	21	3	2	4	5	3	1	0
(4) Corwen - - -	319	3	0	2	155	128	22	1	3	3	17	4	3	0
(5) Dolgelly - - -	358	5	0	0	176	111	57	2	1	5	63	36	13	5
(6) Hay - - -	571	7	0	0	238	150	67	2	1	18	77	36	11	3
(7) Kington - - -	375	5	0	1	147	88	41	4	1	14	21	7	2	2
(8) Knighton - - -	500	8	0	1	207	91	100	2	4	11	26	11	1	0
(9) Llanfyllin - - -	432	6	0	1	226	163	53	0	4	7	48	25	11	4
(10) Llanidloes - - -	194	6	0	1	61	42	14	0	3	3	18	13	8	5
(11) Machynlleth - - -	625	11	0	0	244	179	49	1	6	9	90	30	13	1
(12) Newtown - - -	594	11	0	4	290	217	66	1	3	7	51	31	15	3
(13) Portmadoc - - -	914	13	0	1	451	324	93	7	5	23	106	30	25	7
(14) Presteigne - - -	101	1	0	0	59	30	19	0	2	8	7	3	0	0
(15) Pwllheli - - -	507	11	1	1	254	187	48	3	3	14	68	34	16	2
(16) Rhayader - - -	134	7	0	5	56	40	15	0	2	4	24	7	3	1
TOTALS - - -	7,622	158	1	22	3,464	2,306	955	26	47	152	719	308	146	45
CIRCUIT 29.														
(1) Bangor - - -	1,415	16	0	1	819	586	217	0	10	7	237	127	62	6
(2) Carnarvon - - -	1,942	25	0	0	1,102	762	292	17	10	21	297	143	71	8
(3) Conway - - -	537	13	0	0	216	134	67	6	3	6	32	17	8	1
(4) Denbigh - - -	534	11	0	0	286	239	35	0	4	8	52	24	12	5
(5) Holywell - - -	858	24	0	0	404	270	111	5	5	13	132	58	28	4
(6) Llangefni - - -	766	13	0	1	387	270	77	17	8	16	43	25	14	3
(7) Llanrwst - - -	463	6	0	1	182	140	33	3	5	2	22	5	5	1
(8) Mold and Flint - - -	1,139	21	0	1	535	369	142	4	0	21	79	39	9	7
(9) Ruthin - - -	487	3	0	0	238	134	96	0	0	8	66	25	11	3
(10) St. Asaph and Rhyl - - -	927	13	0	0	330	201	112	0	10	7	27	21	9	1
(11) Wrexham and Llan-gollen - - -	3,412	38	0	2	1,661	986	622	16	8	31	306	162	65	25
TOTALS - - -	12,480	183	0	6	6,160	4,091	1,804	68	63	140	1,293	646	204	64
CIRCUIT 30.														
(1) Aberdare - - -	4,642	32	0	1	3,653	1,871	1,729	14	15	25	1,040	796	314	71
(2) Brecknock - - -	681	47	0	4	266	171	81	6	5	7	16	6	1	0
(3) Bridgend and Cow-bridge - - -	1,731	25	0	2	919	664	217	12	18	10	108	50	18	5
(4) Merthyr Tydfil - - -	4,774	30	1	1	3,681	2,116	1,519	8	10	29	1,505	1,497	489	103
(5) Pontypridd - - -	3,778	26	1	2	2,489	1,747	704	15	4	21	571	346	156	42
(6) Swansea - - -	5,491	78	0	1	3,139	2,237	849	32	11	11	817	579	244	49
TOTALS - - -	21,097	238	2	11	14,147	8,806	5,099	87	63	103	4,057	3,274	1,222	270

OF COURT ; FEES RECEIVED, &C., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusive).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
190	9	0	0	2	17	£. 5,664	£. 2,407	£. 89	£. 719	2	£. 70	3	0	(1)
11	1	0	0	0	6	367	183	0	48	1	0	0	0	(2)
21	5	0	0	0	6	1,120	260	16	103	4	42	0	0	(3)
48	0	0	0	0	6	827	397	41	118	5	80	0	0	(4)
33	0	0	0	0	6	1,285	592	19	156	5	56	0	0	(5)
43	4	0	0	1	7	1,657	365	19	211	2	9	2	0	(6)
16	0	0	0	0	6	966	359	7	115	0	0	0	0	(7)
47	1	0	0	0	6	1,394	591	28	173	2	68	1	0	(8)
28	2	0	0	0	6	1,278	544	25	160	1	0	0	0	(9)
21	4	0	0	0	6	711	237	16	83	3	0	0	0	(10)
78	5	0	0	0	9	2,234	664	34	261	1	7	0	0	(11)
101	3	0	0	1	8	1,972	867	54	265	5	120	0	0	(12)
140	1	0	0	0	11	2,779	1,343	25	379	4	188	0	0	(13)
11	0	0	0	0	6	295	115	3	36	0	0	0	0	(14)
73	2	0	0	0	7	1,703	863	24	228	3	11	2	0	(15)
11	0	0	0	0	7	742	166	18	72	0	0	1	0	(16)
872	37	0	0	4	120	24,994	9,973	418	3,127	38	651	9	0	
264	2	0	0	0	11	3,225	2,036	25	563	4	250	2	0	(1)
310	6	0	0	0	11	5,320	3,076	74	767	7	90	3	0	(2)
78	2	0	0	1	6	2,005	891	103	281	7	12	1	0	(3)
92	3	0	0	0	6	1,932	674	18	255	3	44	1	0	(4)
130	0	0	0	0	11	2,827	1,342	25	353	3	16	0	0	(5)
117	3	0	0	0	11	2,733	1,216	70	360	10	273	1	0	(6)
50	6	0	0	0	6	1,451	659	100	180	2	14	0	0	(7)
102	2	0	0	0	11	3,465	1,757	89	450	1	0	0	0	(8)
71	1	0	0	0	6	1,610	830	15	207	6	65	1	0	(9)
104	1	0	0	0	11	2,655	963	136	313	13	258	0	0	(10)
525	52	0	0	0	18	8,726	4,098	151	1,147	13	225	0	0	(11)
1,843	78	0	0	1	108	35,949	17,542	806	4,876	69	1,247	9	0	
1,494	38	0	0	0	23	11,052	7,711	95	1,750	25	184	3	0	(1)
115	4	0	0	0	12	3,414	1,026	39	311	6	0	1	0	(2)
268	10	0	0	0	12	4,820	2,402	51	639	4	38	2	0	(3)
1,294		0	0	0	33	10,038	6,729	67	1,715	16	169	8	0	(4)
826		0	0	0	22	8,517	4,943	67	1,275	19	244	4	0	(5)
1,212		0	0	2	44	15,609	7,220	294	2,130	45	300	6		(6)
5,209	107	0	0	2	146	53,450	30,031	613	7,820	115	935	24	9	

RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summons.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 106.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 31.														
(1) Aberayron - -	405	10	0	1	120	93	17	0	7	4	2	2	0	0
(2) Cardigan - -	568	11	0	0	111	49	54	3	1	4	10	3	3	1
(3) Carmarthen - -	1,082	19	0	6	389	277	93	9	3	13	94	52	34	7
(4) Haverfordwest - -	601	10	0	0	205	133	65	0	3	4	29	8	5	1
(5) Lampeter - -	745	4	0	0	144	114	21	1	1	7	16	5	3	2
(6) Llandilofawr - -	769	9	0	0	259	156	100	1	0	2	45	23	8	5
(7) Llandovery - -	409	11	0	0	101	52	41	2	0	6	5	3	1	1
(8) Llanelly - - -	1,454	12	0	1	637	457	164	7	3	7	101	45	19	4
(9) Narberth - -	695	15	0	0	241	127	103	0	4	7	11	7	6	1
(10) Neath - - -	4,915	35	0	2	2,949	2,291	618	0	17	25	481	204	131	55
(11) Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	516	5	0	0	144	86	55	2	0	1	7	4	0	0
(12) Pembroke - -	878	11	0	3	350	249	91	0	3	10	61	22	13	4
TOTALS - - -	13,037	152	0	13	5,650	4,084	1,422	25	42	90	862	378	223	81
CIRCUIT 32.														
(1) Attleborough - -	246	4	0	1	87	62	18	0	5	3	25	6	3	1
(2) Aylsham - - -	280	0	0	1	98	74	21	0	1	3	14	4	2	0
(3) Downham Market - -	390	11	0	3	175	129	38	0	2	9	10	4	0	0
(4) East Dereham - -	469	17	0	1	179	132	40	2	4	2	39	16	2	0
(5) Holt - - -	213	2	0	1	52	35	9	0	6	3	2	0	0	0
(6) King's Lynn - -	1,369	20	0	4	682	384	272	5	16	9	63	24	13	5
(7) Little Walsingham - -	653	7	0	2	246	178	54	3	1	12	31	13	3	2
(8) North Walsham - -	248	5	0	0	82	48	31	0	1	2	18	1	1	0
(9) Norwich - - -	4,634	52	1	2	1,754	1,001	671	0	51	33	543	133	80	24
(10) Swaffham - -	298	2	0	0	128	96	26	0	1	5	41	9	4	2
(11) Thetford - -	412	2	0	1	202	119	71	1	8	4	29	9	6	2
(12) Wymondham - -	182	2	0	0	63	35	23	0	4	1	14	2	3	1
TOTALS - - -	9,394	124	1	16	3,748	2,293	1,274	11	100	86	829	221	117	37
CIRCUIT 33.														
(1) Beccles and Bungay -	518	11	0	0	232	137	84	0	4	7	50	17	5	1
(2) Bury St. Edmunds -	1,431	23	0	0	593	439	125	0	21	8	147	60	21	7
(3) Diss and Eye - -	415	11	1	0	157	96	49	1	4	7	24	11	6	4
(4) Framlingham and Saxmundham.	522	7	0	1	247	163	72	3	3	7	55	22	4	0
(5) Great Yarmouth - -	1,758	32	0	1	783	524	212	0	23	25	136	65	21	9
(6) Halesworth - -	423	7	0	0	203	123	68	1	2	9	38	18	7	2
(7) Harleston - -	344	8	0	0	159	107	40	0	6	6	13	10	4	0
(8) Ipswich - - -	3,096	38	0	1	1,789	1,097	642	0	31	20	427	184	58	10
(9) Lowestoft - -	547	11	0	1	242	146	77	3	4	13	48	21	9	4
(10) Mildenhall - -	313	6	0	2	142	87	45	0	4	8	6	2	2	0
(11) Stowmarket - -	615	14	0	0	313	170	130	2	3	8	69	31	16	8
(12) Woodbridge - -	506	3	0	1	214	186	21	0	5	3	31	9	2	0
TOTALS - - -	10,488	171	1	7	5,074	3,275	1,565	10	110	121	1,044	450	155	45

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &C., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
39	2	0	0	0	6	£. 1,539	£. 474	£. 56	£. 171	1	£. 0	2	0	(1)
36	0	0	0	0	6	1,675	398	30	152	2	19	3	0	(2)
140	11	0	0	0	14	3,790	1,278	176	492	3	32	2	2	(3)
47	3	0	0	0	12	1,600	816	71	197	7	0	1	0	(4)
47	2	0	0	0	6	1,648	421	49	180	0	0	4	0	(5)
58	2	0	0	0	7	2,203	748	54	242	2	23	1	0	(6)
19	3	0	0	0	6	1,437	401	28	137	0	0	0	0	(7)
163	1	0	0	1	12	3,356	1,437	179	464	4	97	1	0	(8)
64	2	0	0	0	12	2,079	826	97	252	6	45	5	0	(9)
1,111	7	0	0	0	21	10,439	5,728	126	1,557	10	54	6	0	(10)
26	1	0	0	0	6	1,209	349	50	124	1	14	0	0	(11)
135	3	0	0	0	12	2,527	991	87	330	12	7	0	0	(12)
1,885	37	0	0	1	120	33,502	13,867	1,003	4,238	48	291	25	2	
31	2	0	0	0	6	695	222	24	83	3	29	1	0	(1)
55	1	0	0	0	11	483	176	23	75	0	0	0	0	(2)
52	4	0	0	0	6	1,120	375	65	138	3	15	1	0	(3)
62	2	0	0	0	11	1,739	699	35	192	4	87	2	0	(4)
23	0	0	0	0	6	432	66	8	48	0	0	0	0	(5)
229	14	0	0	0	13	3,731	906	62	466	5	54	3	2	(6)
123	5	0	0	0	11	1,465	608	61	195	0	99	0	0	(7)
27	0	0	0	0	11	648	183	12	68	1	11	0	0	(8)
550	4	0	10	0	22	14,175	4,720	787	1,475	49	255	7	0	(9)
76	2	0	0	0	6	613	237	70	91	4	95	0	0	(10)
114	7	0	0	0	6	928	441	46	130	3	66	0	0	(11)
15	1	0	0	0	6	512	88	8	61	2	7	0	0	(12)
1,357	42	0	10	0	115	26,541	8,721	1,201	3,022	74	718	14	2	
61	4	0	0	1	12	1,287	625	36	168	6	158	1	0	(1)
173	3	0	0	0	11	3,740	1,474	102	449	12	399	2	0	(2)
36	3	0	0	0	11	1,503	574	75	156	2	41	1	0	(3)
26	0	0	0	0	11	1,516	660	78	182	2	40	2	0	(4)
278	11	0	0	0	25	5,520	2,410	327	692	19	110	0	11	(5)
68	3	0	0	0	11	1,186	459	62	141	3	0	0	0	(6)
61	1	0	0	0	8	974	373	46	125	3	28	1	0	(7)
459	10	0	0	0	42	7,217	3,951	266	1,024	12	75	3	6	(8)
65	3	0	0	0	16	1,877	815	66	283	6	307	1	21	(9)
45	22	0	0	0	6	893	211	27	112	3	0	0	0	(10)
125	2	0	0	0	12	1,762	899	69	240	1	0	1	0	(11)
41	0	0	0	0	11	1,194	424	55	159	3	67	0	0	(12)
1,438	62	0	0	1	176	28,669	12,875	1,209	9,731	72	1,225	12	38	

20 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.						Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceed- ing £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not ex- ceeding £. 50.	By Agree- ment above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 26, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For De- fendant.	Issued.	Head.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.	
CIRCUIT 34.															
(1) Ampthill - - -	753	9	0	7	472	280	189	1	6	3	128	64	19	6	
(2) Bourn - - -	1,047	19	0	4	649	507	136	0	3	7	122	76	29	3	
(3) Holbeach - - -	808	5	0	6	474	302	150	0	18	10	31	17	9	3	
(4) Kettering - - -	685	14	0	0	321	186	95	24	6	10	149	61	15	8	
(5) Newport Pagnell - -	1,157	11	0	2	679	515	137	0	16	13	334	159	68	24	
(6) Northampton - - -	3,509	29	0	2	1,664	1,077	542	0	23	24	214	109	49	15	
(7) Oundle - - -	783	5	0	1	497	355	127	0	10	6	29	19	8	2	
(8) Peterborough - - -	1,908	28	0	3	1,191	678	480	0	16	20	133	76	34	16	
(9) Spalding - - -	1,791	17	0	3	619	422	173	0	12	15	43	26	15	6	
(10) Stamford - - -	1,179	13	0	3	710	387	303	5	8	10	117	61	23	11	
(11) Thrapstone - - -	573	5	0	3	314	194	113	0	5	5	38	26	9	5	
(12) Towcester - - -	709	12	1	1	391	243	132	0	10	7	63	47	21	12	
(13) Wellingborough - -	866	3	0	0	493	309	175	0	2	7	28	18	6	2	
TOTALS - - -	15,768	170	1	35	8,474	5,455	2,752	30	135	137	1,429	759	305	113	
CIRCUIT 35.															
(1) Bedford - - -	1,486	26	0	6	639	341	279	0	16	9	125	38	16	5	
(2) Biggleswade - - -	1,221	8	0	2	566	425	118	1	16	8	191	63	32	10	
(3) Cambridge - - -	2,507	38	0	5	979	730	170	15	54	15	157	32	19	6	
(4) Ely - - -	1,096	12	0	5	371	208	152	0	7	9	30	7	2	0	
(5) Haverhill - - -	622	7	0	0	340	145	183	2	7	3	39	8	2	1	
(6) Hitchin - - -	550	8	0	2	272	140	122	0	11	1	124	31	6	3	
(7) Huntingdon - - -	1,712	19	0	2	879	606	245	0	19	11	96	50	12	3	
(8) March - - -	772	4	0	3	394	227	157	0	8	5	21	4	1	0	
(9) Newmarket - - -	484	7	0	0	261	130	109	1	16	5	11	4	2	0	
(10) Royston - - -	624	3	0	0	292	216	67	0	3	6	38	17	6	5	
(11) Saffron Walden - -	500	6	0	0	253	149	99	0	5	0	6	1	0	0	
(12) St. Neots - - -	432	8	0	1	185	138	43	0	4	1	16	8	3	2	
(13) Soham - - -	205	1	0	2	93	60	31	0	4	0	6	2	2	2	
(14) Wisbech - - -	990	13	0	0	493	265	203	0	11	14	25	9	4	4	
TOTALS - - -	13,201	160	0	28	6,017	3,780	1,978	19	181	87	885	274	107	41	
CIRCUIT 36.															
(1) Abingdon - - -	551	4	0	2	309	162	140	0	3	6	31	14	7	1	
(2) Banbury - - -	1,185	21	0	0	608	390	190	13	5	10	76	51	25	14	
(3) Bicester - - -	862	5	0	0	583	172	402	0	4	5	135	73	34	11	
(3) Brackley - - -	503	2	0	0	204	156	36	1	1	10	35	22	10	2	
(5) Buckingham - - -	902	9	0	0	423	220	192	1	1	9	52	23	10	5	
(6) Chipping Norton - -	383	3	0	0	193	126	63	0	1	3	20	12	4	0	
(7) Faringdon - - -	380	3	0	0	197	102	89	0	1	5	42	34	25	0	
(8) Oxford - - -	2,102	37	0	0	1,011	657	309	1	16	28	185	92	34	7	
(9) Shipston-on-Stour - -	989	12	0	0	643	348	274	0	8	13	46	22	13	7	
(10) Stow - - -	313	3	0	0	190	72	112	0	1	5	13	8	1	0	
(11) Thame - - -	599	7	0	0	283	167	97	0	13	6	50	30	19	7	
(12) Wantage - - -	296	8	0	0	181	69	103	1	1	7	17	9	5	0	
(13) Witney - - -	703	5	0	0	382	182	191	0	5	4	46	29	18	5	
(14) Woodstock - - -	736	5	0	0	511	300	206	2	2	1	59	42	21	3	
TOTALS - - -	10,513	124	0	2	5,718	3,123	2,404	19	62	112	807	461	226	62	

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Issued.	Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
	Sales made.							Amount of Debts (exclusive of Fees).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
215	5	0	0	0	0	11	1,617	880	70	249	4	66	0	0	(1)
230	9	0	0	0	0	11	2,357	1,374	67	366	6	128	0	0	(2)
110	3	0	0	0	0	11	1,715	990	99	288	9	220	1	0	(3)
215	3	0	0	0	0	11	2,216	762	57	269	2	34	1	0	(4)
211	4	0	0	0	0	11	2,448	1,084	69	399	6	105	1	0	(5)
484	32	0	0	0	0	14	8,421	3,450	166	1,066	26	352	2	0	(6)
205	0	0	0	0	0	11	1,316	474	22	207	7	118	0	0	(7)
523	8	0	0	0	0	11	4,658	2,619	122	679	16	344	1	0	(8)
114	5	0	0	0	1	11	2,787	1,268	93	399	5	98	0	0	(9)
270	6	0	0	0	0	11	3,452	1,876	69	462	12	173	0	0	(10)
130	8	0	0	0	0	11	1,166	508	33	167	3	67	0	0	(11)
142	2	0	0	0	0	11	1,749	894	49	231	4	61	0	0	(12)
177	8	0	0	0	0	11	1,665	862	20	242	5	112	0	0	(13)
3,066	93	0	0	0	1	146	35,567	16,991	936	5,024	105	1,878	6	0	
236	5	0	0	0	0	11	3,960	1,653	67	472	8	229	3	0	(1)
199	2	0	0	0	0	11	2,283	918	33	310	4	101	1	0	(2)
334	2	0	0	0	1	13	7,406	2,602	144	853	10	486	3	0	(3)
176	11	0	0	0	0	7	2,567	938	55	316	8	47	3	0	(4)
100	6	0	0	0	0	6	1,165	582	11	153	6	146	0	0	(5)
40	3	2	0	0	0	7	1,466	553	25	162	1	0	1	0	(6)
293	18	1	0	0	0	11	4,206	1,939	86	531	7	45	2	0	(7)
131	2	0	0	0	0	7	1,547	821	37	220	1	26	0	0	(8)
97	4	0	0	0	0	6	1,545	854	57	217	6	34	1	0	(9)
156	2	0	0	0	0	7	1,098	498	4	165	0	23	2	0	(10)
94	2	0	0	0	0	7	1,081	507	10	139	1	1	1	0	(11)
46	3	0	0	0	0	11	1,079	465	16	128	2	43	0	0	(12)
37	1	0	0	0	0	7	471	204	19	65	0	0	2	0	(13)
149	4	1	0	0	0	11	2,771	1,409	62	350	6	159	2	0	(14)
2,992	65	4	0	0	1	122	32,645	13,943	626	4,081	60	1,290	21	0	
107	1	0	0	0	0	12	1,181	587	25	160	2	32	0	0	(1)
235	8	0	0	0	0	12	2,535	1,079	71	428	5	153	0	0	(2)
188	7	0	0	0	0	12	1,744	1,093	46	257	4	44	0	0	(3)
63	0	0	0	0	0	12	973	387	15	124	1	13	0	0	(4)
127	1	0	0	0	0	12	2,308	964	26	268	5	15	0	0	(5)
48	5	0	0	0	0	6	884	406	15	115	2	64	1	0	(6)
83	0	0	0	0	0	6	963	317	20	125	2	44	0	0	(7)
297	8	0	0	0	1	12	8,291	3,047	161	866	19	449	0	0	(8)
112	6	0	0	0	0	12	2,217	1,338	67	315	3	15	0	0	(9)
62	6	0	0	0	0	6	887	402	43	117	1	0	1	0	(10)
102	2	0	0	0	0	12	1,353	614	21	185	4	60	1	0	(11)
76	2	0	0	0	0	6	1,155	500	17	132	1	60	0	0	(12)
122	2	0	0	0	0	6	1,664	865	53	224	1	29	3	0	(13)
227	3	0	0	0	0	6	1,553	1,021	16	252	2	2	0	0	(14)
1,869	51	0	0	0	1	132	28,708	13,220	596	3,568	52	980	6	0	

20 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 34.														
(1) Ampthill - - -	753	9	0	7	472	280	189	1	6	3	128	64	19	6
(2) Bourn - - -	1,047	19	0	4	649	507	136	0	3	7	122	76	29	3
(3) Holbeach - - -	808	5	0	6	474	302	150	0	18	10	31	17	9	3
(4) Kettering - - -	685	14	0	0	321	186	95	24	6	10	149	61	15	8
(5) Newport Pagnell - -	1,157	11	0	2	679	515	137	0	16	13	334	159	68	24
(6) Northampton - - -	3,509	29	0	2	1,664	1,077	542	0	23	24	214	109	49	15
(7) Oundle - - -	783	5	0	1	497	355	127	0	10	6	29	19	8	2
(8) Peterborough - - -	1,908	28	0	3	1,191	678	480	0	16	20	133	76	34	16
(9) Spalding - - -	1,791	17	0	3	610	422	173	0	12	15	43	26	15	6
(10) Stamford - - -	1,179	13	0	3	710	387	303	5	8	10	117	61	23	11
(11) Thrapstone - - -	573	5	0	3	314	194	113	0	5	5	38	26	9	5
(12) Towcester - - -	709	12	1	1	391	243	132	0	10	7	63	47	21	12
(13) Wellingborough - -	866	3	0	0	493	309	175	0	2	7	28	18	6	2
TOTALS - - -	15,768	170	1	35	8,474	5,455	2,752	30	135	137	1,429	759	305	113
CIRCUIT 35.														
(1) Bedford - - -	1,486	26	0	6	639	341	279	0	16	9	125	38	16	5
(2) Biggleswade - - -	1,221	8	0	2	566	425	118	1	16	8	191	63	32	10
(3) Cambridge - - -	2,507	38	0	5	979	730	170	15	54	15	157	32	19	6
(4) Ely - - -	1,096	12	0	5	371	208	152	0	7	9	30	7	2	0
(5) Haverhill - - -	622	7	0	0	340	145	183	2	7	3	39	9	2	1
(6) Hitchin - - -	550	8	0	2	272	140	122	0	11	1	124	31	6	3
(7) Huntingdon - - -	1,712	19	0	2	879	606	245	0	19	11	96	50	12	3
(8) March - - -	772	4	0	3	394	227	157	0	8	5	21	4	1	0
(9) Newmarket - - -	484	7	0	0	261	130	109	1	16	5	11	4	2	0
(10) Royston - - -	624	3	0	0	292	216	67	0	3	6	38	17	6	5
(11) Saffron Walden - -	500	6	0	0	253	149	99	0	5	0	6	1	0	0
(12) St. Neots - - -	432	8	0	1	185	138	43	0	4	1	16	8	3	2
(13) Soham - - -	205	1	0	2	93	60	31	0	4	0	6	2	2	2
(14) Wisbech - - -	990	13	0	0	493	265	203	0	11	14	25	9	4	4
TOTALS - - -	13,201	160	0	28	6,017	3,780	1,978	19	181	87	885	274	107	41
CIRCUIT 36.														
(1) Abingdon - - -	551	4	0	2	309	162	140	0	3	6	31	14	7	1
(2) Banbury - - -	1,185	21	0	0	608	390	190	13	5	10	76	51	25	14
(3) Bicester - - -	862	5	0	0	583	172	402	0	4	5	135	73	34	11
(3) Brackley - - -	503	2	0	0	204	166	36	1	1	10	35	22	10	2
(5) Buckingham - - -	902	9	0	0	423	220	192	1	1	9	52	23	10	5
(6) Chipping Norton - -	383	3	0	0	193	126	63	0	1	3	20	12	4	0
(7) Faringdon - - -	380	3	0	0	197	102	89	0	1	5	42	34	25	0
(8) Oxford - - -	2,102	37	0	0	1,011	657	309	1	16	28	185	92	34	7
(9) Shipston-on-Stour - -	989	12	0	0	643	348	274	0	8	13	46	22	13	7
(10) Stow - - -	313	3	0	0	190	72	112	0	1	5	13	8	1	0
(11) Thame - - -	599	7	0	0	283	167	97	0	13	6	50	30	19	7
(12) Wantage - - -	296	8	0	0	181	69	103	1	1	7	17	9	5	0
(13) Witney - - -	703	5	0	0	382	182	191	0	5	4	46	29	18	5
(14) Woodstock - - -	736	5	0	0	511	300	206	2	2	1	59	42	21	3
TOTALS - - -	10,513	124	0	2	5,718	3,123	2,404	19	62	112	807	461	226	62

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusive).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
215	5	0	0	0	11	1,617	830	70	249	4	66	0	0	(1)
230	9	0	0	0	11	2,357	1,374	67	366	6	128	0	0	(2)
110	3	0	0	0	11	1,715	990	99	283	9	220	1	0	(3)
215	3	0	0	0	11	2,216	762	57	269	2	34	1	0	(4)
241	4	0	0	0	11	2,448	1,084	69	399	6	105	1	0	(5)
464	32	0	0	0	14	8,421	3,450	166	1,066	26	352	2	0	(6)
205	0	0	0	0	11	1,316	474	22	207	7	118	0	0	(7)
523	8	0	0	0	11	4,658	2,619	122	679	16	344	1	0	(8)
114	5	0	0	1	11	2,787	1,268	93	399	5	98	0	0	(9)
270	6	0	0	0	11	3,452	1,876	69	462	12	173	0	0	(10)
130	8	0	0	0	11	1,166	508	33	167	3	67	0	0	(11)
142	2	0	0	0	11	1,749	894	49	231	4	61	0	0	(12)
177	8	0	0	0	11	1,665	862	20	242	5	112	0	0	(13)
3,066	93	0	0	1	146	35,567	16,991	936	5,024	105	1,878	6	0	
236	5	0	0	0	11	3,960	1,653	67	472	8	229	3	0	(1)
199	2	0	0	0	11	2,283	918	33	310	4	101	1	0	(2)
334	2	0	0	1	13	7,406	2,602	144	853	10	436	3	0	(3)
176	11	0	0	0	7	2,567	938	55	316	8	47	3	0	(4)
100	6	0	0	0	6	1,165	582	11	153	6	146	0	0	(5)
40	3	2	0	0	7	1,466	553	25	162	1	0	1	0	(6)
293	18	1	0	0	11	4,206	1,939	86	531	7	45	2	0	(7)
131	2	0	0	0	7	1,547	821	37	220	1	26	0	0	(8)
97	4	0	0	0	6	1,545	854	57	217	6	34	1	0	(9)
158	2	0	0	0	7	1,098	498	4	165	0	23	2	0	(10)
94	2	0	0	0	7	1,081	507	10	139	1	1	1	0	(11)
48	3	0	0	0	11	1,079	465	16	128	2	43	0	0	(12)
37	1	0	0	0	7	471	204	19	65	0	0	2	0	(13)
149	4	1	0	0	11	2,771	1,409	62	350	6	159	2	0	(14)
2,092	65	4	0	1	122	32,645	13,943	626	4,081	60	1,290	21	0	
107	1	0	0	0	12	1,181	587	25	160	2	32	0	0	(1)
235	8	0	0	0	12	3,535	1,679	71	428	5	153	0	0	(2)
188	7	0	0	0	12	1,744	1,093	46	257	4	44	0	0	(3)
63	0	0	0	0	12	973	387	15	124	1	13	0	0	(4)
127	1	0	0	0	12	2,308	964	26	268	5	15	0	0	(5)
48	5	0	0	0	6	884	406	15	115	2	64	1	0	(6)
83	0	0	0	0	6	963	317	20	125	2	44	0	0	(7)
287	8	0	0	1	12	8,291	3,047	161	866	19	449	0	0	(8)
112	6	0	0	0	12	2,217	1,338	67	315	3	15	0	0	(9)
62	6	0	0	0	6	887	402	43	117	1	0	1	0	(10)
102	2	0	0	0	12	1,353	614	21	185	4	60	1	0	(11)
76	2	0	0	0	6	1,155	500	17	132	1	60	0	0	(12)
122	2	0	0	0	6	1,664	865	53	224	1	29	3	0	(13)
227	3	0	0	0	6	1,553	1,021	16	252	2	2	0	0	(14)
1,869	51	0	0	1	132	28,708	13,220	596	3,568	52	980	6	0	

22 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Non suit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 37.														
(1) Aylesbury - - -	990	14	0	2	480	360	108	0	6	8	116	50	15	9
(2) Barnet - - -	844	11	0	3	394	268	109	0	1	9	68	35	8	3
(3) Chesham - - -	732	6	0	1	301	199	96	0	4	3	217	113	38	17
(4) Henley-on-Thames -	294	8	0	2	145	88	48	0	5	6	57	25	9	4
(5) High Wycombe -	1,089	17	0	1	460	324	114	7	5	11	42	25	17	6
(6) Leighton Buzzard -	1,063	14	0	4	442	336	101	0	2	7	45	25	14	6
(7) Luton - - -	2,005	33	0	6	1,097	720	360	0	5	18	286	184	181	40
(8) St. Albans - - -	1,220	24	0	1	551	415	124	0	1	12	100	58	48	1
(9) Uxbridge - - -	1,026	19	0	5	530	354	151	0	13	17	170	116	43	20
(10) Wallingford - - -	324	8	0	0	154	84	65	0	4	1	49	27	13	3
(11) Watford - - -	992	23	0	3	563	388	154	0	14	10	60	41	15	7
(12) Windsor - - -	1,573	33	0	2	717	518	165	0	16	20	79	35	8	3
TOTALS - - -	12,102	210	0	30	5,834	4,054	1,595	7	86	122	1,298	734	409	119
CIRCUIT 38.														
(1) Bishop Stortford -	739	11	0	1	571	376	184	0	8	4	134	79	41	17
(2) Braintree - - -	579	3	0	0	249	158	86	0	3	2	65	26	19	7
(3) Brentwood - - -	558	6	0	1	280	186	88	0	1	6	79	34	13	0
(4) Chelmsford - - -	728	7	0	0	341	197	133	2	6	3	60	35	16	10
(5) Colchester - - -	1,332	33	0	1	598	312	271	1	6	9	120	55	41	31
(6) Dunmow - - -	328	1	0	0	167	98	65	0	1	3	47	9	6	3
(7) Edmonton - - -	1,888	20	1	3	1,042	578	420	0	27	20	218	105	60	12
(8) Hadleigh - - -	297	3	0	0	125	42	75	4	1	3	21	7	7	4
(9) Halstead - - -	236	5	0	0	68	48	13	0	5	2	26	9	6	4
(10) Harwich - - -	342	2	0	0	166	121	40	0	3	2	32	25	15	7
(11) Hertford - - -	802	11	0	0	377	199	167	2	5	4	53	19	12	2
(12) Maldon - - -	459	6	0	0	147	105	36	0	3	3	26	8	8	1
(13) Rochford - - -	615	9	0	1	275	202	58	2	13	1	50	25	19	10
(14) Romford - - -	891	11	0	1	511	355	142	0	7	8	99	53	25	2
(15) Sudbury - - -	551	19	0	0	182	115	64	1	1	1	98	36	30	8
(16) Waltham Abbey -	888	12	0	1	460	229	218	0	6	8	126	71	40	16
TOTALS - - -	1,123	159	1	9	5,559	3,321	2,060	12	96	79	1,249	596	367	134
CIRCUIT 39.														
(1) Whitechapel - - -	10,421	80	0	13	6,565	3,248	2,733	241	173	183	1,003	489	207	92

OF COURT ; FEES RECEIVED, &c., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
158	3	0	0	0	12	£. 2,400	£. 1,092	£. 59	£. 312	7	£. 35	0	0	(1)
111	4	0	0	0	12	2,812	1,160	90	374	0	0	0	0	(2)
25	0	0	0	0	12	1,500	621	25	196	3	58	0	0	(3)
31	2	0	0	0	8	907	269	15	110	1	0	0	0	(4)
145	4	0	0	0	12	3,209	1,351	93	400	9	112	0	0	(5)
140	4	0	0	0	12	2,445	915	39	302	7	22	0	0	(6)
170	9	0	0	0	12	5,544	2,650	152	729	8	188	1	0	(7)
141	1	0	0	1	12	4,000	1,636	89	469	10	91	0	0	(8)
111	3	0	0	0	12	3,101	1,550	165	444	1	12	2	0	(9)
75	0	0	0	0	8	847	466	21	116	2	28	0	0	(10)
130	1	0	0	0	12	3,478	1,583	123	424	0	0	3	0	(11)
234	19	0	0	0	12	5,549	2,431	162	675	11	49	1	0	(12)
1,475	50	0	0	1	136	35,961	15,733	1,033	4,551	59	595	7	0	
58	5	0	0	0	6	1,913	781	9	229	3	34	0	0	(1)
81	1	0	0	0	6	1,313	509	5	160	3	147	0	0	(2)
81	1	0	0	0	6	1,367	698	25	185	1	0	1	0	(3)
115	8	0	0	0	12	1,955	783	27	232	3	22	0	0	(4)
197	22	0	0	0	13	4,435	1,663	92	526	16	148	0	2	(5)
55	2	0	0	0	6	658	313	12	90	1	89	0	0	(6)
223	1	0	0	0	18	5,793	2,940	128	753	0	0	2	0	(7)
69	1	0	0	0	8	769	401	13	99	4	86	2	0	(8)
22	0	0	0	0	6	811	152	19	75	2	49	0	0	(9)
61	0	0	0	0	6	663	250	14	97	3	14	1	0	(10)
135	1	0	0	0	12	2,043	834	16	253	4	134	2	0	(11)
39	0	0	0	0	6	1,072	296	11	115	8	54	0	0	(12)
97	5	0	0	1	7	1,893	734	9	202	1	0	0	0	(13)
135	2	0	0	0	12	2,220	1,152	30	315	0	0	2	0	(14)
42	0	0	0	0	12	1,545	479	15	164	6	42	0	0	(15)
140	4	0	0	0	12	2,358	1,024	17	305	0	0	0	0	(16)
1,550	53	0	0	1	148	30,808	13,009	442	3,800	55	819	10	2	
2,497	23	1	1	1	126	29,210	15,678	433	4,080	0	0	13	0	(1)

24 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 40.														
(1) Bow - - -	7,489	57	0	12	5,437	2,493	2,666	0	163	127	838	428	252	128
(2) Shoreditch - -	11,579	64	0	10	7,626	3,226	4,091	0	106	213	1,151	545	300	95
TOTALS - - -	19,068	121	0	22	13,063	5,719	6,757	0	269	340	1,989	973	552	223
CIRCUIT 41.														
(1) Clerkenwell - -	16,061	96	0	33	9,362	4,346	4,605	1	197	246	1,913	840	401	86
CIRCUIT 42.														
(1) Bloomsbury - -	11,961	152	1	29	7,270	3,817	3,038	0	169	275	1,570	839	327	66
CIRCUIT 43.														
(1) Brentford - - -	2,801	35	0	5	1,576	1,175	364	4	19	19	488	302	151	34
(2) Brompton - - -	7,300	92	0	9	4,163	2,556	1,467	0	71	78	1,374	659	366	109
(3) Marylebone - -	8,486	109	0	42	4,824	2,884	1,680	0	154	148	1,468	603	381	120
TOTALS - - -	18,587	236	0	56	10,563	6,615	3,511	4	244	245	3,330	1,564	898	263
CIRCUIT 44.														
(1) Westminster - -	14,898	188	0	22	8,110	4,537	3,092	0	154	349	1,272	658	295	79
CIRCUIT 45.														
(1) Chertsey - - -	1,013	22	0	2	638	420	196	0	10	14	238	127	50	14
(2) Croydon - - -	2,293	46	0	12	1,241	853	337	6	31	26	150	64	24	5
(3) Epsom - - -	633	21	0	2	372	238	108	0	10	18	87	65	21	4
(4) Farnham - - -	1,142	17	0	2	467	317	122	2	14	14	73	46	25	11
(5) Godalming - -	398	2	0	0	208	136	66	2	1	3	52	25	16	9
(6) Guildford - - -	731	7	0	0	325	220	88	0	9	8	118	65	20	3
(7) Hungerford - -	386	3	0	0	199	121	76	0	1	1	61	31	14	7
(8) Kingston - - -	1,612	22	0	5	841	634	175	0	10	27	247	131	36	8
(9) Newbery - - -	955	13	0	0	480	291	173	3	4	9	116	60	24	6
(10) Reading - - -	2,057	32	0	9	916	579	319	0	12	15	132	91	24	6
(11) Wandsworth - -	3,802	32	0	12	2,266	1,430	758	0	31	59	400	199	79	14
TOTALS - - -	15,022	217	0	44	7,953	5,239	2,418	13	133	194	1,674	904	333	87
CIRCUIT 46.														
(1) Southwark - - -	14,236	95	0	22	9,037	4,460	4,259	0	155	185	1,424	709	261	93

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &C. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869. 25

Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has Sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
1,621	34	0	25	1	64	£. 20,763	£. 12,763	£. 380	£. 3,025	0	0	10	0	(1)
2,634	30	0	0	0	84	34,996	20,605	601	4,827	0	0	4	0	(2)
4,255	64	0	25	1	148	55,759	33,368	981	7,852	0	0	14	0	
2,560	23	0	0	3	155	48,967	26,164	1,250	6,571	0	0	7	0	(1)
2,245	13	1	0	2	167	40,708	24,903	966	6,322	0	0	7	0	(1)
398	1	0	0	0	16	8,660	4,380	1,234	1,255	0	0	4	0	(1)
1,050	9	0	0	0	52	26,245	13,035	802	3,595	0	0	6	0	(2)
1,326	14	1	0	5	66	33,679	18,626	1,763	4,685	0	0	13	0	(3)
2,804	24	1	0	5	134	68,584	36,041	3,799	9,535	0	0	23	0	
2,562	17	0	0	4	127	70,772	34,230	996	8,609	0	0	14	0	(1)
84	3	0	0	0	12	3,123	1,513	65	431	12	98	0	0	(1)
259	4	0	0	1	15	10,312	5,053	438	1,276	0	0	2	0	(2)
96	6	1	0	0	6	2,841	1,641	101	399	0	0	2	0	(3)
150	3	0	1	0	11	4,197	1,518	86	480	7	8	1	0	(4)
94	0	0	0	0	5	1,137	574	17	165	4	49	1	0	(5)
65	0	0	0	0	11	2,301	785	47	272	6	282	2	0	(6)
49	2	0	0	0	6	1,045	527	18	145	3	16	0	0	(7)
231	3	0	0	2	11	5,793	2,683	369	776	0	0	1	0	(8)
109	2	0	0	0	11	3,235	1,191	35	368	2	1	1	0	(9)
205	14	0	0	1	11	6,375	2,734	129	743	19	244	0	0	(10)
746	12	0	0	1	34	12,218	6,627	739	1,784	0	0	2	0	(11)
2,078	49	1	1	5	133	52,577	24,846	2,044	6,839	53	698	12	0	
2,669	21	1	0	0	125	44,636	23,888	994	5,956	0	0	3	0	(1)

RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £.20.	Above £.20 and not exceeding £.50.	By Agreement above £.50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 47.														
(1) Greenwich - - -	3,168	23	0	3	1,759	901	705	9	65	82	540	208	112	22
(2) Lambeth - - -	7,209	73	0	16	4,685	2,138	2,171	0	180	212	906	442	219	52
(3) Woolwich - - -	2,040	17	0	1	1,367	527	764	0	39	38	580	362	196	55
TOTALS - - -	12,417	113	0	20	7,811	3,566	3,640	9	284	332	2,026	1,007	527	129
CIRCUIT 48.														
(1) Bromley - - -	560	8	0	0	293	219	59	4	5	6	24	18	5	0
(2) Dartford - - -	1,057	20	0	1	512	399	82	6	16	10	272	128	58	9
(3) Gravosend - - -	1,678	24	0	0	744	542	178	2	14	8	247	66	40	9
(4) Maidstone - - -	2,618	34	0	0	1,448	985	376	35	38	19	349	173	100	32
(5) Rochester - - -	4,850	24	0	4	2,997	1,548	1,363	0	64	26	2,190	1,191	801	175
(6) Sevenoaks - - -	331	6	0	1	156	107	41	1	5	3	30	16	5	0
(7) Sheerness - - -	1,088	7	0	1	548	345	182	1	14	7	338	175	82	8
(8) Tonbridge - - -	355	6	0	0	165	95	59	1	6	4	31	20	4	1
(9) Tonbridge Wells - - -	1,413	39	0	1	631	426	184	0	7	15	64	21	5	3
TOTALS - - -	13,950	168	0	8	7,494	4,666	2,524	50	164	98	3,545	1,808	1,100	237
CIRCUIT 49.														
(1) Ashford - - -	943	7	0	0	365	251	95	0	14	5	66	43	15	6
(2) Canterbury - - -	1,351	21	0	0	650	360	266	7	6	11	64	33	21	3
(3) Deal - - -	304	3	0	0	145	78	60	0	4	3	22	9	7	0
(4) Dover - - -	673	22	0	0	314	212	94	0	2	6	32	20	3	0
(5) Faversham - - -	848	19	0	0	452	259	181	0	9	3	211	116	75	14
(6) Folkestone - - -	485	14	1	0	203	142	50	3	4	4	30	15	3	0
(7) Hythe - - -	238	4	0	0	98	23	68	1	3	3	9	5	1	0
(8) Margate - - -	543	12	0	0	223	152	60	0	2	9	38	14	5	1
(9) Ramsgate - - -	642	15	0	2	260	146	100	0	8	8	53	23	4	2
(10) Romney - - -	64	2	0	0	21	14	6	0	0	1	14	6	3	0
(11) Sandwich - - -	442	3	0	1	242	171	56	0	11	5	88	51	30	3
(12) Sittingbourne - - -	1,533	15	0	1	882	533	315	1	18	16	306	145	72	27
(13) Tenterden - - -	391	6	0	0	157	132	16	0	4	5	29	20	12	8
TOTALS - - -	8,457	143	1	4	4,012	2,473	1,367	12	85	79	957	500	251	64
CIRCUIT 50.														
(1) Arundel - - -	580	8	0	0	224	123	94	0	3	4	70	49	9	1
(2) Brighton - - -	6,742	222	1	5	3,169	2,922	148	0	27	77	923	499	323	88
(3) Chichester - - -	957	22	0	3	373	217	141	0	2	16	147	55	27	17
(4) Cuckfield - - -	372	12	0	1	176	121	51	2	1	2	44	22	7	2
(5) Dorking - - -	286	5	0	1	135	91	38	0	4	3	19	7	3	2
(6) East Grinstead - - -	394	7	0	0	167	113	49	0	2	3	8	2	3	0
(7) Hastings - - -	1,911	42	0	3	415	210	184	1	8	15	178	69	34	11
(8) Horsham - - -	565	16	0	2	184	133	36	0	10	7	41	14	7	2
(9) Lewes - - -	1,862	48	0	2	534	413	99	3	7	14	123	54	31	12
(10) Midhurst - - -	324	4	0	0	163	131	26	0	2	4	53	23	17	1
(11) Petworth - - -	326	7	0	2	123	71	41	0	1	12	29	10	8	3
(12) Reigate - - -	595	23	0	4	273	170	88	5	4	10	67	26	15	3
(13) Rye - - -	201	2	0	0	89	71	15	0	2	1	26	11	7	4
(14) Worthing - - -	678	7	0	0	240	155	76	2	0	7	47	28	19	6
TOTALS - - -	15,793	425	1	23	6,265	4,941	1,086	13	73	175	1,775	869	510	152

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has Sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees.)		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
						£.	£.	£.		£.				
507	4	0	0	0	32	10,148	5,288	107	1,361	0	0	4	0	(1)
1,336	13	0	0	0	64	22,822	13,122	279	3,217	0	0	1	0	(2)
280	4	0	4	0	23	5,418	2,792	47	783	0	0	4	0	(3)
2,123	21	0	4	0	119	38,388	21,202	433	5,361	0	0	9	0	
81	0	0	0	0	11	1,764	758	21	234	0	0	0	0	(1)
113	1	0	0	0	11	3,214	1,887	87	476	0	0	2	0	(2)
171	5	0	0	0	11	4,748	1,957	41	564	10	64	0	0	(3)
459	12	0	0	0	23	7,291	3,710	108	1,023	73	206	0	0	(4)
764	20	0	0	0	35	9,914	5,779	149	1,669	12	739	2	5	(5)
33	1	0	0	0	6	1,343	604	17	158	3	23	0	0	(6)
120	2	0	0	0	12	2,107	1,009	57	321	10	88	4	0	(7)
38	0	0	0	0	11	1,178	409	22	140	4	79	1	0	(8)
157	12	0	0	2	12	6,603	2,121	125	628	8	159	2	0	(9)
1,936	53	0	0	2	132	38,162	17,734	627	5,213	120	1,358	11	5	
100	7	0	0	0	11	2,125	921	14	280	2	14	0	0	(1)
223	3	0	0	0	11	4,186	1,792	43	513	8	69	0	0	(2)
49	1	0	0	1	6	814	386	16	103	5	597	0	0	(3)
56	4	0	0	0	11	2,804	1,342	100	315	10	178	2	3	(4)
159	5	0	0	0	11	2,722	1,302	31	332	0	0	0	0	(5)
48	2	0	0	0	11	1,958	938	45	207	5	57	3	0	(6)
37	0	0	0	0	6	700	298	14	72	4	0	1	0	(7)
36	1	0	0	0	11	1,849	708	54	202	3	82	1	0	(8)
79	2	1	0	0	13	2,397	1,036	45	297	9	57	1	5	(9)
14	0	0	0	0	6	257	52	3	28	0	0	0	0	(10)
129	2	0	0	0	6	1,132	563	30	176	1	0	1	0	(11)
317	11	0	0	0	11	3,622	1,102	33	549	13	118	0	0	(12)
38	2	0	0	0	11	1,177	408	25	144	3	96	0	0	(13)
1,275	40	1	0	1	125	25,743	10,848	453	3,218	63	1,268	9	8	
37	2	0	0	0	6	1,421	560	23	157	1	83	0	0	(1)
1,254	13	2	0	0	46	26,139	11,448	679	3,123	65	1,578	1	2	(2)
85	6	0	0	0	12	2,618	882	57	316	7	9	0	0	(3)
39	0	0	0	0	6	1,501	658	46	166	8	54	0	0	(4)
31	5	0	0	0	6	960	457	7	124	4	167	0	0	(5)
67	7	0	0	0	6	1,434	484	32	170	4	59	0	0	(6)
139	4	0	0	0	13	6,682	2,460	322	723	23	766	0	0	(7)
22	1	0	0	0	6	1,914	549	41	196	1	0	0	0	(8)
133	4	0	0	0	13	6,002	2,058	238	623	92	570	0	0	(9)
54	1	0	0	0	6	941	501	41	136	0	5	3	0	(10)
48	1	0	0	0	6	952	331	36	109	3	0	0	0	(11)
61	0	0	0	0	7	2,708	1,129	89	310	2	11	0	0	(12)
11	1	0	0	0	6	683	265	15	72	1	37	0	0	(13)
48	0	0	0	0	6	1,827	636	59	197	6	25	0	0	(14)
3,929	45	2	0	0	145	55,782	22,418	1,684	6,422	216	3,364	4	2	

28 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED ; CAUSES TRIED ; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 51.														
(1) Alton - - -	251	2	0	0	133	93	35	0	1	4	20	18	7	4
(2) Basingstoke - -	530	19	0	0	234	203	16	4	5	6	27	17	10	3
(3) Bishop's Waltham -	319	5	0	3	132	82	48	0	0	5	24	11	10	5
(4) Lymington - -	486	3	0	1	200	154	37	0	3	7	45	29	10	4
(5) Newport, and at Ryde	1,910	39	0	3	807	606	150	13	17	24	295	137	61	14
(6) Petersfield - -	436	6	0	0	198	91	102	2	1	2	40	17	7	2
(7) Portsmouth - -	5,795	94	0	3	3,124	2,633	329	32	54	79	1,148	516	301	127
(8) Romsey - - -	389	4	0	1	195	145	34	2	6	9	50	28	20	7
(9) Southampton - -	3,505	46	0	4	1,808	1,309	474	0	45	44	567	194	108	28
(10) Winchester - -	1,253	48	0	6	504	421	121	6	8	14	125	52	24	10
TOTALS - - -	14,874	266	0	21	7,455	5,737	1,346	59	140	194	2,341	1,019	558	204
CIRCUIT 52.														
(1) Bath - - -	3,868	54	0	4	1,827	986	747	29	36	33	299	122	60	23
(2) Bradford - -	342	8	0	2	184	92	89	1	3	1	25	12	8	3
(3) Calne - - -	374	2	0	0	189	137	45	2	4	1	25	14	5	1
(4) Chippenham - -	604	5	0	1	294	197	85	0	9	4	40	27	9	5
(5) Devizes - - -	854	6	0	0	366	246	108	0	9	3	30	25	7	5
(6) Frome - - -	1,538	16	0	1	542	377	145	0	9	12	88	42	15	11
(7) Marlborough - -	478	7	0	1	194	138	50	0	4	3	15	6	4	1
(8) Melksham - -	219	10	0	1	108	50	47	5	4	3	1	1	0	0
(9) Swindon - - -	1,799	22	0	1	729	453	261	1	11	4	129	58	26	4
(10) Trowbridge - -	427	11	0	0	169	114	45	0	7	3	6	1	0	0
(11) Warminster - -	585	5	0	1	227	133	90	0	2	3	21	10	7	5
(12) Westbury - -	233	2	0	0	119	75	41	0	2	1	9	7	1	0
TOTALS - - -	11,321	148	0	12	4,948	2,998	1,753	38	100	71	694	325	142	58
CIRCUIT 53.														
(1) Cheltenham - -	3,013	37	0	6	1,070	576	439	0	22	39	301	135	54	18
(2) Cirencester - -	846	10	0	1	239	167	65	0	3	5	102	48	21	0
(3) Dursley - - -	736	11	0	1	217	140	67	0	4	7	58	26	17	8
(4) Gloucester - -	3,302	45	0	1	1,429	658	721	0	20	31	410	176	83	22
(5) Malmesbury - -	902	4	0	0	185	140	32	0	1	12	100	33	17	8
(6) Newent - - -	549	1	0	0	201	130	60	0	4	7	48	22	10	4
(7) Newnham - - -	2,160	16	0	0	658	376	232	4	15	31	219	87	31	21
(8) Northleach - -	228	0	0	0	91	63	25	0	1	2	44	24	12	4
(9) Stroud - - -	2,033	17	0	1	638	414	208	0	8	9	243	111	56	17
(10) Tewkesbury - -	611	7	0	0	240	147	84	1	3	5	44	15	9	2
(11) Winchcomb - -	321	6	0	0	182	85	88	0	6	3	47	15	10	3
TOTALS - - -	14,701	154	0	10	5,150	2,896	2,021	5	87	151	1,611	692	320	107

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OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869. 29

Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees.)		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
28	1	0	0	0	6	£. 607	£. 270	£. 3	£. 75	1	£. 10	0	0	(1)
52	0	0	0	0	12	1,942	820	55	192	3	13	0	0	(2)
35	0	0	0	1	6	889	266	5	95	1	7	1	0	(3)
42	0	0	0	0	6	1,099	484	13	143	1	0	1	0	(4)
184	1	0	0	0	12	6,558	2,152	188	751	28	236	1	0	(5)
46	1	0	0	0	6	1,550	846	18	187	1	8	0	0	(6)
1,179	14	0	0	0	38	18,293	8,183	374	2,481	41	586	2	2	(7)
61	0	0	0	0	6	943	466	9	131	2	16	1	0	(8)
497	25	1	0	0	34	10,423	4,226	105	1,333	32	584	6	1	(9)
135	2	0	0	0	12	4,725	1,506	91	485	6	304	3	0	(10)
2,259	44	1	0	1	138	47,020	19,219	861	5,873	116	1,764	15	3	
651	15	0	0	0	28	10,417	4,361	196	1,254	28	132	6	0	(1)
85	3	0	0	0	6	1,080	587	31	147	0	0	1	0	(2)
51	0	0	0	0	6	759	251	8	111	3	124	0	0	(3)
85	3	0	0	0	12	1,749	494	36	213	3	31	0	0	(4)
123	71	0	0	0	12	1,961	721	48	236	6	8	1	0	(5)
176	9	0	0	0	12	3,740	1,237	211	438	4	30	1	0	(6)
75	13	0	0	0	12	1,301	467	28	161	1	59	1	0	(7)
25	2	0	0	0	6	556	278	13	79	0	0	0	0	(8)
183	1	0	0	0	13	4,163	1,852	113	526	5	42	0	0	(9)
63	0	0	0	0	6	1,757	382	6	198	3	50	2	0	(10)
42	4	0	0	0	12	1,387	586	43	171	4	107	1	0	(11)
29	1	0	0	0	6	542	308	18	69	1	0	0	0	(12)
1,588	122	0	0	0	131	29,502	11,524	691	3,603	58	583	13	0	
258	4	0	0	0	26	8,367	2,992	299	952	17	80	7	0	(1)
52	0	0	0	0	13	2,040	555	59	216	4	145	0	0	(2)
68	3	0	0	0	11	1,700	691	113	250	0	0	0	0	(3)
480	21	1	0	0	24	9,108	3,565	161	1,077	36	178	1	1	(4)
20	0	0	0	0	11	1,499	340	43	170	2	96	0	0	(5)
57	0	0	0	0	6	1,096	423	31	140	0	0	2	0	(6)
174	8	0	0	0	14	4,657	1,498	266	567	2	70	0	0	(7)
13	0	0	0	0	6	392	195	19	66	0	0	0	0	(8)
144	8	0	0	0	24	4,296	1,440	132	500	8	30	3	0	(9)
66	4	0	0	2	6	1,524	452	30	165	4	96	2	0	(10)
45	0	0	0	1	6	863	334	35	104	2	5	1	0	(11)
1,377	48	1	0	3	147	35,542	12,485	1,188	4,207	75	700	16	1	

RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 47.														
(1) Greenwich - - -	3,168	23	0	3	1,759	901	705	9	65	82	540	208	112	22
(2) Lambeth - - -	7,209	73	0	16	4,685	2,138	2,171	0	180	212	906	442	219	52
(3) Woolwich - - -	2,040	17	0	1	1,367	527	764	0	39	38	580	362	196	55
TOTALS - - -	12,417	113	0	20	7,811	3,566	3,640	9	284	332	2,026	1,007	527	129
CIRCUIT 48.														
(1) Bromley - - -	560	8	0	0	293	219	59	4	5	6	24	18	5	0
(2) Dartford - - -	1,057	20	0	1	512	399	82	6	16	10	272	128	58	9
(3) Gravosend - - -	1,678	24	0	0	744	542	178	2	14	8	247	66	40	9
(4) Maidstone - - -	2,618	34	0	0	1,448	985	376	35	33	19	349	173	100	32
(5) Rochester - - -	4,850	24	0	4	2,997	1,548	1,363	0	64	26	2,190	1,191	801	175
(6) Sevenoaks - - -	331	6	0	1	166	107	41	1	5	3	30	16	5	0
(7) Sheerness - - -	1,088	7	0	1	548	345	182	1	14	7	338	175	82	8
(8) Tonbridge - - -	355	6	0	0	165	95	59	1	6	4	31	20	4	1
(9) Tonbridge Wells - - -	1,413	39	0	1	631	426	184	0	7	15	64	21	5	3
TOTALS - - -	13,950	168	0	8	7,494	4,666	2,524	50	164	98	3,545	1,808	1,100	237
CIRCUIT 49.														
(1) Ashford - - -	943	7	0	0	365	251	95	0	14	5	66	43	15	6
(2) Canterbury - - -	1,351	21	0	0	650	360	266	7	6	11	64	33	21	3
(3) Deal - - -	304	3	0	0	145	78	60	0	4	3	22	9	7	0
(4) Dover - - -	673	22	0	0	314	212	94	0	2	6	32	20	3	0
(5) Faversham - - -	848	19	0	0	452	259	181	0	9	3	211	116	75	14
(6) Folkestone - - -	485	14	1	0	203	142	50	3	4	4	30	15	3	0
(7) Hythe - - -	238	4	0	0	98	23	68	1	3	3	9	5	1	0
(8) Margate - - -	543	12	0	0	223	152	60	0	2	9	38	14	5	1
(9) Ramsgate - - -	642	15	0	2	260	146	100	0	8	8	53	23	4	2
(10) Romney - - -	64	2	0	0	21	14	6	0	0	1	14	6	3	0
(11) Sandwich - - -	442	3	0	1	242	171	56	0	11	5	83	51	30	3
(12) Sittingbourne - - -	1,533	15	0	1	882	533	315	1	18	16	306	145	72	27
(13) Tenterden - - -	391	6	0	0	157	132	16	0	4	5	29	20	12	8
TOTALS - - -	8,457	143	1	4	4,012	2,473	1,367	12	85	79	957	500	251	64
CIRCUIT 50.														
(1) Arundel - - -	580	8	0	0	224	123	94	0	3	4	70	49	9	1
(2) Brighton - - -	6,742	222	1	5	3,169	2,922	148	0	27	77	923	499	323	88
(3) Chichester - - -	957	22	0	3	373	217	141	0	2	16	147	55	27	17
(4) Cuckfield - - -	372	12	0	1	176	121	51	2	1	2	44	22	7	2
(5) Dorking - - -	286	5	0	1	135	91	38	0	4	3	19	7	3	2
(6) East Grinstead - - -	394	7	0	0	167	113	49	0	2	3	8	2	3	0
(7) Hastings - - -	1,911	42	0	3	415	210	184	1	8	15	178	69	34	11
(8) Horsham - - -	565	16	0	2	184	133	36	0	10	7	41	14	7	2
(9) Lewes - - -	1,862	48	0	2	534	413	99	3	7	14	123	54	31	12
(10) Midhurst - - -	324	4	0	0	163	131	26	0	2	4	53	23	17	1
(11) Petworth - - -	326	7	0	2	123	71	41	0	1	12	29	10	8	3
(12) Reigate - - -	595	23	0	4	273	170	88	5	4	10	67	26	15	3
(13) Rye - - -	201	2	0	0	89	71	15	0	2	1	26	11	7	4
(14) Worthing - - -	678	7	0	0	240	155	76	2	0	7	47	28	19	6
TOTALS - - -	15,793	425	1	23	6,265	4,941	1,086	13	73	175	1,775	869	510	152

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &C. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has Sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusive).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees.)		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
507	4	0	0	0	32	10,148	5,288	107	1,381	0	0	4	0	(1)
1,386	13	0	0	0	64	22,822	13,122	279	3,217	0	0	1	0	(2)
280	4	0	4	0	23	5,418	2,792	47	783	0	0	4	0	(3)
3,123	21	0	4	0	119	38,388	21,202	433	5,381	0	0	9	0	
81	0	0	0	0	11	1,764	758	21	234	0	0	0	0	(1)
113	1	0	0	0	11	3,214	1,387	87	476	0	0	2	0	(2)
171	5	0	0	0	11	4,748	1,957	41	564	10	64	0	0	(3)
459	12	0	0	0	23	7,391	3,710	108	1,023	73	206	0	0	(4)
764	20	0	0	0	35	9,914	5,779	149	1,669	12	739	2	5	(5)
33	1	0	0	0	6	1,343	604	17	158	3	23	0	0	(6)
120	2	0	0	0	12	2,107	1,009	57	321	10	88	4	0	(7)
38	0	0	0	0	11	1,178	409	22	140	4	79	1	0	(8)
157	12	0	0	2	12	6,003	2,121	125	628	8	159	2	0	(9)
1,936	53	0	0	2	132	38,162	17,734	627	5,213	120	1,358	11	5	
100	7	0	0	0	11	2,125	921	14	280	2	14	0	0	(1)
223	3	0	0	0	11	4,186	1,792	43	513	8	69	0	0	(2)
49	1	0	0	1	6	814	386	16	103	5	597	0	0	(3)
56	4	0	0	0	11	2,604	1,342	100	315	10	178	2	3	(4)
159	5	0	0	0	11	2,722	1,302	31	332	0	0	0	0	(5)
48	2	0	0	0	11	1,958	938	45	207	5	57	3	0	(6)
27	0	0	0	0	6	700	298	14	72	4	0	1	0	(7)
36	1	0	0	0	11	1,849	708	54	202	3	82	1	0	(8)
79	2	1	0	0	13	2,397	1,036	45	297	9	57	1	5	(9)
14	0	0	0	0	6	257	52	3	28	0	0	0	0	(10)
129	2	0	0	0	6	1,132	563	30	176	1	0	1	0	(11)
317	11	0	0	0	11	3,622	1,102	33	649	13	118	0	0	(12)
38	2	0	0	0	11	1,177	408	25	144	3	96	0	0	(13)
1,275	40	1	0	1	125	25,743	10,848	453	3,218	63	1,268	9	8	
37	2	0	0	0	6	1,421	560	22	157	1	88	0	0	(1)
1,254	13	2	0	0	46	26,139	11,448	679	3,123	65	1,578	1	2	(2)
85	6	0	0	0	12	2,618	892	57	316	7	9	0	0	(3)
39	0	0	0	0	6	1,501	658	46	166	8	54	0	0	(4)
31	5	0	0	0	6	960	457	7	124	4	167	0	0	(5)
67	7	0	0	0	6	1,434	484	32	170	4	59	0	0	(6)
139	4	0	0	0	13	6,682	2,460	322	723	23	766	0	0	(7)
22	1	0	0	0	6	1,914	549	41	196	1	0	0	0	(8)
133	4	0	0	0	13	6,002	2,058	238	623	92	570	0	0	(9)
54	1	0	0	0	6	941	501	41	136	0	5	3	0	(10)
48	1	0	0	0	6	952	331	36	109	3	0	0	0	(11)
61	0	0	0	0	7	2,708	1,129	89	310	2	11	0	0	(12)
11	1	0	0	0	6	683	265	15	72	1	37	0	0	(13)
48	0	0	0	0	6	1,827	636	59	197	6	25	0	0	(14)
2,029	45	2	0	0	145	55,782	22,418	1,684	6,422	216	3,364	4	2	

28 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED ; CAUSES TRIED ; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summonses.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 51.														
(1) Alton - - -	251	2	0	0	133	93	35	0	1	4	20	18	7	4
(2) Basingstoke - -	590	19	0	0	234	203	16	4	5	6	27	17	10	3
(3) Bishop's Waltham -	319	5	0	3	132	82	48	0	0	5	24	11	10	5
(4) Lymington - - -	486	3	0	1	200	154	37	0	3	7	45	29	10	4
(5) Newport, and at Ryde	1,910	39	0	3	807	606	150	13	17	24	295	137	61	14
(6) Petersfield - - -	496	6	0	0	198	91	102	2	1	2	40	17	7	2
(7) Portsmouth - - -	5,795	94	0	3	3,124	2,033	329	32	54	79	1,148	516	301	127
(8) Romsey - - - -	389	4	0	1	195	145	34	2	6	9	50	28	20	7
(9) Southampton - - -	3,505	46	0	4	1,868	1,309	474	0	45	44	567	194	108	28
(10) Winchester - - -	1,253	48	0	6	564	421	121	6	8	14	125	52	24	10
TOTALS - - - -	14,874	266	0	21	7,455	5,737	1,346	59	140	194	2,341	1,019	558	204
CIRCUIT 52.														
(1) Bath - - - - -	3,868	54	0	4	1,827	986	747	29	36	33	209	122	60	23
(2) Bradford - - -	342	8	0	2	184	92	89	1	3	1	25	12	8	3
(3) Calne - - - - -	374	2	0	0	189	137	45	2	4	1	25	14	5	1
(4) Chippenham - -	604	5	0	1	294	197	85	0	9	4	46	27	9	5
(5) Devizes - - - -	854	6	0	0	366	246	108	0	9	3	30	25	7	5
(6) Frome - - - - -	1,538	16	0	1	542	377	145	0	9	12	88	42	15	11
(7) Marlborough - -	478	7	0	1	194	138	50	0	4	3	15	6	4	1
(8) Melksham - - -	219	10	0	1	108	50	47	5	4	3	1	1	0	0
(9) Swindon - - - -	1,799	22	0	1	729	453	261	1	11	4	129	58	26	4
(10) Trowbridge - - -	427	11	0	0	169	114	45	0	7	3	6	1	0	0
(11) Warminster - - -	585	5	0	1	227	133	90	0	2	3	21	10	7	5
(12) Westbury - - -	233	2	0	0	119	75	41	0	2	1	9	7	1	0
TOTALS - - - -	11,321	148	0	12	4,948	2,908	1,753	38	100	71	694	325	142	58
CIRCUIT 53.														
(1) Cheltenham - - -	3,013	37	0	6	1,070	576	439	0	22	39	301	135	54	18
(2) Cirencester - - -	846	10	0	1	239	167	65	0	3	5	102	48	21	0
(3) Dursley - - - -	736	11	0	1	217	140	67	0	4	7	53	26	17	8
(4) Gloucester - - -	3,302	45	0	1	1,429	658	721	0	20	31	410	176	83	22
(5) Malmesbury - - -	902	4	0	0	185	140	32	0	1	12	100	33	17	8
(6) Newent - - - - -	549	1	0	0	201	130	60	0	4	7	48	22	10	4
(7) Newnham - - - -	2,160	16	0	0	658	376	232	4	15	31	219	87	31	21
(8) Northleach - - -	228	0	0	0	91	63	25	0	1	2	44	24	12	4
(9) Stroud - - - - -	2,033	17	0	1	638	414	208	0	8	9	243	111	56	17
(10) Tewkesbury - - -	611	7	0	0	240	147	84	1	3	5	44	15	9	2
(11) Winchcomb - - -	321	6	0	0	182	85	88	0	6	3	47	15	10	3
TOTALS - - - -	14,701	154	0	10	5,150	2,896	2,021	5	87	151	1,611	692	320	107

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees.)		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
28	1	0	0	0	6	£. 607	£. 270	£. 3	£. 75	1	£. 10	0	0	(1)
52	0	0	0	0	12	1,942	820	55	192	3	13	0	0	(2)
35	0	0	0	1	6	889	266	5	95	1	7	1	0	(3)
42	0	0	0	0	6	1,099	484	13	143	1	0	1	0	(4)
184	1	0	0	0	12	6,558	2,152	188	751	28	236	1	0	(5)
46	1	0	0	0	6	1,550	846	18	187	1	8	0	0	(6)
1,179	14	0	0	0	38	18,293	8,183	374	2,481	41	586	2	2	(7)
61	0	0	0	0	6	943	466	9	131	2	16	1	0	(8)
497	25	1	0	0	34	10,423	4,226	105	1,333	32	584	6	1	(9)
135	2	0	0	0	12	4,725	1,506	91	485	6	304	3	0	(10)
2,259	44	1	0	1	138	47,029	19,219	861	5,873	116	1,764	15	3	
651	15	0	0	0	28	10,417	4,361	136	1,254	28	132	6	0	(1)
85	3	0	0	0	6	1,080	587	31	147	0	0	1	0	(2)
51	0	0	0	0	6	759	251	8	111	3	124	0	0	(3)
85	3	0	0	0	12	1,749	494	36	213	3	31	0	0	(4)
123	71	0	0	0	12	1,961	721	48	236	6	8	1	0	(5)
176	9	0	0	0	12	3,740	1,237	211	438	4	30	1	0	(6)
75	13	0	0	0	12	1,391	467	28	161	1	59	1	0	(7)
25	2	0	0	0	6	556	278	13	79	0	0	0	0	(8)
183	1	0	0	0	13	4,163	1,852	113	526	5	42	0	0	(9)
63	0	0	0	0	6	1,757	382	6	198	3	50	2	0	(10)
42	4	0	0	0	12	1,387	586	43	171	4	107	1	0	(11)
29	1	0	0	0	6	542	308	18	69	1	0	0	0	(12)
1,588	122	0	0	0	131	29,502	11,524	691	3,693	58	583	13	0	
258	4	0	0	0	26	8,367	2,992	299	952	17	80	7	0	(1)
52	0	0	0	0	13	2,040	555	59	216	4	145	0	0	(2)
68	3	0	0	0	11	1,700	691	113	250	0	0	0	0	(3)
480	21	1	0	0	24	9,108	3,565	161	1,077	36	178	1	1	(4)
20	0	0	0	0	11	1,499	340	43	170	2	96	0	0	(5)
57	0	0	0	0	6	1,096	423	31	140	0	0	2	0	(6)
174	8	0	0	0	14	4,657	1,498	266	567	2	70	0	0	(7)
13	0	0	0	0	6	392	195	19	66	0	0	0	0	(8)
144	8	0	0	0	24	4,296	1,440	132	500	8	30	3	0	(9)
66	4	0	0	2	6	1,524	452	30	165	4	96	2	0	(10)
45	0	0	0	1	6	863	334	35	104	2	5	1	0	(11)
1,377	48	1	0	3	147	35,542	12,485	1,188	4,207	75	700	16	1	

30 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.						Judgment Summons.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.	
CIRCUIT 54.															
(1) Bristol - - -	14,326	193	0	8	8,252	4,606	3,437	3	143	71	2,738	1,568	961	261	
(2) Chipping Sodbury -	359	4	0	0	187	123	53	0	9	2	38	22	16	4	
(3) Thornbury - - -	240	1	0	0	111	61	46	0	4	0	16	10	8	3	
TOTALS - - -	14,925	198	0	8	8,550	4,790	3,536	3	156	73	2,792	1,600	985	268	
CIRCUIT 55.															
(1) Andover - - -	581	5	0	0	242	177	56	0	3	6	63	33	15	3	
(2) Blandford - - -	887	6	0	0	357	126	235	2	2	2	124	61	27	8	
(3) Bridport - - -	1,599	21	0	0	517	319	182	1	4	11	160	93	58	13	
(4) Christchurch - -	578	13	0	1	246	149	78	0	7	13	50	28	8	0	
(5) Dorchester - - -	596	12	0	2	295	102	189	1	2	3	22	6	8	2	
(6) Fordingbridge -	357	6	0	0	147	89	52	0	2	4	29	12	7	3	
(7) Poole - - -	688	18	0	1	315	192	111	3	4	6	73	34	13	7	
(8) Salisbury - - -	1,390	10	0	0	560	318	225	0	2	15	107	64	35	8	
(9) Shaftesbury - -	1,158	10	0	0	388	224	155	0	3	6	30	23	8	4	
(10) Wareham - - -	368	5	0	0	192	101	86	1	2	2	25	17	6	3	
(11) Weymouth - - -	1,125	25	0	0	502	269	218	7	1	7	96	33	15	11	
(12) Wimborne Minster -	631	13	0	0	397	129	260	0	3	5	57	34	24	6	
(13) Wincanton - - -	764	11	0	0	246	145	90	0	3	8	30	15	7	1	
TOTALS - - -	10,722	155	0	4	4,404	2,340	1,927	15	38	88	866	453	231	69	
CIRCUIT 56.															
(1) Axbridge - - -	561	2	0	1	179	110	50	0	6	14	68	28	12	3	
(2) Bridgwater - - -	2,002	33	0	3	900	425	446	1	21	10	150	73	32	10	
(3) Chard - - -	515	11	0	0	201	99	94	1	4	3	37	20	3	3	
(4) Crewkerne - - -	675	4	0	1	254	194	53	2	3	3	65	26	5	1	
(5) Langport - - -	1,010	10	0	0	283	190	69	1	12	11	89	42	14	3	
(6) Taunton - - -	1,622	34	0	2	496	279	200	1	8	10	144	49	19	8	
(7) Temple Cloud - -	669	14	0	3	254	158	79	1	8	11	34	22	6	3	
(8) Wellington(Somerset)	669	18	0	0	192	130	55	0	1	6	42	18	6	6	
(9) Wells - - -	1,220	17	0	2	359	232	100	9	13	7	32	9	2	1	
(10) Weston-super-Mare -	1,146	10	0	0	437	224	180	1	16	16	129	48	15	5	
(11) Williton - - -	593	7	0	1	215	147	57	0	4	8	49	20	13	4	
(12) Yeovil - - -	1,401	21	0	0	581	393	163	0	6	19	95	52	27	7	
TOTALS - - -	12,113	181	0	13	4,351	2,581	1,546	17	102	118	934	407	154	54	

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869. 31

Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
3,120	68	2	0	7	96	£. 45,500	£. 20,964	£. 1,226	£. 6,193	163	£. 1,009	11	5	(1)
38	1	0	0	0	8	1,030	500	26	152	0	0	1	0	(2)
29	1	0	0	0	8	562	237	8	73	0	0	0	0	(3)
3,187	70	2	0	7	112	47,092	21,701	1,260	6,418	163	1,009	12	5	
60	0	0	0	0	11	1,516	544	25	188	1	13	0	0	(1)
83	0	0	0	0	11	1,710	218	34	214	1	15	1	0	(2)
248	7	0	0	0	11	3,475	1,025	153	397	4	18	0	0	(3)
61	1	0	0	1	6	2,255	705	47	258	8	219	0	0	(4)
90	6	0	0	0	11	1,827	707	46	194	6	65	0	2	(5)
66	1	0	0	0	6	1,203	427	24	144	3	188	0	0	(6)
72	10	0	0	0	11	2,547	848	98	245	6	28	0	0	(7)
125	10	0	0	1	11	3,726	707	77	433	3	9	1	0	(8)
140	0	0	0	0	11	2,601	998	69	299	5	201	1	0	(9)
35	1	0	0	2	6	1,116	402	40	127	2	0	1	0	(10)
134	6	0	0	0	11	3,309	1,643	113	407	7	40	2	0	(11)
140	12	0	0	0	6	1,814	1,160	40	245	2	0	0	0	(12)
101	6	0	0	0	11	2,029	778	46	231	3	64	0	0	(13)
1,355	60	0	0	4	123	29,188	10,162	812	3,382	51	860	6	2	
38	2	0	0	0	11	1,053	302	94	139	0	127	0	0	(1)
323	4	1	0	0	12	5,501	2,290	174	608	15	106	0	0	(2)
87	4	0	0	0	11	1,552	496	57	173	5	154	0	0	(3)
83	1	1	0	0	11	1,227	454	41	159	2	182	0	0	(4)
49	6	0	0	0	12	2,224	655	83	263	2	0	0	0	(5)
189	9	0	0	1	11	4,876	1,463	220	402	9	230	1	0	(6)
66	3	0	0	0	11	2,027	664	97	226	1	0	1	0	(7)
62	4	0	0	0	11	2,173	629	76	218	3	0	1	0	(8)
108	3	0	0	0	11	3,138	959	160	346	6	171	1	0	(9)
118	5	0	0	0	11	2,898	1,154	137	373	16	38	0	0	(10)
58	1	0	0	0	11	1,288	474	34	150	3	12	0	0	(11)
179	3	0	0	0	12	3,892	1,403	122	469	5	81	0	0	(12)
1,355	45	2	0	1	135	31,939	10,943	1,295	3,586	67	1,101	4	0	

32 RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF PLAINTS ENTERED; CAUSES TRIED; SITTINGS

COURT TOWN.	Plaints Entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summons.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20 and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108.	Nonsuit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
CIRCUIT 57.														
(1) Axminster - - -	549	11	0	0	199	100	82	3	4	10	38	21	3	1
(2) Barnstaple - - -	1,460	31	0	1	510	331	126	35	9	10	67	24	2	0
(3) Bideford - - -	881	11	0	1	308	273	110	0	8	8	64	43	9	2
(4) Crediton - - -	595	6	0	2	224	160	46	2	6	12	36	16	3	3
(5) Exeter - - -	3,551	57	0	8	1,671	1,147	465	0	37	30	197	135	30	5
(6) Honiton - - -	558	8	0	0	212	154	44	4	4	6	13	9	2	1
(7) {Newton Abbot and Torquay - - -}	1,749	27	0	7	880	549	204	0	23	21	39	18	3	1
(8) South Molton - - -	371	7	0	0	151	101	42	1	5	2	14	8	0	0
(9) Tiverton - - -	1,042	19	0	3	341	242	79	0	16	7	38	18	5	1
(10) Torrington - - -	331	4	0	0	100	55	35	0	3	7	7	5	1	0
TOTALS - - -	11,096	181	0	22	4,686	3,112	1,323	45	115	113	513	297	58	14
CIRCUIT 58.														
(1) Camelford - - -	276	7	0	0	283	222	55	0	4	2	31	16	19	1
(2) East Stonehouse - - -	6,556	85	0	6	4,381	2,634	1,645	1	76	31	454	296	120	32
(3) Holsworthy - - -	270	5	0	1	70	40	24	1	3	3	3	1	0	0
(4) Kingsbridge - - -	265	7	1	1	143	62	74	3	2	3	17	5	2	1
(5) Launceston - - -	674	3	0	2	340	225	110	2	3	2	92	44	13	5
(6) Liskeard - - -	1,313	22	0	1	764	511	235	1	6	12	147	64	44	9
(7) Oakhampton - - -	483	6	0	4	158	93	59	0	3	7	16	8	4	3
(8) Tavistock - - -	987	30	0	0	564	347	204	1	2	10	211	110	73	9
(9) {Totnes and Churston } { Ferrers - - - }	603	19	0	2	303	158	121	6	13	7	45	32	19	2
TOTALS - - -	11,427	184	1	17	7,006	4,292	2,527	15	112	77	1,016	576	294	62
CIRCUIT 59.														
(1) Bodmin - - -	443	10	0	1	201	91	104	0	1	6	46	23	18	6
(2) Falmouth - - -	844	12	0	1	514	278	224	0	5	8	174	121	86	11
(3) Helston - - -	574	10	0	0	403	224	177	0	2	0	35	19	36	6
(4) Penzance - - -	1,649	22	0	2	1,042	761	251	4	21	7	269	179	98	22
(5) Redruth - - -	2,133	37	0	2	1,553	920	588	5	24	18	352	264	113	21
(6) St. Austell - - -	1,500	8	0	3	893	490	384	0	10	12	269	153	99	16
(7) St. Columb - - -	490	14	0	4	252	136	108	2	6	4	46	33	14	2
(8) Truro - - -	1,992	17	0	2	1,244	563	640	2	27	14	320	181	138	25
TOTALS - - -	9,715	130	0	15	6,102	3,463	2,476	13	96	69	1,511	973	602	109

OF COURT; FEES RECEIVED, &c. FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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Execution against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees).		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
82	2	0	0	0	8	£. 1,571	£. 443	£. 48	£. 188	4	£. 60	1	0	(1)
200	0	0	0	1	12	4,126	1,230	112	448	14	116	2	0	(2)
114	4	0	0	2	12	1,982	742	22	238	4	2	2	0	(3)
49	1	0	0	0	8	1,456	542	30	184	7	100	0	0	(4)
661	17	0	0	0	24	11,128	4,392	262	1,356	40	490	1	2	(5)
77	3	0	0	0	12	1,875	706	47	220	5	42	2	0	(6)
340	7	0	0	0	18	7,293	3,656	127	758	25	471	1	0	(7)
51	3	0	0	0	6	1,151	401	29	132	3	8	2	0	(8)
136	0	0	0	0	12	2,781	858	64	305	6	176	0	0	(9)
34	0	0	0	0	6	780	182	12	78	2	32	0	0	(10)
1,762	37	0	0	3	118	33,043	13,152	753	3,907	110	1,515	11	2	
75	0	0	0	0	6	940	351	10	103	0	19	3	0	(1)
1,802	52	0	0	0	47	18,954	10,803	489	2,653	44	1,387	14	11	(2)
40	2	0	0	0	11	806	184	30	83	1	0	0	0	(3)
39	2	0	0	0	6	955	168	5	122	2	124	0	0	(4)
136	1	0	0	0	11	1,384	754	82	206	1	0	0	0	(5)
228	4	0	0	0	11	3,387	1,707	55	461	5	92	0	0	(6)
62	2	0	0	0	6	1,430	215	28	177	7	22	1	0	(7)
255	6	0	0	1	11	2,008	862	58	423	6	90	0	0	(8)
117	5	0	0	1	12	2,352	879	148	278	7	56	2	1	(9)
2,754	74	0	0	2	121	33,118	15,023	905	4,506	73	1,790	20	12	
65	2	0	0	2	11	1,293	431	21	142	6	50	1	0	(1)
373	0	0	0	0	11	1,900	953	31	310	8	175	0	0	(2)
176	5	0	0	0	11	1,436	455	18	248	0	0	0	0	(3)
530	9	0	0	0	22	5,676	2,308	117	644	8	158	1	0	(4)
711	21	0	0	1	22	5,450	3,650	72	870	8	296	4	0	(5)
290	4	0	0	0	11	2,999	1,635	50	455	7	57	0	0	(6)
75	2	0	0	0	11	1,564	803	45	189	2	270	3	0	(7)
535	2	0	0	0	22	4,635	2,622	105	711	8	351	0	7	(8)
2,755	45	0	0	3	121	25,043	13,037	459	3,569	47	1,357	9	7	

S U M M A R Y . - - - - -

CIRCUITS.	Plaints entered.			Causes Determined.		Judgments.					Judgment Summons.		Warrants of Commitment.	
	Not exceeding £. 20.	Above £. 20. and not exceeding £. 50.	By Agreement above £. 50.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Plaintiff by Consent or Admission.	For Plaintiff by Default, s. 28, 19 & 30 Vict. c. 108.	Non suit.	For Defendant.	Issued.	Heard.	Issued.	Debtors Imprisoned.
Circuit 1 -	10,962	173	0	32	6,432	4,439	1,700	36	159	130	1,111	636	331	108
" 2 -	17,232	185	0	14	11,153	7,722	3,194	63	64	124	1,283	641	318	110
" 3 -	11,222	247	0	18	6,879	4,551	2,055	73	63	155	2,184	1,513	1,024	160
" 4 -	11,158	242	0	8	6,559	3,718	2,860	84	248	137	1,096	890	453	189
" 5 -	21,229	165	2	15	14,877	7,971	6,588	25	116	192	3,742	2,320	1,470	448
" 6 -	29,931	540	1	28	18,599	11,117	6,727	16	408	359	3,129	1,768	708	440
" 7 -	21,420	339	2	45	13,304	7,434	5,421	21	251	122	4,095	2,846	1,596	375
" 8 -	17,032	231	3	12	10,362	6,750	2,880	1	350	393	2,803	1,631	602	211
" 9 -	16,031	183	1	11	8,262	5,425	2,549	7	114	178	2,886	1,611	964	471
" 10 -	21,763	216	0	1	14,889	9,452	4,981	143	185	120	6,034	4,521	2,840	785
" 11 -	12,838	314	1	20	7,097	4,609	2,053	48	252	155	752	337	179	89
" 12 -	19,632	322	1	5	13,515	7,676	5,319	93	378	54	1,100	701	371	135
" 13 -	27,699	196	0	19	20,248	10,501	9,446	1	208	111	1,805	867	254	85
" 14 -	21,618	458	0	13	20,694	12,155	7,914	34	350	254	2,547	1,663	1,000	231
" 15 -	14,939	313	2	24	7,582	4,920	2,125	121	103	337	1,599	786	401	86
" 16 -	19,833	214	1	23	6,802	4,295	1,934	311	163	162	678	184	46	14
" 17 -	11,662	263	2	45	7,649	5,031	2,359	37	109	166	1,379	772	378	115
" 18 -	18,410	206	0	14	11,043	7,392	3,189	242	172	171	2,315	1,387	799	120
" 19 -	24,565	180	0	13	16,787	9,422	6,973	49	142	212	5,325	3,336	2,104	604
" 20 -	19,631	164	0	19	13,486	6,529	6,599	63	179	135	2,566	1,841	910	272
" 21 -	29,750	285	0	6	18,755	10,436	8,042	5	33	243	3,679	1,748	849	226
" 22 -	15,090	128	0	14	9,071	5,472	3,305	151	87	70	3,432	1,709	401	147
" 23 -	18,470	194	0	11	12,522	7,450	4,776	32	108	167	3,114	1,424	610	168
" 24 -	16,413	223	1	11	9,007	5,252	3,404	43	163	156	1,254	588	79	30
" 25 -	21,264	173	0	17	16,118	9,735	7,831	341	109	119	4,556	2,840	1,424	275
" 26 -	20,632	197	0	30	13,312	7,652	5,302	78	153	157	2,798	1,235	562	206
" 27 -	13,230	168	0	3	7,351	3,555	3,255	78	27	172	2,162	1,236	1,043	162
" 28 -	7,622	158	1	22	3,464	2,306	955	26	47	152	719	308	146	45
" 29 -	12,180	183	0	6	6,160	4,091	1,804	63	63	140	1,293	646	294	64
" 30 -	21,097	238	2	11	14,147	8,806	6,090	87	63	103	4,057	3,274	1,222	270
" 31 -	13,037	152	0	13	5,650	4,084	1,422	25	42	90	862	378	223	81
" 32 -	9,394	124	1	16	3,748	2,293	1,274	11	100	86	829	221	117	37
" 33 -	10,488	171	1	7	5,074	3,275	1,565	10	110	121	1,044	450	155	45
" 34 -	15,768	170	1	35	6,474	5,455	2,762	30	135	137	1,429	759	305	113
" 35 -	13,201	160	0	23	6,017	3,780	1,978	19	181	87	885	274	107	41
" 36 -	10,513	124	0	2	5,718	3,123	2,404	19	62	112	807	461	226	62
" 37 -	12,102	210	0	30	5,834	4,054	1,595	7	86	122	1,298	734	409	119
" 38 -	1,123	159	1	9	5,559	3,321	2,060	12	96	79	1,240	596	367	134
" 39 -	10,421	80	0	13	6,565	3,248	2,733	241	173	163	1,093	489	207	92
" 40 -	19,098	191	0	22	13,063	5,719	6,757	0	269	340	1,989	973	532	223
" 41 -	16,061	96	0	33	9,362	4,346	4,066	1	197	246	1,913	840	401	56
" 42 -	11,961	152	1	29	7,270	3,817	3,038	0	169	275	1,570	839	327	66
" 43 -	18,587	236	0	56	10,563	6,615	3,511	4	244	245	3,330	1,564	893	263
" 44 -	14,893	188	0	22	8,110	4,537	3,092	0	154	349	1,272	658	295	79
" 45 -	13,022	217	0	44	7,953	5,239	2,418	13	183	194	1,674	904	333	87
" 46 -	14,236	95	0	22	9,037	4,460	4,259	0	155	185	1,421	709	261	93
" 47 -	12,417	113	0	20	7,811	3,566	3,540	9	284	322	2,026	1,007	527	129
" 48 -	13,960	168	0	8	7,494	4,666	2,524	60	164	98	3,545	1,908	1,100	237
" 49 -	8,457	143	1	4	4,012	2,473	1,367	12	85	79	957	500	251	64
" 50 -	15,793	425	1	23	6,205	4,941	1,086	13	73	175	1,775	869	610	152
" 51 -	14,874	266	0	21	7,455	5,737	1,346	59	140	194	2,341	1,019	558	204
" 52 -	11,321	148	0	12	4,948	2,998	1,753	38	100	71	694	325	142	58
" 53 -	14,701	154	0	10	5,160	2,896	2,021	5	87	151	1,611	692	320	107
" 54 -	14,925	198	0	8	8,550	4,790	3,536	3	156	73	2,792	1,600	983	268
" 55 -	10,722	155	0	4	4,404	2,340	1,927	15	38	88	860	453	231	69
" 56 -	12,113	181	0	13	4,351	2,581	1,546	17	102	118	934	407	154	54
" 57 -	11,096	181	0	22	4,686	3,112	1,323	45	116	113	513	297	58	14
" 58 -	11,437	184	1	17	7,006	4,292	2,527	15	112	77	1,016	576	294	62
" 59 -	9,715	130	0	16	6,102	3,463	2,476	18	96	69	1,511	973	602	100
TOTALS - -	918,295	12,029	28	1,063	544,910	321,585	202,954	3,063	8,725	9,640	120,062	67,867	34,299	9,709
CITY OF LONDON COURT -	16,107	194	0	40	7,460	6,144	906	0	242	208	1,486	616	319	50

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SUMMARY.

Executions against Goods.		Appeals.	Orders to Stay Proceedings.	Certiorari to Remove Proceedings.	Total Number of Days Court has Sat.	Total Amount for which Plaints Entered.	Judgments obtained by Plaintiffs on original Hearings.		Total Amount of Fees on all the aforesaid Proceedings.	Bankruptcy.		Equitable Proceedings.	Admiralty Proceedings.	CIRCUITS.
Issued.	Sales made.						Amount of Debts (exclusively).	Amount of Costs (exclusive of Fees.)		No. of Adjudications.	Gross Produce realised.			
1,760	37	0	6	1	142	33,770	16,778	996	4,526	60	870	5	12	1
2,456	127	0	0	2	158	44,952	21,267	715	6,422	115	923	6	11	2
2,344	56	0	0	1	133	36,216	18,368	1,432	5,254	94	2,086	19	5	3
2,219	124	0	0	1	150	38,789	20,544	734	5,205	54	478	6	1	4
4,619	86	0	0	1	88	44,598	28,251	414	7,251	157	1,100	7	0	5
5,385	185	1	0	0	271	91,031	46,434	1,980	12,203	136	2,409	11	150	6
2,890	100	0	1	1	144	58,280	30,837	2,407	8,091	119	1,868	17	0	7
4,039	48	0	15	0	95	44,804	22,830	409	6,577	116	406	7	0	8
2,203	58	0	0	0	152	36,308	18,320	511	5,302	33	438	8	0	9
6,038	144	0	0	0	137	53,142	45,444	610	9,075	71	2,122	0	0	10
2,414	107	0	0	1	145	49,103	21,460	1,375	5,969	135	1,362	17	0	11
4,256	138	0	0	0	131	58,909	30,753	785	7,779	138	2,863	21	0	12
6,782	142	0	0	1	123	65,730	43,783	626	9,930	138	1,410	8	0	13
5,074	207	0	0	0	139	91,049	48,629	922	12,541	136	2,003	13	0	14
2,254	57	0	0	2	147	51,251	21,105	2,437	6,172	139	2,162	14	5	15
2,508	53	0	0	1	151	38,860	17,709	804	4,888	70	1,441	10	0	16
1,990	58	0	0	0	124	35,878	17,539	789	4,729	90	2,402	20	4	17
4,488	80	0	0	0	100	47,134	24,314	790	6,557	149	1,314	10	0	18
5,631	214	0	0	1	113	48,136	28,501	1,022	8,328	149	1,837	18	0	19
4,926	244	0	0	0	132	43,481	26,290	701	6,654	87	1,907	6	0	20
4,753	254	1	0	2	152	89,165	46,874	2,477	12,120	187	2,317	9	0	21
2,485	104	0	0	3	114	24,749	17,752	465	5,046	91	1,177	14	0	22
4,403	87	0	6	0	118	41,920	23,259	1,212	6,266	117	1,974	17	0	23
2,311	77	0	0	0	189	45,162	19,038	743	6,148	97	1,072	8	41	24
6,246	208	0	1	0	122	54,780	34,363	1,420	8,533	117	2,138	7	0	25
6,400	174	0	0	1	138	54,574	30,270	890	7,835	118	982	10	0	26
2,936	49	0	0	0	160	36,177	17,702	779	4,885	59	920	6	0	27
872	37	0	0	4	120	24,994	9,973	418	2,127	38	651	9	0	28
1,813	78	0	0	1	108	35,949	17,542	805	4,876	69	1,247	9	0	29
6,309	107	0	0	2	146	53,450	30,031	613	7,820	116	935	24	9	30
1,885	37	0	0	1	120	32,502	13,867	1,003	4,238	48	291	25	2	31
1,337	42	0	10	0	115	26,541	8,721	1,201	3,022	74	718	14	2	32
1,438	62	0	0	1	176	28,069	12,875	1,209	3,731	72	1,225	12	38	33
2,066	92	0	0	1	146	35,567	16,091	936	5,024	105	1,878	6	0	34
2,092	63	4	0	1	129	32,645	13,943	626	4,081	60	1,290	21	0	35
1,869	51	0	0	1	132	28,708	13,220	596	3,568	52	980	6	0	36
1,475	50	0	0	1	126	35,951	15,733	1,032	4,551	59	595	7	0	37
1,550	58	0	0	1	148	30,808	13,009	412	3,800	55	819	10	2	38
2,497	28	1	1	1	126	29,210	15,678	433	4,090	0	0	13	0	39
4,255	64	0	25	1	148	55,759	33,368	981	7,852	0	0	14	0	40
2,360	23	0	0	2	155	48,967	26,164	1,250	6,571	0	0	7	0	41
2,245	13	1	0	2	167	46,708	24,903	966	6,322	0	0	7	0	42
2,804	24	1	0	5	124	68,584	36,011	3,799	9,535	0	0	23	0	43
2,562	17	0	0	4	127	70,772	34,280	996	8,009	0	0	14	0	44
2,078	49	1	1	5	133	52,577	24,846	2,044	6,839	53	693	12	0	45
2,609	21	1	0	0	125	44,626	23,888	994	5,956	0	0	3	0	46
2,122	21	0	4	0	119	38,388	21,202	433	5,881	0	0	9	0	47
1,936	53	0	0	2	132	38,102	17,734	627	5,212	120	1,358	11	5	48
1,275	40	1	0	1	125	25,743	10,848	453	3,218	63	1,268	9	8	49
2,029	45	2	0	0	145	55,782	22,418	1,684	6,422	216	3,364	4	2	50
2,259	44	1	0	1	128	47,029	19,219	861	5,873	116	1,764	15	3	51
1,583	122	0	0	0	131	20,802	11,524	691	3,603	58	583	13	0	52
1,377	48	1	0	3	147	33,542	12,485	1,188	4,207	75	700	16	1	53
2,187	70	2	0	7	112	47,092	21,701	1,260	6,418	163	1,009	12	5	54
1,355	60	0	0	4	123	29,188	10,162	812	3,382	61	660	6	2	55
1,355	45	2	0	1	125	31,939	10,913	1,295	3,586	67	1,101	4	0	56
1,762	37	0	0	3	118	33,943	13,152	753	3,907	110	1,515	11	2	57
2,754	74	0	0	2	121	33,118	15,923	905	4,506	73	1,790	20	12	58
2,755	45	0	0	3	121	25,043	13,037	459	3,569	47	1,357	9	7	59
179,791	4,927	20	70	81	7,969	622,565	1,326,901	60,274	357,194	4,031	70,013	678	338	
2,131	25	2	0	1	193	69,508	31,263	2,284	9,061	0	0	11	0	

COUNTY COURTS: RETURN OF EQUITABLE SUITS OR PROCEEDINGS

COUNTY COURTS:—RETURN of EQUITABLE SUITS or PROCEEDINGS, under

CIRCUIT.	Total Number of Equitable Suits or Proceedings.	Number of Plaints Entered.						Number of Petitions or Notices		
		For the Administration of Estates.	For the Execution of Trusts.	For Foreclosure or Redemption, or for Enforcing any Charge or Lien.	For Specific Performance.	For Delivering up or Cancelling any Agreement for Sale or Purchase.	For the Dissolution or Winding-up of a Partnership.	For the Appointment or Removal of Trustees.	For any other Purpose under Trustee Acts.	For the Maintenance or Advancement of Infants.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Circuit 1 -	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
" 2 -	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 3 -	20	7	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	0
" 4 -	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
" 5 -	9	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
" 6 -	11	0	2	3	2	0	2	1	1	0
" 7 -	18	4	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
" 8 -	7	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
" 9 -	11	4	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0
" 10 -	9	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0
" 11 -	20	5	0	0	6	0	5	0	1	2
" 12 -	22	7	2	1	4	0	1	3	1	2
" 13 -	10	5	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1
" 14 -	20	4	0	3	1	0	3	1	3	0
" 15 -	15	9	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0
" 16 -	10	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0
" 17 -	20	7	0	4	3	0	3	0	3	0
" 18 -	10	3	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0
" 19 -	21	6	1	3	3	0	1	2	3	1
" 20 -	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
" 21 -	9	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
" 22 -	17	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0
" 23 -	19	9	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
" 24 -	11	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
" 25 -	8	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
" 26 -	11	3	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
" 27 -	8	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
" 28 -	10	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	1
" 29 -	13	1	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	1
" 30 -	23	7	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
" 31 -	26	18	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
" 32 -	16	5	0	5	2	0	0	1	1	1
" 33 -	14	5	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	1
" 34 -	7	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
" 35 -	22	3	2	4	2	0	1	5	3	0
" 36 -	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
" 37 -	8	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
" 38 -	12	5	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
" 39 -	15	5	0	1	5	0	2	0	1	0
" 40 -	14	7	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0
" 41 -	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 42 -	7	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
" 43 -	24	7	0	7	6	0	1	0	1	0
" 44 -	14	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	0	0
" 45 -	12	3	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1
" 46 -	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 47 -	9	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
" 48 -	11	2	0	1	4	0	1	0	2	0
" 49 -	11	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
" 50 -	7	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
" 51 -	10	3	4	4	2	0	0	0	2	0
" 52 -	16	8	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
" 53 -	13	5	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	0
" 54 -	15	5	0	3	2	3	0	1	0	0
" 55 -	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
" 56 -	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
" 57 -	14	4	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
" 58 -	21	11	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	0
" 59 -	11	5	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
TOTALS -	750	248	54	120	115	10	61	33	43	12
City of London Court -	11	1	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0

the Act of 28 & 29 Vict. c. 99, in the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Filed.		Number of Instances of Payment, &c. by Trustees under Section 24 of Act, 1867.	Amount of Subject-Matter in Dispute or otherwise.	Amount of Attorney's Costs Allowed.	Amount of Fees.			Number of Suits or Proceedings Pending, 31 Dec. 1869.	Number of Appeals.	Number Committed for Contempt.	Number of Warrants of Execution, Possession, &c.	CIRCUIT.
For Partition.	For Injunctions.				Consolidated Fund.	Registrar.	High Bailiff.					
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
0	0	0	£. 731	£. 24	£. 5	£. 4	£. 0	2	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1,805	28	14	17	0	4	0	1	0	2
0	1	4	2,921	84	34	53	9	13	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	506	84	13	23	5	1	0	1	1	4
0	1	0	1,000	6	9	12	4	5	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	2,249	35	16	20	8	1	0	0	0	6
0	1	3	2,365	154	21	47	13	6	1	3	1	7
0	0	0	1,570	15	7	11	14	0	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	2,702	10	13	27	21	3	0	0	1	9
0	1	0	622	0	11	29	8	4	0	0	1	10
1	0	0	1,692	166	28	55	11	9	0	0	0	11
1	0	0	2,317	110	37	46	29	12	0	1	1	12
0	0	0	1,843	96	11	15	6	4	0	0	0	13
0	0	0	1,582	202	36	55	21	8	0	0	1	14
0	0	0	2,635	130	25	62	13	6	1	0	2	15
0	0	0	1,885	49	15	23	14	5	0	0	0	16
0	0	0	2,566	125	35	59	31	9	0	0	0	17
1	0	0	1,152	71	13	35	8	5	0	1	0	18
0	2	0	2,674	158	32	78	20	10	1	1	0	19
0	0	0	991	0	14	15	2	1	0	0	0	20
0	0	0	97	16	13	25	8	2	0	1	1	21
0	2	0	2,720	224	28	75	11	2	0	0	0	22
2	0	0	5,263	228	41	90	18	11	1	0	0	23
0	0	0	1,430	62	15	26	11	1	1	0	0	24
0	0	0	789	106	4	10	3	3	0	0	0	25
1	0	0	1,371	36	14	21	47	7	0	0	1	26
0	0	0	1,928	44	7	17	3	2	0	0	0	27
0	0	0	1,645	48	13	11	7	4	0	0	0	28
1	0	0	2,387	6	10	37	12	5	0	0	0	29
0	0	0	1,300	0	25	23	9	15	0	0	0	30
0	0	0	3,739	84	32	69	30	21	2	0	0	31
0	0	1	2,347	161	24	62	22	10	0	0	0	32
0	0	1	1,753	154	19	47	13	3	0	0	0	33
0	0	0	1,199	67	16	22	11	4	0	0	0	34
0	0	2	1,257	99	31	45	18	6	0	0	0	35
0	0	1	744	50	11	25	11	3	0	0	0	36
0	0	1	1,409	119	17	22	8	2	0	0	0	37
0	1	0	543	153	16	57	3	7	0	0	0	38
0	0	1	1,395	22	15	17	8	6	0	0	0	39
0	0	1	2,148	76	21	34	11	6	0	0	0	40
1	0	1	1,184	205	18	16	5	1	0	0	0	41
0	1	1	859	43	9	10	1	2	0	0	0	42
0	1	1	2,877	77	29	33	10	5	1	0	0	43
0	0	5	1,537	40	18	23	8	8	1	0	0	44
0	0	1	1,617	64	16	20	6	5	0	0	0	45
0	0	0	0	8	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	46
0	0	0	1,050	17	7	6	3	1	0	0	0	47
1	0	0	1,673	14	13	19	5	7	0	0	3	48
0	2	0	1,077	161	20	35	10	3	0	1	1	49
1	0	0	708	94	16	33	13	0	0	0	0	50
0	1	0	1,302	46	21	51	12	6	0	0	1	51
0	0	0	1,106	138	21	40	11	6	0	0	0	52
0	0	0	1,598	141	29	51	18	6	0	0	0	53
0	0	0	385	199	17	32	14	3	0	0	0	54
0	0	2	340	0	7	3	1	2	0	0	0	55
0	0	0	773	119	17	33	10	4	0	0	1	56
1	0	0	1,330	136	19	38	11	8	0	0	0	57
1	1	0	2,036	41	30	60	17	10	0	0	1	58
1	0	0	1,240	44	13	31	7	7	0	0	0	59
13	15	26	93,779	4,898	1,078	2,005	673	312	9	9	17	
0	0	2	2,589	0	20	45	15	8	0	0	0	

SUMMARY.

COUNTY COURTS:—RETURN OF ADMIRALTY SUITS OR PROCEEDINGS, in the Year ending 31 December 1869, under the "County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Act, 1869."

CIRCUIT.	Total Number of Admiralty Suits or Proceedings.	Arrests of Vessels.	Final Decrees.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Attorney's Costs allowed.	Amount of Fees.			Suits or Proceedings pending, 31 December 1869.	Appeals.	Warrants of Execution, &c.	Vessels Sold.		REMARKS.
						Court Fund.	Registrar.	High Bailiff.				Amount realized.	Costs of Sale.	
1. Newcastle - -	12	9	3	£. 1,456	0	£. 23 -	£. 16	£. 35	£. 3	1	0	0	0	Six cases settled.
2. Sunderland - -	11	6	2	1,200	91	24 -	26	9	8	0	0	0	0	
3. Whitehaven - -	5	0	0	28	0	1 -	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Four suits adjourned sine die.
4. Preston - - -	1	0	0	300	0	2 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Settled.
6. Liverpool - - -	150	25	70	7,773	763	193 -	172	57	33	0	5	175	9	Four suits transferred to High Court of Admiralty.
15. Stockton and Middlesbro'.	5	3	2	486	48	8 -	8	6	0	0	1	195	36	
16. Kingston-upon-Hull	9	5	3	849	51	17 -	16	6	1	1	0	0	0	
17. Boston and Grimsby	4	3	1	271	15	6 -	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	Three suits settled.
24. Cardiff and Newport	40	3	9	4,485	103	66 -	68	30	0	0	3	103	12	25 suits settled.
29. Bangor - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30. Swansea - - -	9	0	0	895	0	13 -	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	Five suits settled and two transferred to High Court of Admiralty.
31. Carmarthen - - -	2	0	2	450	82	9 -	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	
32. Kings Lynn - - -	2	1	2	105	0	5 -	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Ipswich and Lowestoft.	38	19	18	4,626	209	74 -	75	26	4	1	1	68	8	
38. Leeds - - - -	2	1	2	67	11	3 -	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	
48. Rochester - - -	5	3	1	565	51	9 -	8	7	2	0	0	0	0	
49. Dover and Ramsgate	8	4	4	1,380	14	23 -	21	6	1	0	0	0	0	
50. Brighton - - -	2	1	1	253	40	5 -	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	
51. Portsmouth and Southampton	3	1	2	500	58	9 -	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	One suit settled.
53. Gloucester - - -	1	0	0	66	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
54. Bristol - - - -	5	2	0	730	31	7 -	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	
55. Dorchester and Poole	2	0	0	84	0	2 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	One settled.
56. Bridgwater - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57. Barnstaple and Exeter.	2	1	1	305	3	2 -	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
58. Totnes - - - -	12	8	5	1,104	21	18 -	15	16	2	0	0	0	0	
59. Truro - - - -	7	4	0	696	0	9 -	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	
TOTALS - - - -	337	99	123	28,675	*1,591	528 -	487	263	†59	3	10	541	65	
CITY OF LONDON COURT	125	45	40	12,078	*545	221 -	170	48	†44	0	1	146	18	Six transferred to High Court.

* In many cases the Attorneys agreed upon and settled their Costs out of Court, and they are consequently not included in this Return.

† It is believed that most of these cases have been settled out of Court, although notice thereof has not been given officially.

RETURN of CAUSES sent from a SUPERIOR COURT to be Tried in a COUNTY COURT.

FROM SUPERIOR COURTS, &c., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

65 39

CIRCUIT	Court Town.	Causes sent for Trial from Superior Courts under Section 26 of Act of 1866.		Causes sent from Superior Court under Section 7 of Act of 1867.		Actions of Tort remitted under Section 10 of Act of 1867.		Amount of Costs Allowed.	
		Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Nature of Action in each Case.	Claimed.	Awarded.	Superior Court Scale.
1	Hexham	For money paid at defendant's request.	£. s. d. 49 - -	-	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -
1	Morpeth	Goods sold and delivered	111 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Newcastle	Record withdrawn -	48 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Beard and lodging -	31 4 8						
2	Durham	Purchase of a business and good-will	50 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Promissory note	30 - -						
2	Sunderland	Money due on a promissory note.	40 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Goods sold	45 - -						
3	Carlisle	Goods sold	109 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Goods sold - ditto	25 - -						
3	Cockermouth	Carriage of goods	22 6 4	-	21 10 -	-	-	-	-
3	Kirkby Rendal	Goods sold	20 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Penrith	Goods purchased by defendant at a sale by auction.	20 4 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Work done and money paid	37 - -						
3	Olverstone	Work done and goods sold	40 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Work done and money paid	4 - -						
3	Lancaster	Work done and goods sold	50 14 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Preston	Goods sold	59 16 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Oldham	Goods sold	50 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3		Goods sold, &c.	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

Costs not taxed

Illegal seizure and sale of nets.

RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF CAUSES SENT FOR TRIAL

RETURN of Causes sent from a Superior Court to be Tried in a County Court—continued.

CIRCUIT.	Court Town.	Causes sent for Trial from Superior Courts under Section 26 of Act of 1856.		Causes sent from Superior Court under Section 7 of Act of 1867.			Actions of Tort remitted under Section 10 of Act of 1867.												
		Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Amount of Costs Allowed.		Nature of Action in each Case.	Amount of Dam. ges.		Amount of Costs Allowed.								
						Superior Court Scale.	County Court Scale.		Claimed.	Awarded.	Superior Court Scale.	County Court Scale.							
6	Liverpool	Rent - - - - -	£. s. d.	Goods sold, work done, and money paid. Money had and received	£. s. d.	3 - - -	£. s. d.	25 - - -	£. s. d.	250 - - -	£. s. d.	30 - - -	£. s. d.	29 - - -					
		Goods sold - - - - -	12 - - -		£. s. d.										19 - - -	£. s. d.	24 - - -	£. s. d.	29 - - -
		Rent - - - - -	38 - - -		£. s. d.										3 - - -	£. s. d.	24 - - -	£. s. d.	29 - - -
		Rent - - - - -	40 - - -		£. s. d.										2 - - -	£. s. d.	21 - - -	£. s. d.	5 - - -
		Work done and money paid - - - - -	31 - - -		£. s. d.										2 - - -	£. s. d.	21 - - -	£. s. d.	5 - - -
		Rent - - - - -	24 - - -		£. s. d.										2 - - -	£. s. d.	21 - - -	£. s. d.	5 - - -
		Goods sold - - - - -	41 - - -		£. s. d.										2 - - -	£. s. d.	21 - - -	£. s. d.	5 - - -
		ditto - - - - -	28 - - -		£. s. d.										2 - - -	£. s. d.	21 - - -	£. s. d.	5 - - -
		Work done and demurrage - - - - -	37 - - -		£. s. d.										2 - - -	£. s. d.	21 - - -	£. s. d.	5 - - -
		Money lent and interest - - - - -	25 - - -		£. s. d.										2 - - -	£. s. d.	21 - - -	£. s. d.	5 - - -
6	St. Helens	Goods sold - - - - -	17 - - -	Goods sold and work done	£. s. d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Goods sold - - - - -	50 - - -		£. s. d.										50 - - -	£. s. d.	50 - - -		
7	Birkenhead	Goods sold - - - - -	50 - - -	Goods sold and goods sold and delivered.	£. s. d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Goods sold - - - - -	26 15 6		£. s. d.										26 15 6	£. s. d.	26 15 6		
8	Manchester	Commission, work done, and materials provided.	40 - - -	Commission, work done, and materials provided.	£. s. d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Goods sold and delivered, and interest.	33 - - -		£. s. d.										33 - - -	£. s. d.	33 - - -		
8	Congleton and Sandbach.	Bill of exchange, and goods sold and delivered.	25 11 8	Bill of exchange, and goods sold and delivered.	£. s. d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		Solicitor's charges - - - - -	50 - - -		£. s. d.										50 - - -	£. s. d.	50 - - -		
10	Bolton	Money due on a bill of exchange.	50 - - -	Money due on a bill of exchange.	£. s. d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
		For money had and received by the defendant to the use of the plaintiffs, as assignees of James Gandy, a bankrupt.	25 - - -		£. s. d.										25 - - -	£. s. d.	25 - - -		

FROM SUPERIOR COURTS, &c., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

No.	County	Description	10 11 0	30 2 9	32 0 1	70 10 6	Goods sold	23 7 10	5 10	4 4 8	4 1 4	6 2 4	Assault	500	25	8 1	12 15 1	
11	Bradford (Yorkshire)	Goods sold - ditto Goods sold, subscription, and money lent.	-	-	-	-	-	38 13 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Kaighley	Goods sold	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Slander, malicious prosecution, and assault.	250	25	10 - -	10 - -	
12	Dewsbury	Goods sold	21 19 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Halifax	Work and materials	67 - -	-	-	-	Goods sold	28 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Huddersfield	Goods sold	33 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Damages for excessive distress.	20 - -	-	9 2 8	6 8 5	
13	Rotherham	Goods sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Damages sustained to person during servitude.	500 - -	220 - -	9 5 10	14 5 10	
13	Sheffield	Promissory note Goods sold and delivered Goods bargained and sold Goods sold and delivered	32 10 - 25 - 1 20 - - 30 - -	-	-	-	Promissory note, interest, and wages.	39 7 -	2 6 8	-	6 - 6	6 - 6	Damages for an assault and false imprisonment.	100 - -	10 - -	7 10 8	9 12 -	
14	Leeds	Goods sold - ditto Goods sold and money lent Goods sold - ditto Returned bill Returned bill and expenses Goods sold - ditto	30 17 2 25 18 1 21 19 - 50 - - 24 12 - 30 - - 30 - - 31 4 - 39 1 2	-	-	-	Work done and materials found. Returned bill and money due on accounts stated.	45 - - 50 - -	10 13 3 -	-	3 6 - 13 19 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesboro'	Promissory note	60 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Beverley	Goods sold and delivered - ditto	-	-	-	-	Goods sold and delivered	34 19 3 27 17 2	-	-	16 1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Great Driffield	Work done and goods sold	-	-	-	-	Work done and goods sold	25 6 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Work done and materials provided, and on accounts stated. Goods sold and delivered, work done, and materials provided. Goods sold and delivered, goods bargained and sold, money paid, interest, and on accounts stated. Trove - On a promissory note, goods bargained, and sold and delivered, for money lent, and interest, and on accounts stated.	50 - - 50 - - 31 - - 50 - - 50 - -	-	-	-	Goods sold and delivered, and work and labour done. Law charges	45 - - 7 - -	Cause withdrawn Cause withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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RETURN of Causes sent from a Superior Court to be Tried in a County Court—continued.

CIRCUIT	Court Town.	Causes sent for Trial from Superior Courts under Section 20 of Act of 1856.		Causes sent from Superior Court under Section 7 of Act of 1867.			Actions of Tort remitted under Section 10 of Act of 1867.				
		Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Superior Court Scale.	County Court Scale.	Claimed.	Awarded.	Superior Court Scale.	County Court Scale.
16	Scarborough	Goods sold and delivered	£. s. d. 30 - -	-	£. s. d. - - -	-	-	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -
17	Barton-on-Umber	On a promissory note	50 - -	Goods sold and delivered	31 16 -	Withdrawn.	-	-	-	-	-
17	Gainsborough	For money due on a promissory note.	20 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Great Grimsby	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 - -	-	-	-
17	Horncastle	Price of horse returned as unsound.	12 - -	-	-	-	-	100 - -	-	5 - -	6 - -
17	Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 - -	Verdict for defendant.	-	-
18	East Retford	Amount payable for fixtures	24 15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Nottingham	Goods sold On bill of exchange Work done Goods sold - ditto	31 - - 18 - - 30 - - 30 - - 5 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Alfreton	Lodgings, goods sold, work done, and money lent.	27 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Ashborne	Dilapidations by a tenant	50 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Chesterfield	Coals sold and truck-hire	21 13 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Derby	Goods sold - ditto	30 10 - 41 7 -	-	-	-	-	50 - -	Judgment for defendant.	5 15 -	19 10 10
20	Leicester	Goods sold and delivered, and money due on accounts stated. Money due on an award Goods bargained and sold, goods sold and delivered, and money due on accounts stated. Goods sold and delivered, and work and labour.	30 4 10 39 - 5 47 9 5 20 7 -	Goods sold, and work, and labour.	43 1 -	Settled out of court.	-	-	-	-	-

FROM SUPERIOR COURTS, &c., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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County	Description	42 17 9	23 15 7	Cause struck out	False imprisonment	100 - - -	20 - - -	Costs not sent in for taxation.	11 8 2
23 Birmingham	Goods sold and delivered, and goods bargained and sold.	48 - - -							
	Money paid, and interest, goods bargained and sold, goods sold and delivered.	21 - - -							
	Money lent, goods bargained and sold, and goods sold and delivered.	50 - - -							
	Promissory note and interest	37 10 - -							
	Goods sold, goods bargained and sold, and money lent.	50 - - -							
	Balance on a bond	28 15 - -							
	Goods sold and delivered	40 - - -							
	ditto	30 2 6 -							
	ditto	10 10 7 -							
	ditto	30 9 3 -							
	On warranty of a horse	50 - - -							
	Goods sold and delivered	17 10 - -							
	ditto	20 5 4 -							
	ditto	20 12 6 -							
	ditto	24 8 - -							
ditto	15 6 - -								
Balance on bill of exchange	10 - - -								
Bill of exchange	22 - - -								
Goods sold and delivered	34 3 - -								
Money lent	60 - - -								
Goods sold and delivered	29 - - -								
ditto	40 - - -								
ditto	22 10 4 -								
ditto	27 14 4 -								
ditto	12 1 4 -								
Bill of exchange	35 - - -								
ditto	30 - - -								
Goods sold and delivered	30 - - -								
ditto	24 18 10 -								
Money lent, and interest, and work done.	13 17 6 -								
Money lent	28 18 3 -								
22 Stourbridge			220 - - -	Action arranged.					
22 Warwick	Goods sold and delivered	26 - - -							
23 Dudley	Goods sold and money paid	50 - - -							
	Work done and materials	89 13 8 -							
23 Kidderminster			46 6 6 -	No costs brought to be taxed.					
			25 16 10 -	14 10 8 -					
23 Worcester	Attorney's bill	32 6 1 -	23 15 - -	2 14 6 -					
24 Abergavenny	Value of certain casks, &c.	15 - - -							
24 Cardiff	Goods sold	28 - - -							
	ditto	30 - - -	24 - - -	Not yet taxed.					

RETURN of Causes sent from a Superior Court to be Tried in a County Court—continued.

CIRCUIT	Court Town.	Causes sent for Trial from Superior Courts under Section 26 of Act of 1856.		Causes sent from Superior Court under Section 7 of Act of 1867.				Actions of Tort remitted under Section 10 of Act of 1867.							
		Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Amount of Costs Allowed.		Nature of Action in each Case.	Amount of Damages.		Amount of Costs Allowed.				
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.		Superior Court Scale.	County Court Scale.	Claimed.	Awarded.	Superior Court Scale.	County Court Scale.	
24	Tredegar	Money due on a bond	30 - -	-	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	-	£. s. d.	-	£. s. d.	-	£. s. d.	-	
24	Walsall	Breach of warranty of a mare	28 - -	-	47 - -	No costs allowed.	-	-	30	-	8 - 8	10 14 8	-	-	
		Goods sold	44 19 6												
		- ditto	46 16 11												
		- ditto	37 4 5												
		- ditto	40 14 3												
25	Wolverhampton	Goods sold and money paid	20 - -	-	-	-	-	-	50	Verdict for defendant.	No costs have been taxed.	-	-	-	
		Damages for negligence	23 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Goods sold and delivered	35 - -	-	155 12 10	11 10 -	4 13 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Goods sold and work done	-	-	-	Only one case tried.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Leek	-	70 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Newcastle - under-Lyme.	Goods	50 - -	-	49 - -	6 - -	7 14 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Rugeley	-	-	-	20 - -	5 - -	4 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Stafford	-	-	-	25 8 10	8 3 4	16 6 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Welchpool	Goods sold	50 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Wallington(Salop)	Work done and materials provided, money paid, and money due on account stated	52 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	Machynlleth	Goods sold	43 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	Newtown	Goods sold and delivered	30 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Bangor	For goods sold and delivered (187. 18 s. had been paid into superior court)	20 12 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		For wares and materials supplied	40 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		For goods sold and delivered	21 14 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RETURN of Causes sent from a Superior Court to be Tried in a County Court—continued.

CIRCUIT.	Court Town.	Causes sent for Trial from Superior Courts under Section 26 of Act of 1856.		Causes sent from Superior Court under Section 7 of Act of 1867.		Actions of Tort remitted under Section 10 of Act of 1867.					
		Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim. £. s. d.	Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim. £. s. d.	Nature of Action in each Case.	Amount of Damages. Claimed. £. s. d.	Amount of Damages. Awarded. £. s. d.	Superior Court Scale. £. s. d.	County Court Scale. £. s. d.	
39	Whitechapel	Goods sold and delivered, work done.	40 - -	Bill of exchange	20 1 6	Damages, personal injury	200 - -	Nonsuit -	4 6 2	33 1 -	
		Work done - - -	29 2 -	Goods sold - - -	25 13 -	ditto - - -	200 - -	80 - -	9 7 -	13 12 6	
		Goods sold - - -	10 11 6	Bill of exchange - - -	22 5 -	Damages for slander	300 - -	20 - -	1 5 6	24 18 2	
		- ditto - - -	22 3 -			Damages, personal injury	300 - -	100 - -	5 6 4	6 19 8	
						Damages for illegal distress.	100 - -	Judgment for defendant.	3 8 -	9 8 6	
						Damages, personal injury	300 - -	Nonsuit -	-	-	
						Damages for negligence -	300 - -	Nonsuit -	- No costs taxed.	-	-
						False imprisonment -	50 - -	Struck out -	1 6 4	4 5 2	
						Negligent driving -	1,000 - -	50 - -	5 13 8	17 19 2	
						Damages sustained by fall of chimney left by defendants in dangerous state.	1,000 - -	Struck out -	6 1 8	11 16 10	
40	Bow	Goods sold - - -	18 11 8								
		- ditto - - -	25 14 5								
40	Shoreditch	Work done - - -	33 9 2	Goods sold and delivered	46 19 4	Slander - - -	500 - -	Verdict for defendant.	4 14 6	8 2 2	
		Goods sold - - -	28 2 -	Money had and received -	36 13 6	Detinue - - -	75 - -	Judgment for defendant.	4 17 10	6 13 6	
		- ditto - - -	23 4 -	Money lent - - -	18 1 3	False imprisonment	200 - -	5 - -	-	3 7 6	
		- ditto - - -	21 5 -	Goods sold - - -	47 3 4	Negligent driving -	50 - -	40 - -	2 12 4	14 1 6	
		Work done and goods sold -	15 12 3	Bill of exchange - - -	22 5 -	Trepass - - -	1,300 - -	Cause struck out; costs not taxed.	-	-	
				Work and materials - - -	22 12 6	- ditto - - -	150 - -	Nonsuit -	-	-	
				Goods sold - - -	22 19 2						

FROM SUPERIOR COURTS, &c., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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County	Description	83	30	5	11	Commission	50	37	4	11	Adjudged	200	Defendant	6	13	10	11	2	
41 Clerkenwell	Goods sold	-	-	-	-	Goods sold	-	-	-	-	Adjudged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods lent, goods damaged and not returned, and money lent.	-	-	-	-	Promissory note	-	-	-	-	Struck out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods sold	23	12	3	-	Fees as witness	37	4	-	-	Struck out	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods sold, and goods bar-gained and sold.	26	5	-	-	Goods sold	22	19	-	-	Struck out	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		31	14	-	-	Maintenance of wife of defendant.	34	10	-	-	Struck out	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	Bill of exchange	24	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	Goods sold	17	8	6	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 Bloomsbury	Money had and received	50	-	-	-	Goods sold	25	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Guarantee	50	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	10	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	
	Work and materials	22	-	-	-	Goods sold	26	-	-	-	6	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	
	Bill of costs	24	-	-	-	Goods sold	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods sold	20	-	-	-	Bill of exchange	34	-	-	-	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	Commission	18	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods sold	46	-	-	-	Bill of exchange	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Rent	34	-	-	-	Goods sold	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Commission	5	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods sold	21	-	-	-	Goods sold	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43 Brentford	Goods sold	23	-	-	-	Bill of exchange	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods sold	20	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Bill of exchange	26	-	-	-	Goods sold	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Promissory note	29	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods sold	14	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Bill of exchange	31	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods sold	-	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	Goods sold	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43 Brompton	Contract	100	-	-	-	Contract	59	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ditto	35	-	-	-	ditto	22	19	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ditto	20	-	-	-	ditto	23	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ditto	20	-	-	-	ditto	22	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ditto	19	-	-	-	ditto	21	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	ditto	53	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43 Marylebone	Goods sold and delivered	20	8	4	-	Work done and materials	26	1	-	-	7	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	ditto, and work done	33	16	9	-	Goods sold and delivered	36	18	7	-	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	
	Goods sold and delivered	20	2	2	-	ditto	29	8	4	-	2	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	
	ditto	6	18	8	-	ditto	44	10	4	-	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	Work and materials, and money paid.	33	13	4	-	ditto, and work and labour.	23	12	6	-	1	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	
	In contract	32	16	3	-	ditto, money paid and livery of horse.	21	6	6	-	1	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	
	ditto	19	11	7	-	Goods sold and delivered	23	8	2	-	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	
	Money lent	28	-	-	-	ditto	20	11	10	-	Struck out	Settled	100	-	-	-	-	-	
	Rent	30	-	-	-	Medicine and attendance	23	2	-	-	2	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	
	Liquidated damages under agreement.	30	-	-	-	Rent, goods sold, and work done.	24	10	-	-	5	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	

RETURN of Causes sent from a Superior Court to be Tried in a County Court—continued.

RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF CAUSES SENT FOR TRIAL

Court Town.	Causes sent for Trial from Superior Courts under Section 26 of Act of 1856.		Causes sent from Superior Court under Section 7 of Act of 1867.		Actions of Tort Remitted under Section 10 of Act of 1867.		
	Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Nature of Action in each Case.	Amount of Damages.	Amount of Costs Allowed.
44 Westminster	Goods sold and delivered, and work and materials.	£. s. d. 20 10 -	Goods sold and delivered	£. s. d. 45 9 -		£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -
	- ditto -	35 - 10	- ditto -	22 14 6		-	-
	- ditto -	20 - -	- ditto -	17 3 6		-	-
	- ditto -	20 12 -	- ditto -	26 1 6		50 - -	5 18 8
	- ditto -	26 2 6	- ditto -	23 15 6		-	14 1 8
	- ditto -	32 16 -	- ditto -	30 8 3		Nonsuit -	-
	- ditto -	36 15 -	- ditto -	20 13 2		-	Costs not taxed.
	- ditto -	6 - -	- ditto -	20 13 2		-	-
	- ditto -	27 15 4	- ditto -	23 10 -		200 - -	8 17 -
	- ditto -	20 3 4	- ditto -	26 19 6		-	12 11 8
	- ditto -	20 10 -	- ditto -	47 5 -		150 - -	3 1 10
	- ditto -	23 19 4	- ditto -	36 17 9		-	5 3 10
	- ditto -	94 13 -	- ditto -	26 18 -		-	-
	- ditto -	29 2 9	- ditto -	28 14 8		500 - -	-
	- ditto -	10 11 6	- ditto -	20 19 6		-	No costs.
	- ditto -	20 1 -	- ditto -	37 11 -		500 - -	5 16 -
	- ditto -	25 8 8	- ditto -	20 8 11		-	11 10 6
	- ditto -	40 19 -	- ditto -	30 4 1		500 - -	-
	- ditto -	37 5 6	- ditto -	36 - -		-	Costs not taxed.
	- ditto -	34 5 9	- ditto -	20 8 6		50 - -	-
	- ditto -	5 14 -	- ditto -	7 14 -		-	No costs.
	- ditto -	50 - -	- ditto -	36 - -		300 - -	9 15 8
	- ditto -	37 14 7	- ditto -	28 19 8		-	15 7 6
	Work and materials		- ditto -	21 14 3		500 - -	-
	- ditto -	28 19 8	- ditto -	22 10 -		-	Costs not taxed.
	Work and labour		- ditto -	10 3 -		200 - -	3 13 2
	- ditto -	10 - -	- ditto -	30 - -		-	14 7 10
	- ditto -	37 15 -	- ditto -	21 1 8		1,000 - -	6 9 4
	Bill of exchange		- ditto -	95 - -		-	14 13 6
	- ditto -	20 10 5	- ditto -	18 13 -		100 - -	-
	- ditto -	37 12 -	- ditto -	26 4 -		-	Costs not taxed.
	- ditto -	23 - -	- ditto -	35 - -		50 - -	3 2 -
	- ditto -	30 - 4	- ditto -	41 14 7		-	6 15 6
	- ditto -	25 14 7	- ditto -	22 4 9		100 - -	-
	- ditto -	39 10 -	- ditto -	21 4 3		-	Costs not taxed.
	- ditto -	23 11 5	- ditto -	24 3 -		100 - -	-
	Money had and received		- ditto -	32 10 -		-	Costs not taxed.
	- ditto -	27 14 1	- ditto -	21 4 3		-	-
	- ditto -	31 12 6	- ditto -	24 3 -		-	-
	Promissory note		- ditto -	30 - -		-	-
	- ditto -	30 - -	- ditto -	32 10 -		-	-

FROM SUPERIOR COURTS, &c., FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1869.

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County	Description	23 1 4	23 13 2	48	13 13 2	13 19 10	200	8	3 14 6	18 3 6
45 Chertsey	Dishonoured cheque, money lent, goods sold and delivered.	50 11	5 8 6	50 10	18 15 10					
	Wages	36 7 4	2 9 2	26 6	20 5 8					
	Schooling, &c.	27 10	3 17 8	46 13 8	9 2 4					
	Rent	29 19 7	2 - 8	41 6 5	18 17 -					
45 Croydon	Money paid, and for wages	42								
	For a van, and work done	27								
45 Reading	Bill of exchange	23 14 5								
	Assault	45					109	8	4 13 6	9 9 9
45 Wandsworth	Rent, work done, and money paid.		19	43			100	13	27	
	Goods sold		17	28			100	75	19	
	ditto		19	40			200	75	14	
	Assault									
46 Southwark	Goods bargained and sold	40	4	20	5		1,000	50	12	23
	Work and labour	21	6	39	4					
	Money had and received	30								
	Breach of contract	50								
	Goods bargained and sold	60	4	20	5		50	20	5	9
	Money had and received	40	4	40	7		500	Nonsuit	Costs waived.	
	Goods sold and delivered	150	4	21	5		100	10	5	20
	ditto	23	3	33	8		200	Defendants	Costs waived.	19
	Work, labour, and commission	50					300	Nonsuit		
	Goods sold and delivered	28	3	28	14		500	35	14	11
47 Greenwich	Goods sold	26 4 10								
	ditto	31 4 9								
	ditto	40	19 13 2	23 14 9	10 6 2		100	Nonsuit	20 10 11	6 8 1
	ditto	19								
47 Lambeth	Tuition	20 16	3 1 8	39 3 5	9 17 8					
	Goods sold, and goods bargained and sold.	27 7 9		10	2 3 6		100	10	10 1 6	21 13 6
	Bill of exchange	26 7 9	7 6	27 11 6	Cause struck out; defendant's costs agreed at 12 l.		200	5	Costs not certified.	
	Goods sold and delivered	31 3 11	1 1	40	5 7 4		25	14	3 15	6 17 8
	ditto	29 6 8	1 1				300	15	6 18 6	25 10 6
	Amount of dishonoured cheque and interest, and expenses, and claim for work done.	34 4 6	Not heard yet							
48 Dartford	To amount for work done, and materials provided, and goods sold, and money paid.	24 15 6								
	Goods sold and money paid	25								
48 Mailstone	Goods sold and money paid									

RETURNS FROM COUNTY COURTS, OF CAUSES SENT FOR TRIAL

RETURN OF CAUSES sent from a SUPERIOR COURT to be tried in a COUNTY COURT—continued.

CIRCUIT	Court Town.	Causes sent for Trial from Superior Courts under Section 26 of Act 1856.		Causes sent from Superior Court under Section 7 of Act of 1867.				Actions of Tort remitted under Section 10 of Act of 1867.			
		Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Nature of Claim in each Case.	Amount of Claim.	Amount of Costs Allowed.	Nature of Action in each Case.	Amount of Damages.	Amount of Costs Allowed.		
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	Superior Court Scale.	County Court Scale.	Claimed.	Awarded.	Superior Court Scale.	County Court Scale.
48	Tonbridge	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	£. s. d. 14 - -	- - - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - 7 -
48	Tonbridge Wells	- - - - -	- - - - -	Goods sold and delivered	41 - 3	2 19 4	2 12 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
49	Margate	- - - - -	- - - - -	Solicitor's bill of costs	36 - 6	13 6 10	7 1 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
49	Sandwich	- - - - -	569 - - less set-off.	Balance of contract in respect of building a ship.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
49	Sittingbourne	- - - - -	10 - - -	Money lent, and interest	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	200 - -	9 1 -	18 9 -
50	Brighton	- - - - -	26 10 1	Goods sold and work done	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	500 - - 500 - -	20 - - 20 - -	6 13 - 8 1 2	15 18 6 12 17 4
50	Chichester	- - - - -	27 18 8	Work, and labour, and materials.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
50	Lewes	- - - - -	- - - - -	Balance due on inventory and valuation.	37 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
51	Newport, Isle of Wight	- - - - -	26 - - -	Repairs and work done	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
51	Portsmouth	- - - - -	- - - - -	Goods sold and delivered	26 - -	5 3 10	6 15 2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
52	Bath	- - - - -	22 - - -	Goods bargained and sold; goods sold, and work and materials.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	300 - - Plaintiff withdrew before hearing, and cause struck out.	5 - - 12 - -	- - - - -	2 - -
52	Warminster	- - - - -	20 6 -	Goods sold and delivered	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	22 - -	- - - - -	4 16 4	10 10 2
53	Cheltenham	- - - - -	- - - - -	Hire of railway trucks, and interest.	24 - -	4 - -	7 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
53	Northleach	- - - - -	- - - - -	One for recovery of tenements.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

No.	County	Description	35	5	For commission	22	10	2	15	4	5	8	Assault, judgment for defendant.	100	Withdrawn.	16
53	Tewkesbury	Contract (under Bills of Exchange Act).	35	5												
		For the value of goods detained	40	-												
		Goods sold and delivered	55	-												
		Money had and received	60	-												
		Money due upon a bill of exchange.	16	-												
54	Bristol	Goods sold and delivered	20	-												
		ditto	100	-												
		ditto	20	-												
		ditto	50	-												
		ditto	28	-												
55	Blandford				For commission	22	10	2	15							
55	Bridport	Goods sold and delivered	24	13	9											
55	Salisbury												Damages through negligence.	1,000	Withdrawn.	
55	Wimborne Minster					22		4	5	5	8					
54	Chard	Goods sold	47	17	3											
		Goods sold	24	11	10											
56	Taunton	One cause; goods sold and delivered.	34	16	9											
56	Weston-Super-Mare					20	18	10								
57	Exeter	Amount of dishonoured cheque and money paid.	35	-												
		Goods sold and delivered	13	2	-											
		Breach of contract on sale of 80 bushels of vetches.	29	16	-											
57	Newton Abbot, Torquay	One for goods bargained and sold.	30	-												
		One for goods sold, work done, and materials, and for money paid.	50	-												
58	East Stonehouse	Principal and interest due on a bill of exchange.	20	-	9											
		On a bill of exchange	30	-												
58	Totnes	On a dishonoured cheque, and expenses.	30	-												
			No. of cases - 158.			No. of cases - 116.			No. of cases - 116.							
TOTAL CLAIMED			11,347	13	10	4,952	5	7					£.	32,169	-	-

It is considered useless to give the totals of the costs, as, from the number of cases withdrawn and in which costs are settled without taxation, the totals would only mislead.

SUMMARY of CASES under Sections 2, 11, and 12 of the COUNTY COURTS ACT, 1867.

CIRCUITS.	Summonses Issued under Section 2, C. C. A., 1867.		No. of Plaints Entered under Sections 11 & 12 of Act of 1867.			CIRCUITS.	Summonses Issued under Section 2, C. C. A., 1867.		No. of Plaints Entered under Sections 11 & 12 of Act of 1867.		
	No. to be Served otherwise than by Bailiff of Court.	No. to be Served by Bailiff.	No. under Sec. 11.	No. under Sec. 12.	Costs Exclusive of Fees.		No. to be Served otherwise than by Bailiff of Court.	No. to be Served by Bailiff.	No. under Sec. 11.	No. under Sec. 12.	Costs Exclusive of Fees.
Circuit 1	2	99	2	-	15	Circuit 32	11	195	2	3	101
" 2	41	174	5	2	22	" 33	21	102	8	15	49
" 3	15	143	2	2	7	" 34	57	260	10	3	100
" 4	143	178	1	-	-	" 35	12	120	1	3	54
" 5	10	129	1	-	1	" 36	2	86	1	2	24
" 6	50	987	1	-	-	" 37	1	75	1	1	23
" 7	15	189	5	3	39	" 38	11	96	4	-	6
" 8	8	307	1	-	-	" 39	222	603	1	-	1
" 9	2	68	-	-	-	" 40	166	612	27	-	-
" 10	21	271	-	-	-	" 41	51	329	-	-	-
" 11	495	492	4	7	120	" 42	120	311	-	-	-
" 12	118	338	4	5	36	" 43	121	167	1	-	-
" 13	132	284	-	-	-	" 44	101	211	1	-	-
" 14	473	2,047	-	-	-	" 45	31	154	7	5	88
" 15	39	385	1	1	1	" 46	977	670	1	-	-
" 16	76	1,010	1	-	2	" 47	56	101	1	-	-
" 17	14	127	1	3	38	" 48	18	144	2	-	4
" 18	301	285	1	-	1	" 49	4	38	2	2	41
" 19	24	279	7	-	95	" 50	6	70	7	-	-
" 20	74	427	10	5	104	" 51	8	86	9	-	33
" 21	780	1,674	1	1	5	" 52	15	167	8	1	61
" 22	113	394	-	-	-	" 53	15	265	6	5	47
" 23	243	217	4	-	17	" 54	161	1,381	9	-	50
" 24	21	407	21	-	71	" 55	2	62	4	-	1
" 25	675	768	2	-	7	" 56	12	145	10	5	16
" 26	126	303	11	1	104	" 57	9	508	8	1	10
" 27	248	294	2	-	-	" 58	3	113	1	4	34
" 28	10	80	13	-	41	" 59	3	67	4	2	60
" 29	48	134	5	-	14	TOTALS -	5,859	19,867	266	85	*1,578
" 30	7	153	2	-	9						
" 31	25	86	27	3	36						

* In many cases the costs have not been taxed, so that the total does not represent the true amount.

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S U M M A R Y.

CIRCUITS.	ABSCONDING DEBTORS.				CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137, s. 32.		DESERTED WIVES' PROTECTION ORDERS, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85.	
	Warrants to Arrest.	Bail Given.	Debts and Costs Paid.	Warrant Suspended.	Matters Heard.	Orders Made.	Registered.	Discharged.
Circuit 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
" 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
" 3	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
" 4	4	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
" 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
" 6	15	-	6	5	-	-	28	-
" 7	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
" 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
" 9	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
" 10	5	-	-	-	-	-	39	-
" 11	2	-	-	2	1	1	14	-
" 12	4	-	1	-	-	-	15	-
" 13	4	-	1	-	-	-	11	-
" 14	2	-	1	-	-	-	17	-
" 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
" 16	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-
" 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
" 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
" 19	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
" 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
" 21	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
" 22	1	-	1	1	-	-	9	-
" 23	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
" 24	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
" 25	3	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
" 26	3	1	1	-	-	-	20	-
" 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
" 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
" 29	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
" 30	14	1	3	-	-	-	6	-
" 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
" 32	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
" 33	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
" 34	2	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
" 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
" 36	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
" 37	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
" 38	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
" 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
" 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
" 41	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
" 42	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
" 43	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-
" 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
" 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
" 46	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
" 47	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
" 48	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
" 49	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
" 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
" 51	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
" 52	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
" 53	4	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
" 54	3	1	-	1	-	-	11	-
" 55	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
" 56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
" 57	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
" 58	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
" 59	6	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
TOTALS	101	3	20	10	2	2	738	-

STATEMENT of the Amount of BUSINESS transacted in the COUNTY COURTS in *England and Wales*, from their Establishment in March 1847 to 31 December 1869.

YEAR.	Total Number of Plaints Entered.	Total Number of Causes Tried, (or in which Judgment was Entered).	Total Number of Days that the Courts have Sat.	Total Amount of Monies for which the Plaints were Entered.	Total Amount of Monies (exclusive of Costs), for which Judgment has been obtained.	Total Amount of Monies paid into Court, in satisfaction of Debts sued for, without proceeding to Judgment.	TOTAL Fees.	Gross Total Amount of Monies Received to the Credit of Suitors, and the Amount Paid out to Suitors.		Total Number of Causes Tried with the Assistance of a Jury; specifying the Number of such Causes in which a Verdict has been given in favour of the Party requiring a Jury to be summoned.		
								Paid in.	Paid out.	Number of Causes Tried by Jury.	Number of Causes in which the Party requiring a Jury has obtained a Verdict.	
1847 -	429,215	267,445	6,316	£. 1,352,035	£. 755,392	£. 88,854	£. 255,435	- -	No Return	-	800	427
1848 -	427,611	259,118	8,386	1,346,802	752,543	86,292	286,057	-	" "	-	884	446
1849 -	395,191	226,403	8,117	1,188,504	628,402	80,448	236,543	-	" "	-	802	386
1850 -	396,793	217,173	8,153	1,265,115	647,586	88,330	252,684	-	" "	-	769	405
1851 -	441,584	233,646	8,356	1,624,916	815,514	100,194	272,222	618,468	615,181		879	433
1852 -	474,149	246,133	8,570	1,579,318	797,997	107,979	269,805	635,371	620,688		796	404
1853 -	484,946	254,734	8,615	1,410,958	707,551	107,854	253,518	603,346	602,098		863	444
1854 -	526,718	282,224	8,643	1,544,650	764,169	111,207	271,079	607,824	601,105		715	362
1855 -	538,168	285,178	8,603	1,495,605	736,077	111,127	268,731	599,949	602,492		685	338
1856 -	581,053	297,679	8,775	1,533,066	725,413	113,863	251,813	598,983	604,767		741	393
1857 -	745,652	395,731	9,019	1,937,745	978,592	146,417	234,689	776,711	771,944		1,068	516
1858 -	738,977	389,944	*	1,908,219	965,533	*	219,931	*	*		1,078	*
1859 -	714,623	442,500	*	1,754,971	851,732	*	215,623	*	*		988	*
1860 -	782,384	467,426	*	1,882,047	902,739	*	226,731	*	*		894	*
1861 -	903,957	554,132	*	2,168,337	1,076,556	*	277,148	*	*		923	*
1862 -	847,288	467,451	*	2,006,680	1,000,223	*	270,641	*	*		869	*
1863 -	799,254	442,305	7,931	1,842,749	939,576	*	263,400	*	*		877	*
1864 -	738,481	402,172	7,796	1,760,384	980,755	*	244,841	*	*		838	*
1865 -	782,849	433,983	7,592	1,847,110	926,602	*	257,875	*	*		823	*
1866 -	872,446	488,165	7,894	2,052,715	1,049,535	*	288,453	*	*		879	*
1867 -	942,181	542,580	7,893	2,194,836	1,151,629	*	311,835	*	*		856	*
1868 -	975,373	570,827	7,987	2,577,133	1,323,006	*	354,575	*	*		985	*
1869 -	918,285	545,973	7,969	2,622,565	1,326,901	*	357,494	*	*		1,063	*
TOTAL -	15,457,178	8,712,902	- -	38,896,060	20,804,023	- -	3,581,708	- -	- -		19,585	-

* No return asked for.

81

The average amount for which plaints have been entered for the whole period is 2 l. 10 s.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1849 the average amount sued for per plaint. was	3	3	-
In 1859 it was	2	9	-
In 1869 „	2	17	-

It appears by the Parliamentary Paper, No. 545, of 1851, that in the Year 1850, the number of plaints entered in the County Courts was as follows:—

	Total Plaints or Causes Entered in 1850.	Proportion per 1,000.	Total Causes Tried.	Proportion per 1,000.
* Number of Plaints above 20 l. and not exceeding 50 l. - - - -	4,297	10	2,436	11
„ „ above 10 l. and not exceeding 20 l. - - - -	25,272	63	15,750	72
„ „ above 5 l. and not exceeding 10 l. - - - -	37,543	95	23,006	106
„ „ above 2 l. and not exceeding 5 l. - - - -	87,016	221	52,024	240
„ „ above 1 l. and not exceeding 2 l. - - - -	82,240	207	47,378	217
„ „ not exceeding 1 l. - - - -	160,425	404	76,579	354
TOTAL PLAINTS - - -	396,793	1,000	217,173	1,000
TOTAL CAUSES TRIED -	217,173	555	—	—

	£.	£.
The total amount for which the plaints were entered, was (being at the rate of 3 l. 4 s. per plaint)	-	1,265,115
Of which it appears that judgment was given for	647,586	
And that there was paid into Court to the credit of the plaintiffs by the defendants, before trial	88,330	785,916
	£.	529,199

* After 1850, the Registrars have not been asked for this information, as the giving of it entails a great deal of labour upon them. The variation in the proportions follow the amount sued for per plaint; if it is low, the proportion of cases for small amounts is large.

Note.—The number of equitable proceedings given in the Summary at page 35 is the number of proceedings commenced in 1869, while the subsequent Return at page 37 includes proceedings commenced prior to 1869, if any proceedings were taken in the suits in 1869.

COUNTY COURTS.

RETURN from every COUNTY COURT in *England* and *Wales* of the Total Number of PLAINTS, &c. entered in each Court from 1 January to 31 December 1869, both days inclusive; distinguishing those not exceeding £.20; those above £.20 and not exceeding £.50; and those by Agreement above £.50 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 241, of Session 1868-9).

(*Mr. Norwood.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 May 1870.

[*Price 7 d.*]

224.

Under 8 oz.

83

COURT OF CHANCERY (ENROLMENTS).

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 March 1868;—*for*,

“ RETURN of the Number of ENROLMENTS in the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY which have been effected in each Year, and altogether, in pursuance of the Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the Second, Chapter Thirty-six, up to and inclusive of the Year 1865; and stating the References to and Particulars of all Enactments now in force for effecting Exemptions from the necessity of Enrolling in the same Court, in pursuance of the said Act.

RETURN of the Number of ENROLMENTS in the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY which have been effected in each Year, and altogether, in pursuance of the Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the Second, Chapter Thirty-six, up to and inclusive of the Year 1865.

SECOND PORTION, so far as can be returned by the Public Record Office.

VICTORIA.

Year of Reign.	Year of our Lord.	Enrolments.	Year of Reign.	Year of our Lord.	Enrolments.
3	1839	587	18	1854	642
4	1840	726	19	1855	695
5	1841	781	20	1856	757
6	1842	655	21	1857	778
7	1843	597	22	1858	849
8	1844	703	23	1859	953
9	1845	831	24	1860	997
10	1846	677	25	1861	1,083
11	1847	730	26	1862	2,705
12	1848	613	27	1863	1,378
13	1849	649	28	1864	1,289
14	1850	611	29	1865	1,092
15	1851	750			
16	1852	669			
17	1853	692			
					23,389

	Enrolments.
First Portion.—10 Geo. 2 to 2 Vict., inclusive	11,588
Second Portion.—3 Vict. to the year 1865, inclusive	23,389
	34,977

Public Record Office, }
17 June 1870.

T. Duffus Hardy,
Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

COURT OF CHANCERY (ENROLMENTS).

FURTHER RETURN.

RETURN of the Number of ENROLMENTS in the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY which have been effected in each Year, and altogether, in pursuance of the Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the Second, Chapter 36; &c.

(*Mr. Hadfield.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 July 1870.*

35

COURT OF CHANCERY (REGISTRARS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 June 1869;—for,

- “ RETURNS of the Number of the REGISTRARS of, or connected with, the COURT of CHANCERY, with the Names of the existing REGISTRARS, and the Dates of their several Appointments, and by whom Appointed and Paid:”
- “ Of the Amount of the ANNUAL SALARIES or other EMOLUMENTS exigible or derived by the respective REGISTRARS, for each of the Three Years ending the 1st day of November 1866, 1867, 1868:”
- “ Of the Amounts of the ANNUAL SALARIES or other EMOLUMENTS for the same Period Paid to, or Received by, the several CLERKS or ASSISTANTS, or DEPUTY CLERKS, in the Offices of the respective REGISTRARS, with the Names of such Clerks or Assistants, or Deputy Clerks, and stating by whom such Clerks or Assistants, or Deputy Clerks, are Appointed and Paid:”
- “ Of the Number of DECREES or ORDERS Remitted by the COURT for Preparation and Settlement by each REGISTRAR, for the same Period:”
- “ [Of the Times that elapsed between the Dates of the Original ORDERS or DECREES and the Final Settlement thereof, and Transmission of the same to the Parties, or their Solicitors or Agents, during the Months of February and July in each of the above Years:]”
- “ Of the HOURS of ATTENDANCE of the REGISTRARS, and their CLERKS and ASSISTANTS, or DEPUTY CLERKS, during which ORDERS or DECREES can be Passed:”
- “ And, of the Number of DAYS in the course of each Year on which the OFFICES of the REGISTRARS are CLOSED in respect of Holidays or otherwise.”

Note.—The portion of the Return between brackets [] has been deposited in MS. in the Library of the House, for the use of Members.

(Mr. Loch.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 March 1870.

RETURNS RELATING TO THE

RETURN of the Number of REGISTRARS of, or connected with, the COURT of CHANCERY, with the Names of the existing REGISTRARS, and the Date of their several Appointments, and by whom Paid.

Number of Registrars.	Names of existing Registrars.	Dates of their several Appointments.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Paid.
Twelve	(1.) Richard Howell Leach	27 Nov. 1851	By the Lord Chancellor, pursuant to the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, s. 21	Out of the Suitors' Fee Fund.
	(2.) Henry Latham	9 Nov. 1852		
	(3.) John Lewis Merivale	9 June 1855		
	(4.) Edward Dod Colville	Oct. 1841	By 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 38	
	(5.) Frank Milne	19 May 1855	Succeeded to a Registrarship under the last-mentioned Act	
	(6.) Ralph Disrael	11 Jan. 1856	By the Lord Chancellor, pursuant to the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, s. 21	
	(7.) Paul John King	10 July 1856		
	(8.) Pearce William Rogers	11 July 1859		
	(9.) George Farrer	8 Aug. 1860	By the Lord Chancellor, pursuant to the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 87, s. 8	
	(10.) James Michael Holdship	28 Oct. 1862		
	(11.) Frederick Symes Teesdale	18 Aug. 1867		
	(12.) Arthur Ellis	7 Dec. 1868		

AMOUNT of the ANNUAL SALARIES or other EMOLUMENTS exigible or derived by the respective REGISTRARS, for each of the Three Years ending the 1st day of November 1866, 1867, 1868.

First Registrar	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 l. per annum.
Second	"	-	-	-	-	} 1,800 l. per annum each.
Third	"	-	-	-	-	
Fourth	"	-	-	-	-	
Fifth	"	-	-	-	-	} 1,500 l. " "
Sixth	"	-	-	-	-	
Seventh	"	-	-	-	-	
Eighth	"	-	-	-	-	
Ninth	"	-	-	-	-	} 1,250 l. " "
Tenth	"	-	-	-	-	
Eleventh	"	-	-	-	-	
*Twelfth	"	-	-	-	-	

* N.B.—There were only eleven Registrars up to the 13th August 1867, when a twelfth was appointed under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 87, s. 8.

There are no "Emoluments" (beyond the annual salaries) exigible or derived by the respective Registrars, or any of the clerks.

AMOUNTS of the ANNUAL SALARIES or other EMOLUMENTS for the same Period Paid to, or Received by, the several CLERKS or ASSISTANTS, or DEPUTY CLERKS, in the Office of the respective REGISTRARS.

15 Clerks.	Salary.	12 Assistant Clerks.	2 Clerks of the Entries.	2 Bagbearers.
1st Clerk -	800 <i>l.</i>	The annual salary of each assistant clerk was 100 <i>l.</i> per annum. In April 1862 an annual increase was made of 10 <i>l.</i> , up to 150 <i>l.</i> , per year. But by a Treasury Minute of the 16th October 1868, made under the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 87, and by an order of the Lord Chancellor of the 28th January 1869, the salary of an assistant clerk now commences at 150 <i>l.</i> a year, and, after the expiration of five years, is to increase by 10 <i>l.</i> per annum up to 250 <i>l.</i>	350 <i>l.</i> a year each -	150 <i>l.</i> a year each. The bagbearers are authorised to have printed the cause lists, seal paper, and court papers, and to charge a fixed sum for their distribution thereof to the subscribers among the profession; they pay all the expenses attending such printing and distribution.
2nd " -				
3rd " -	600 <i>l.</i>			
4th " -				
5th " -				
6th " -				
7th " -	400 <i>l.</i>			
8th " -				
9th " -				
10th " -				
11th " -				
12th " -	300 <i>l.</i>			
13th " -				
14th " -				
15th " -				

NAMES of such CLERKS or ASSISTANTS, or DEPUTY CLERKS, and by whom Appointed.

Names of Clerks.	By whom Appointed.	Names of Assistant Clerks.	By whom Appointed.
1st Clerk, Hall Plumer -	The Lord Chancellor.	1. Walter George Smith -	The assistant clerks are nominated by the respective Registrars to whom they are attached, and appointed by the Lord Chancellor.
2nd Clerk, Nelson Ward -		2. Charles Thomas Hilton -	
3rd Clerk, Loftus Leigh Pemberton -		3. Edward Heasman -	
4th Clerk, William Clowes -		4. Thomas Samuels -	
5th Clerk, Ralph Pemberton Koe -		5. Thomas Hall -	
6th Clerk, Edward John Cobby -		6. Peter Hanley -	
7th Clerk, Herbert Innes Jackson -		7. Alfred John Ray -	
8th Clerk, Charles Carrington -		8. William Marshall Jones -	
9th Clerk, Edward Richard Colville -		9. Robert King -	
10th Clerk, Germain Lavie -		10. Hirzel Peter Charles de Lisle -	
11th Clerk, Warren Pugh -		11. Alexander William de Lisle -	
12th Clerk, Charles Beal -		12. William Ashton Nuttall -	
13th Clerk, Richard Howell Walker Leach -			
14th Clerk, Robert Seppings Godfrey -			
15th Clerk, Daniel Walter Rolt -			
Clerks of the Entries:		Bagbearers:	
Edward Ansell -	The Lord Chancellor.	William Owen -	Nominated by the First Registrar, and appointed by the Lord Chancellor.
George Lindley -		Charles James Gloster -	

By whom Paid.

The salaries of all the clerks, assistant clerks, clerks of the entries, and bagbearers are paid out of the Suitors' Fee Fund.

NUMBER of DECREES and ORDERS Remitted by the COURT for Preparation and Settlement by each REGISTRAR, for the same Period.

REGISTRAR.	Decrees and Orders.			
	1866.	1867.	1868.	TOTAL.
Cecil Monro* - - - - -	1,248	1,289	1,193	3,730
R. H. Leach - - - - -	1,439	1,329	1,142	3,910
H. Latham - - - - -	1,173	1,024	1,149	3,346
J. L. Merivale - - - - -	1,640	1,285	1,352	4,277
E. D. Colville - - - - -	1,229	1,269	967	3,465
F. Milne - - - - -	1,148	1,232	1,228	3,608
R. Disraeli - - - - -	1,240	1,236	1,214	3,690
P. J. King - - - - -	1,210	1,603	1,196	4,009
P. W. Rogers - - - - -	1,262	1,302	1,167	3,731
George Farrer - - - - -	1,294	1,319	1,171	3,784
J. M. Holdship - - - - -	1,339	1,341	1,278	3,958
F. S. Teesdale † - - - - -	None	119	-	1,673

* Mr. Monro retired in December 1868, when Mr. Ellis was appointed to the vacancy.

† Mr. Teesdale was appointed 12th Registrar on the 13th August 1867.

HOURS of ATTENDANCE of the REGISTRARS, their CLERKS and ASSISTANT, or DEPUTY CLERKS, during which ORDERS or DECREES can be Passed.

The office is open at 9 A.M. for the inspection of cause books, &c. :

From 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. the registrars (unless attending in court), and the clerks and assistant clerks, are in attendance for the transaction of business with solicitors and their clerks.

From 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. the office is closed to enable the clerks to draw up, and the registrars to pass, such orders as they may have in hand.

From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. the office is re-opened for the inspection of cause books, &c.

The registrars attend in court during the sittings of the courts every alternate day. On alternate days they attend at the office for the purpose of settling and passing the decrees and orders. The decrees and orders, though sometimes signed in the presence of the parties, are generally left to be passed during the office hours, and are read over and passed after the office is closed to the public.

J.C.

NUMBER of DAYS in the course of each Year on which the OFFICES of the REGISTRARS are CLOSED in respect of Holidays or otherwise.

THE Office is open on every day of the year except Sundays, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, Christmas-day, and all days appointed by Proclamation to be observed as days of General Fast, Humiliation, or Thanksgiving, and except on Saturdays and Mondays during vacations.

The Vacations are as follows :

- (1.) The Easter week Vacation commences and terminates on such days as the Lord Chancellor every year specially directs.
- (2.) The Whitsun Vacation commences on the third day after Easter term, and terminates on the second day before Trinity term in every year.
- (3.) The Long Vacation commences on the 10th day of August in every year, and terminates on the 28th day of October in every year.
- (4.) The Christmas Vacation commences on the 24th day of December in every year, and terminates on the 6th day of the following month of January.

The days of the commencement and termination of each Vacation are included in such Vacations. During the Vacations a Registrar and Clerk are in attendance for the transaction of any business of an urgent nature.

The Lord Chancellor may from time to time, by Special Order, direct the offices to be closed on days other than those above mentioned, and direct any of the vacations to commence and terminate on days different from the days above mentioned.

16 August 1869.

A. H. Leach,
Senior Registrar.

COURT OF CHANCERY (REGISTRARS).

RETURNS of the Number of the Registrars of, or connected with, the Court of Chancery, with the Names of the existing REGISTRARS, and the Date of their several Appointments, and by whom Appointed and Paid; of the Amount of the ANNUAL SALARIES or other EMOLUMENTS exigible or derived by the respective REGISTRARS for each of the Three Years ending 1 November 1866, 1867, and 1868; of the Amount of the ANNUAL SALARIES or other EMOLUMENTS for the same Period Paid to, or Received by, the several Clerks or ASSISTANTS, or DEPUTY Clerks, in the Offices of the respective REGISTRARS; &c.

(*Mr. Loch.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 March 1870.*

91

COURT OF PROBATE.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 13th January 1870, respecting the ACCOUNTS to be annually presented to Parliament showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COURT of PROBATE in *England*.

MY Lords refer to the Act of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Probates and Letters of Administration Act), by the 114th section of which it is prescribed that the Commissioners of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared, in each year ending 31st December, a Return of all Fees and Moneys levied under the authority of that Act, and also a Return of the Annual Salaries of the Judge of the Probate Court, and of the Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Clerks, and all others holding offices in London or in the country districts, with accounts of the incidental expenses relating to the offices aforesaid, whether such salaries and expenses be defrayed out of fees or other moneys; also, a Return of all Superannuations, Pensions, Annuities, Retiring Allowances, and Compensations made payable under the said Act in each year, stating the gross amount and the amount in detail of such charges.

My Lords also refer to the Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 122, by the 2nd section of which the Commissioners of the Treasury are required to prepare and lay annually before Parliament, for each year ending 31st March, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Probate Court, containing information nearly similar to that contained in the account prescribed by the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, except that by the later Statute it is not required that the salary of the Judge should be given, or that the information should be stated in detail.

It appears, however, to their Lordships that the object which Parliament may be presumed to have had in view in directing the preparation of the account required by the Act of 20 & 21 Vict., namely, of bringing under the annual review of Parliament the position of the Court of Probate in regard to its receipts and expenditure, may be considered as sufficiently answered by the Return required to be rendered under the Act of 30 & 31 Vict., and that the former Return has therefore become obsolete.

My Lords are therefore of opinion that, under the powers conferred on this Board by the Act of 32 & 33 Vict. c. 86, the Return required by the Act of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, may be discontinued from the time of this Minute coming into operation.

Let copies of this Minute be laid before both Houses of Parliament immediately after its re-assembling, as prescribed by the 3rd section of the Act of 32 & 33 Vict. c. 86.

COURT OF PROBATE.

COPY of a TREASURY MINUTE, dated 13 January 1870, respecting the ACCOUNTS to be annually presented to Parliament, showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COURT of PROBATE.

(Presented pursuant to Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 86.)

(Mr. Stansfeld.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 February 1870.*

COURTS OF JUSTICE (SALARIES AND FUNDS).

93

COURTS OF CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY.

ACCOUNTS prepared in pursuance of "THE COURTS OF JUSTICE (SALARIES AND FUNDS) ACT, 1869," showing in the manner therein directed the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COURT OF CHANCERY and of the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, and the Deficit or Surplus of Receipts as compared with Expenditure, for the Period from the Commencement of the Act (1st October 1869) to 31st March 1870.

Treasury Chambers, }
28 July 1870. }

JAS. STANSFELD.

(Presented in pursuance of the Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 91, ss. 24, 26, 27, and 28.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1870.*

COURT OF CHANCERY.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNT prepared in pursuance of "THE COURTS OF JUSTICE (SALARIES AND FUNDS) ACT, 1869," 32 & 33 Vict. c. 91, ss. 24, 26, 27, and 28, showing in the manner therein directed, the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COURT of CHANCERY, and the Deficit or Surplus of Receipts as compared with Expenditure, for the Period from the Commencement of the Act (1st October 1869) to the 31st March 1870.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS, &c.	Amount.	PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Amount of the Dividends or Interest which would have arisen within the period of this Account, from the Stock transferred to the National Debt Commissioners, and from the Stock purchased with cash so transferred, if such Stock had not been cancelled	—	Total payments on account of Salaries and Compensations charged on the Consolidated Fund, viz. :—	20,471 16 1
Sums paid to the Exchequer within the period of this Account, in respect of the following :—		Salaries	17,072 3 3
Brokerage	£. s. d. 5,028 9 6	Compensations	3,899 12 10
Percentage under Winding up Acts	147 — —	Total payments for Salaries and Expenses provided for in the Civil Service Estimates, Class III, viz. :—	
Fees received in the Enrolment Office	2,184 11 9	Salaries	75,914 14 5
Fees received in the Petty Bag Office	609 2 10	Expenses	17,706 8 8
Fees received by the Messenger to the Great Seal	8 — 6	Total payments for Compensations, Pensions, Retiring Annuities, and Superannuation Allowances, provided for in the Civil Service Estimates, Class VI.	23,798 15 3
Net amount received by the Inland Revenue for Stamps in lieu of Fees	7,977 4 7	Total Expenditure	137,891 14 —
Total Receipts	56,506 16 11		
Deficiency	81,384 18 1		
	£. 137,891 14 —		

* The Stock transferred and that purchased with the cash transferred, was not cancelled until February 1870. No dividends would, therefore, have fallen due subsequently to the cancelling of this Stock, within the period of this account.

95

ACCOUNT prepared in pursuance of "THE COURTS OF JUSTICE (SALARIES AND FUNDS) ACT, 1869," 32 & 33 Vict. c. 91, ss. 24, 26, 27, and 28, showing in the manner therein directed, the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, and the Deficit or Surplus of Receipts as compared with Expenditure, for the Period from the Commencement of the Act (1st October 1869) to the 31st March 1870.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS, &c.	Amount.	PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Amount of the Dividends or Interest which would have arisen within the period of this Account, from the Stock transferred to the National Debt Commissioners, and from the Stock purchased with cash so transferred, if such Stock had not been cancelled, viz. :—		Total Payments on account of Salaries charged on the Consolidated Fund	4,633 3 1
Dividend on 684,301 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> Consols for the half-year to January 1870 (less Income Tax at 5 <i>d.</i>)	10,050 13 9	Total Payments for Salaries and Expenses provided for in the Civil Service Estimates, Class III., viz. :—	
		Salaries - - - - -	£. s. d. 37,394 6 10
Amount paid to the Exchequer within the period of this Account in respect of Fees received	32,046 5 11	Expenses - - - - -	21,949 8 10
Net Amount received by the Inland Revenue for Stamps in lieu of Fees -	27,352 17 1	Total Payments for Compensations, Pensions, Retiring Annuities, and Superannuation Allowances, provided for in the Civil Service Estimates, Class VI. - - - - -	14,279 5 -
Total Receipts, &c. - - - £.	69,449 16 9	Total Expenditure - - - £.	78,256 3 9
Deficiency - - - - -	8,806 7 -		
£.	78,256 3 9		

COURTS OF JUSTICE
(SALARIES AND FUNDS).

COURTS OF CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY.

ACCOUNTS prepared in pursuance of "THE COURTS OF JUSTICE (SALARIES AND FUNDS) ACT, 1869," showing in the manner therein directed the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COURT OF CHANCERY and of the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, and the Deficit or Surplus of Receipts as compared with Expenditure, for the Period from the Commencement of the Act (1st October 1869) to 31st March 1870.

(Presented in pursuance of the Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 91, ss. 24, 26, 27, and 28.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1870.*

97

MR. LEONARD EDMUNDS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 19 July 1870;—for,

“ COPY of any WARRANT OF ORDER of COURT for the COMMITMENT to
PRISON of *Leonard Edmunds* at the Suit of the CROWN.”

Treasury, }
21 July 1870. }

J. STANSFELD.

IN THE EXCHEQUER.

Attorney General v. Leonard Edmunds.

Filed 30th June 1870.

[Stamp.] VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith, to the Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, greeting, We command you that you do not omit by reason of any liberty of your bailiwick, but that you enter the same and cause to be made and levied to Our use of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Leonard Edmunds, in your said bailiwick, the sum of nine thousand and twenty-four pounds and twelve shillings of lawful money of Great Britain, which We, by judgment in Our Court of Exchequer at Westminster, have lately recovered against the said Leonard Edmunds, and when you have levied the said money, that you have the same before the Barons of Our Exchequer at Westminster, on the sixteenth day of June next, to be then paid into Our Court to Our use, and if it shall happen that the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Leonard Edmunds shall not be sufficient to pay the said money, then that you omit not by reason of any liberty of your bailiwick, but that you enter the same and take the said Leonard Edmunds by his body wherever he shall be found in your said bailiwick, and that you keep him safely and securely so that you have his body before Our said Barons at the said day and place to satisfy Us the said debt. and that you then have there this Writ. Witness Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Knight, at Westminster, the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy. [Execution.]

Levy 7,904 l., and also sheriff's poundage, officers' fees, costs of levying, and all other legal incidental expenses. [Indorsement.]

Raven and Bradley, Temple.

Agents for John Greenwood, the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The within-named Leonard Edmunds hath not any goods or chattels, lands or tenements in my bailiwick whereof I can cause to be levied the moneys within mentioned or any part thereof. I further certify and return that I have taken the said Leonard Edmunds in my bailiwick, whose body remains a prisoner in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, under my safe keeping. [Sheriff's Return]

The answer of

Sir Joseph Causton, Knight, Sheriff.
John Paterson, Esquire, Sheriff.

MR. LEONARD EDMUNDS.

**COPY of WARRANT OF ORDER OF COURT for the
COMMITMENT to PRISON of *Leonard Edmunds*
at the Suite of the CROWN.**

(*Mr. Russell Gurney.*)

***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 July 1870.***

FELONS' PROPERTY.

99

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 February 1870;—for,

“RETURN showing the AMOUNT of FELONS' PROPERTY Forfeited to the Crown in each County, City, and Town in *England* and *Wales*; specifying how much of such Property was restored by the Crown, or paid over to, or detained by, Grantees of the Crown, distinguishing the Names of such Grantees :”

“And showing, also, the Expenses incurred in the Recovery and Appropriation of such FORFEITED PROPERTY (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 136, of Session 1864).”

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 March 1870.

ACCOUNT of the SOLICITOR to the TREASURY of FELONS' PROPERTY

COUNTIES.	1864.			1865.			1866.		
	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Durham - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 19 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Essex - - -	9 19 11	9 9 -	- - -	7 18 6	- - -	- - -	7 19 2	- - -	- - -
	269 18 -	Stock.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gloucester - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 4 -	- - -	19 2 -	117 3 -	- - -	92 10 -
Kent - - -	497 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lancashire - - -	294 12 11	- - -	51 4 -	47 19 -	- - -	42 5 10	8 - -	- - -	6 19 6
Leicester - - -	45 17 9	- - -	45 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Middlesex - - -	169 8 -	1 1 -	142 6 7	71 6 4	- - -	64 3 9	742 19 5	1 1 -	676 - 6
	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 - -	Stock.	- - -
Norfolk - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	161 12 6	- - -	127 17 -	34 - -	- - -	34 - -
Nottingham - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 15 9	- - -	- - -	206 17 -	1 5 10	40 - -
Oxford - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Somerset - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 10 4	- - -	65 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southampton - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Suffolk - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 8 8	7 8 8	16 - -
Surrey - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Warwick - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 - -	- - -	85 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yorkshire - - -	192 - -	24 9 -	167 11 10	25 13 6	- - -	24 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - -	£. 1,203 13 11	34 19 -	407 - 2	586 9 11	- - -	440 7 6	1,199 7 3	9 15 6	865 10 -
	269 18 -	Stock.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 - -	Stock.	- - -

ACCOUNT of the AUDITORS of SHERIFFS' ACCOUNTS of FELONS' PROPERTY

Note.—This Account is made up by the Auditors from the Returns sent in by the Sheriffs, Courts of Quarter Session, and other Courts. The Net allowed to the Sheriffs on passing their Accounts.

This Account is exclusive of the County of Lancaster and the City of London, from which no Returns have been received. Other Corporate In many instances, trifling sums and clothing are restored to the prisoners on the expiration of their sentences, by order of the Magistrates.

COUNTIES, &c.	1863.			1864.			1865.		
	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bedford - - -	1 6 1½	- 1 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Berks - - -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	3 16 10	- 5 9	- - -	7 5 10	- 10 10	- - -
Bucks - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 13 1	- 6 9	- - -	- 8 4	- - 7	- - -
Cambridge and Huntingdon.	5 4 -	- 5 2	- - -	1 5 4	- 1 10	- - -	2 - 3½	- 3 -½	- - -
Cheshire - - -	39 - 5½	2 12 9½	3 16 6	7 1 1½	- 10 6½	- - -	3 7 9	- 5 -	- - -
Cornwall - - -	3 1 3½	- 4 6½	- - -	14 2 10½	- 11½	13 9 5	1 2 1½	- 1 7½	- - -
Cumberland - - -	18 8 5½	- 2 3½	16 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 16 7	- 13 2	20 1 -
Derby - - -	- 8 -	- - 7	- - -	1 2 10	- 1 8	- - -	- 5 6	- - 4	- - -
Devon - - -	1 8 2½	- 2 1½	- - -	15 2 11	1 2 8	- - -	6 19 9½	- 7 1½	1 11 7
Dorset - - -	11 8 1	- 17 1	- - -	- 12 9	- 11	- - -	5 6 4	- 7 11	- - -
Durham - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Essex - - -	10 12 6½	- 15 10½	- - -	5 10 11½	- 8 3½	- - -	14 11 3	1 1 10	- - -
Gloucester - - -	- - 3	- - -	- - -	- 10 9	- - 6	- - -	9 13 6	- 14 6	- - -
Gloucester, City - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hereford - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 2	- - -	- - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hertford - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 19 3½	- 1 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kent - - -	18 4 11½	1 7 4½	- - -	33 6 1½	2 7 10½	1 7 1	19 10 2½	1 9 3½	- - -
Leicester - - -	4 7 6½	- 6 6½	- - -	13 9 6½	- - -	13 9 6½	- 6 1½	- - 5½	- - -
Lincoln - - -	14 1 -	1 1 -	- - -	43 11 11½	3 5 4½	- - -	62 19 11½	2 8 8½	30 10 -

RETURNS RELATING TO FELONS' PROPERTY.

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Forfeited to the CROWN, and Restored, in each Year, 1864 to 1869.

1867.			1868.			1869.			COUNTIES.
Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Durham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Essex.
-	-	-	73 10 8	-	-	-	-	-	Gloucester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kent.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lancashire.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leicester.
849 6 7	73 7 4	592 10 7	1,062 10 11	10 15 3	732 9 2	434 9 3	11 16 10	162 15 5	Middlesex.
529 4 2	Stock.		297 9 10	Stock.		402 3 10	Stock.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	23 10 10	- 10 6	23 - 4	Norfolk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham.
-	-	-	27 15 7	-	-	3 18 8	-	-	Oxford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Somerset.
-	-	-	-	-	-	57 4 5	1 1 -	50 9 -	Southampton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suffolk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Surrey.
-	-	-	55 14 -	-	50 2 7	11 11 4	-	10 8 2	Warwick.
12 16 6	-	11 10 10	369 15 3	3 15 6	329 - 3	-	-	-	Yorkshire.
862 3 1	73 7 4	604 1 5	1,589 6 5	14 10 9	1,111 12 -	530 14 6	13 8 4	246 12 11	- - TOTAL.
529 4 2	Stock.		297 9 10	Stock.		402 3 10	Stock.		

Forfeited to the CROWN, and Restored, in each Year, 1863 to 1868.

Receipts are paid, with Fines and Penalties, to the Consolidated Fund, under the Act 1 Vict. c. 2, s. 2. The expenses are principally Poundage Bodies and Grantees under the Crown receive Felons' Goods without considering themselves bound to make a Return.

1866.			1867.			1868.			COUNTIES, &c.
Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
12 9 8	- 6 1½	8 8 6½	2 2 1	- 3 1	-	1 11 3	- 2 4	-	Bedford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4 4 7	- 6	3 18 -	Berks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bucks.
6 6 11	- 9 6	-	4 - 5	- 6 -	-	11 9 2	- 17 2	-	Cambridge and Huntingdon.
2 16 2	- 4 2	-	9 10 4½	- 14 3½	-	1 8 4½	- 2 1½	-	Cheshire.
4 6 7½	- 6 5½	-	- 13 10½	- 1 -½	-	- 10 -	- 9	-	Cornwall.
3 4 -	- 4 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cumberland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derby.
6 16 9	- 10 3	-	19 11 8½	1 9 4½	-	10 11 7½	- 15 9½	-	Devon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2 10 1	- 3 9	-	Dorset.
5 12 2	- 1	5 10 8	5 13 3	- 8 5	-	2 5 9½	- 3 4½	-	Durham.
66 4 3½	4 3 -	10 16 10½	15 - -½	- 9 3½	5 14 8½	8 7 7½	- 12 6½	-	Essex.
- 18 4	- 1 4	-	1 9 -	- 2 2	-	1 3 7	- 1 9	-	Gloucester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - -	- 1 6	-	Gloucester, City.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hereford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hertford.
18 19 3½	1 8 4½	-	30 7 1	2 5 6	-	24 17 9	1 14 3	2 - 2	Kent.
19 7 11	- 3 2	17 4 10	6 4 3½	- 9 3½	-	11 9 -½	- 17 1½	-	Leicester.
5 13 5½	- 8 6½	-	4 3 3½	- 6 2½	-	5 13 6	- 8 6	-	Lincoln.

RETURNS RELATING TO FELONS' PROPERTY.

ACCOUNT of the Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts of Felons' Property

COUNTIES, &c.	1863.			1864.			1865.		
	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Middlesex	220 5 11	9 14 6½	25 15 1½	181 18 11½	8 7 4½	14 9 6½	261 6 1½	6 8 10	132 9 4½
Monmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 -	- 11 -	-
Norfolk	6 - 9	- 9 -	-	1 - -	- 1 6	-	2 17 2	- 4 3	-
Northampton	-	-	-	8 14 6	- 13 1	-	1 - -	- 1 6	-
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham	2 1 7	- 2 5	- 8 10	3 5 2	- 4 10	-	3 2 5	- 4 3	- 6 10
Oxford	1 6 9	- 2 -	-	1 1 10½	- 1 7½	-	2 3 9½	- 3 3½	-
Rutland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop	3 - 2½	- 2 11	1 - 9½	8 3 9½	- 12 3½	-	1 1 8	- 1 1	-
Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southampton	13 6 -¼	- 14 1¼	3 17 6	47 1 2¼	3 3 10½	4 9 9¼	41 14 2½	3 2 6½	-
Stafford	- 5 6	- - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey	72 6 10½	2 1 5	30 17 5½	91 9 -¼	2 5 2¼	46 4 2	68 15 3¾	5 3 1¾	-
Sussex	23 16 8½	1 15 9½	-	1 11 4½	- 2 3½	-	5 15 5½	- 8 7½	-
Warwick	8 - 1¼	- 12 -¼	-	12 15 4½	- 11 9½	1 - -	17 17 5½	1 6 9½	-
Westmorland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilts	29 3 3½	2 3 8½	-	- 9 4	- - 8	-	2 2 9	- 3 2	-
Worcester	25 14 7¼	1 18 7¼	12 - -	5 9 9¼	- 8 2¾	-	7 19 5¼	- 4 3¾	5 1 9½
Worcester, City	-	-	-	1 7 11	- 2 -	-	-	-	-
York	40 14 5¼	2 - 8¼	-	28 3 4	2 2 3	-	70 5 4¼	3 10 3¼	-
Kingston-on-Hull	-	-	-	2 3 4½	- 3 3½	-	6 17 4¼	- 10 3¼	-
TOTAL - - £.	573 14 2½	29 14 10½	94 13 9½	540 - 7¼	27 14 10½	94 9 8¼	656 5 1	29 17 8	190 - 7

ACCOUNT of the AUDITOR of SHERIFFS' ACCOUNTS for WALES of FELONS'

Note.—This Account is made up by the Auditor from the Returns sent in by the Sheriffs' Courts of Quarter Sessions, and The Expenses are principally Poundage

COUNTIES.	1863.			1864.			1865.		
	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anglesea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carmarthen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnarvon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glamorgan	1 3 1	- 1 9	-	1 14 -	- 2 6	-	41 15 8	6 19 -	-
Merioneth	6 18 10	- 10 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	2 14 5	- 4 -	-	-	-	-	1 1 -	- 1 7	-
Pembroke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - £.	10 16 4	- 16 2	-	1 14 -	- 2 6	-	42 16 8	7 - 7	-

22, Spring Gardens, }
1 March 1870. }

RETURNS RELATING TO FELONS' PROPERTY. 1053

Forfeited to the Crown, and Restored, in each Year, 1863 to 1868—continued.

1866.			1867.			1868.			COUNTIES, &c.
Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
184 14 3½	7 16 9½	27 18 11½	214 7 1½	10 2 7½	11 14 8	182 - 5	7 13 3	28 14 -	Middlesex.
- 14 -	- 1 -	- - -	16 9 5	1 4 8	- - -	- - -	- 7 7	- - -	Monmouth.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Norfolk.
114 7 6	5 8 -	42 7 6	5 3 2	- 7 8	- - -	5 12 1	- 8 4	- - -	Northampton.
3 5 -½	- 4 10½	- - -	- 3 1	- - 2	- - -	1 10 7½	- 2 3½	- - -	Northumberland.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Nottingham.
2 3 4	- 3 3	- - -	7 5 3	- 10 9	- - -	27 8 1	2 1 1	- - -	Oxford.
- 14 6	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Rutland.
17 13 1	1 6 5	- - -	12 7 7½	- 18 6½	- - -	14 7 7½	1 - 10½	- 8 9	Salop.
21 14 7	1 12 7	- - -	9 9 6	- 14 2	- - -	32 13 7	2 9 -	- - -	Somerset.
53 18 4½	2 13 4½	- - -	85 10 5½	2 17 2½	28 7 1½	47 12 11½	3 11 5½	- - -	Southampton.
- 4 10	- - 4	- - -	11 18 -	- 11 10	- - -	- 7 6	- - 6	- - -	Stafford.
11 15 7	- 11 9	- - -	11 19 5	- 17 11	- - -	5 9 2½	- 8 2½	- - -	Suffolk.
- 8 1	- - 7	- - -	- 5 10	- - 5	- - -	1 17 5	- 2 9	- - -	Surrey.
4 - -½	- 6 -½	- - -	10 12 3½	- 15 10½	- - -	6 18 6	- 8 -	1 11 10	Sussex.
1 8 6	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 3	- 1 6	- - -	Warwick.
36 10 5½	1 16 6½	- - -	31 6 5	1 11 3	- - -	31 1 9½	2 6 7½	- - -	Westmorland.
4 5 11	- 6 5	- - -	3 2 4	- 4 8	- - -	11 2 1½	- 16 7½	- - -	Wiltshire.
610 13 8	30 16 8	112 7 4	518 15 3	27 12 3½	45 16 6½	461 5 8½	27 19 5½	36 12 9	Worcester.
									Worcester, City.
									York.
									Kingston-on-Hull.
									TOTAL.

George Wilkins, }
John W. Preston, } Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts.

PROPERTY Forfeited to the CROWN, and Restored, in the Years 1863 to 1868.

other Courts. The Net Receipts are paid, with Fines and Penalties, to the Consolidated Fund, under the Act 1 Vict. c. 2, s. 2. allowed to the Sheriffs on passing their Accounts.

1866.			1867.			1868.			COUNTIES.
Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	Amount of Property Forfeited.	Expenses.	Amount Restored.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 5	- - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Anglesea.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Brecon.
7 4 7	- 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Cardigan.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Carmarthen.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Cararvon.
IOU	- - -	IOU	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Denbigh.
50l. : 10l.	- - -	50l. : 10l.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Flint.
- - -	- - -	- - -	14 8: 2	1 1 7	- - -	1 11 4	- 4 2	- - -	Glamorgan.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Merioneth.
2 16 3	- 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 -	- 12 7	- - -	Montgomery.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Pembroke.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Radnor.
10 - 10	1 1 11	- - -	14 17 7	1 2 4	- - -	9 19 4	- 16 9	- - -	TOTAL.

William Wilkins,
Auditor of Sheriffs' Accounts for Wales.

FELONS' PROPERTY.

RETURNS of the AMOUNT of FELONS' PROPERTY
Forfeited to the Crown in each County, City,
and Town in *England* and *Wales*; specifying
the Amount of such Property restored, and the
EXPENSES incurred on account of the same (in
continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 136,
of Session 1864).

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 March 1870.

125.

Under 1 oz.

105

GAME LAWS (CONVICTIONS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 March 1870;—for,

“RETURNS of the Number of CONVICTIONS under the GAME LAWS in separate COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, distinguishing the Number in each County:”

“And, of the CONVICTIONS, under the ACT 25 & 26 Vict. c. 114, intituled, ‘An Act for the Prevention of POACHING,’ in separate COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, distinguishing the Number in each County for the Year 1869.”

CONVICTIONS under the GAME ACTS for the Year 1869.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	Summary Convictions.				On Indictment.
		Trespassing in Day-time in Pursuit of Game.	Night Poaching and Destroying Game.	Illegally Selling or Buying Game.	Poaching Act (1862).	Being Out Armed, taking Game, and Assaulting Game-keepers.
ENGLAND:						
Bedford - - - - -	176	152	11	- -	12	1
Berks - - - - -	121	109	4	- 1	5	2
Bucks - - - - -	307	282	7	- -	16	2
Cambridge - - - - -	110	92	11	- -	6	1
Chester - - - - -	368	276	35	- -	48	9
Cornwall - - - - -	125	92	1	1	31	-
Cumberland - - - - -	103	94	- -	1	8	-
Derby - - - - -	353	265	38	3	39	8
Devon - - - - -	224	206	18	- -	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	234	215	1	- -	15	3
Durham - - - - -	370	321	19	9	30	-
Essex - - - - -	310	298	3	- -	9	-
Gloucester - - - - -	209	193	13	1	2	-
Hereford - - - - -	167	145	2	- -	20	-
Herts - - - - -	302	259	23	- -	15	5
Huntingdon - - - - -	64	60	2	- -	2	-
Kent - - - - -	260	214	17	2	25	2
Lancaster - - - - -	547	470	31	- -	44	2
Leicester - - - - -	252	226	9	- -	15	2
Lincoln - - - - -	227	193	11	3	20	-
Middlesex - - - - -	131	127	4	- -	-	-
Monmouth - - - - -	67	62	4	- -	11	-
Norfolk - - - - -	266	233	8	- -	22	3
Northampton - - - - -	222	212	3	- -	5	2
Northumberland - - - - -	176	138	5	- -	33	-
Nottingham - - - - -	254	218	10	- -	26	-
Oxford - - - - -	151	128	9	2	9	3
Rutland - - - - -	19	19	-	-	-	-
Salop - - - - -	254	203	10	3	32	5
Somerset - - - - -	380	331	20	2	27	-
Southampton - - - - -	322	283	7	- -	25	7
Stafford - - - - -	400	306	22	- -	60	3
Suffolk - - - - -	319	296	13	4	3	1
Surrey - - - - -	90	85	- -	1	4	-
Sussex - - - - -	182	149	6	2	19	6
Warwick - - - - -	182	144	17	- -	16	5
Westmoreland - - - - -	63	59	3	- -	1	-
Wilts - - - - -	216	201	8	- -	7	-
Worcester - - - - -	156	127	12	- -	11	6
York - - - - -	1,066	900	56	4	105	1
WALES:						
Anglesey - - - - -	11	11	-	-	-	-
Brecon - - - - -	31	26	5	-	-	-
Cardigan - - - - -	27	24	2	-	-	1
Carmarthen - - - - -	41	40	-	1	-	-
Carnarvon - - - - -	37	35	2	-	-	-
Denbigh - - - - -	117	101	8	1	5	2
Flint - - - - -	71	66	4	-	-	1
Glamorgan - - - - -	119	97	16	-	6	-
Merioneth - - - - -	31	23	3	-	5	-
Montgomery - - - - -	30	29	1	-	-	-
Pembroke - - - - -	42	37	5	-	-	-
Radnor - - - - -	34	30	2	-	2	-
TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES - - - - -	10,345	8,894	521	41	806	83

GAME LAWS (CONVICTIONS).

RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS under the Game Laws in separate COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, distinguishing the Number in each County; and, of the CONVICTIONS under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 114, intitled, "An Act for the Prevention of POACHING," in separate COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, distinguishing the Number in each County, for the Year 1869.

(*Mr. Henry Robert Brand.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 March 1870.*

107

SARAH JACOB.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 April 1870;—for,

RETURN "of the COSTS of the PROSECUTION in the Magisterial Inquiry relative to the Death of Sarah Jacob (known as the Welsh Fasting Girl); distinguishing the Amounts Paid or Payable to Counsel, Solicitors, and Witnesses."

		COUNSEL:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		The Attorney General:					
		Advising on case	- - - - -	5	10	-	
		Consultation	- - - - -	2	9	6	
							7 19 6
		The Solicitor General:					
		Advising on case	- - - - -	5	10	-	
		Consultation	- - - - -	2	9	6	
							7 19 6
		Mr. Archibald:					
		Advising on case	- - - - -	3	5	6	
		Consultation	- - - - -	1	3	6	
							4 9 -
Paid		Mr. Hardinge Giffard, q.c.:					
		Case to advise on evidence	- - - - -	2	4	6	
		Conference	- - - - -	2	7	-	
		Brief to postpone trial	- - - - -	5	10	-	
		Consultation	- - - - -	2	9	6	
							12 11 -
Paid		Mr. C. E. Coleridge:					
		Brief to attend before Magistrates, Llandyssil	- - - - -	5	10	-	
		Nine attendances before Magistrates at Llandyssil, at 10 guineas each (and clerk's fees 10s. each).	- - - - -	90	-	-	
		Ten conferences at one guinea (and clerk's fees 5s. each)	- - - - -	13	-	-	
		Brief to postpone trial	- - - - -	3	5	6	
		Consultation with Mr. Giffard, q.c.	- - - - -	1	3	6	
		Railway fare to Carmarthen and back, and cab hire	- - - - -	5	4	-	
							127 3 -
							160 2 -
		SOLICITORS:					
		Messrs. Wontner & Sons (who attended as agents to Treasury Solicitors):					
		Bill of costs	- - - - -				224 4 10
		Mr. George Thomas, Coroner:					
		Local agent at Carmarthen	- - - - -				26 10 11
		Mr. Benjamin Evans, Clerk to Magistrates:					
		Fees, &c.	- - - - -				33 14 6
							284 10 3

Unpaid.
N.B.—These costs have not yet been revised. The amounts will be somewhat reduced on revision.
These costs will be paid in usual course after the trial at the ensuing assizes.

WITNESSES:

(Some of the Witnesses have been paid something on account).

No.	Name.	Place of Abode.	Profession or Business.	Days Absent.	Allowance per Day.	Railway Fare.	Mileage.	Total Allowance.
1	Jones, Evan, M.A.	Llanfihangel	Vicar of Parish	8	1 1 -	- - -	1 4 -	9 12 -
2	Thomas, William	Llandyssil	Unitarian Minister and Proprietor of Grammar School.	9	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	9 9 -
3	Davies, Thos. Edwd.	Cardigan	Solicitor	2	2 2 -	- - -	1 7 -	5 11 -
4	Griffith, John	London	Journalist	5	2 2 -	7 17 1	- - -	18 7 1
5	Hughes, J. Pearson	Llandovery	Physician	8	3 3 -	- - -	8 19 -	34 3 -
6	Thomas, James	Newcastle Emlyn	Surgeon	3	3 3 -	- - -	1 10 -	10 19 -
7	Phillips, John	Newcastle Emlyn	Surgeon	3	3 3 -	- - -	1 10 -	10 19 -
8	Jones, John	Llandyssil	Solicitor	8	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	8 8 -
9	Daniel, John	Pencader	Tailor	4	- 7 6	3 9 -	- - -	1 13 9
10	Duncan, Sarah	Blaenblodan	Servant	1	- 5 -	- 1 -	- - -	- 6 -
11	Giles, Henry	Carmarthen	Shorthand Writer, with notes.	1	1 1 -	- - -	- - -	1 1 -
12	Thomas, George	Carmarthen	Solicitor and Coroner	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
13	Fowler, Robert, M.D.	London	Physician and Expert	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	193 8 6
14	Clench, Elizabeth	London	Superintendent of Ward at Guy's Hospital.	15	1 - -	6 10 -	- - -	21 10 -
15	Jones, Ann	London	Nurse at Guy's	15	- 15 -	6 10 -	- - -	17 15 -
16	Attrick, Sarah	London	Nurse at Guy's	15	- 15 -	6 10 -	- - -	17 15 -
17	Palmer, Sarah	London	Nurse at Guy's	15	- 15 -	6 10 -	- - -	17 15 -
								378 12 4

GAME LAWS (CONVICTIONS).

RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS under the Game Laws in separate COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, distinguishing the Number in each County; and, of the CONVICTIONS under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 114, intitled, "An Act for the Prevention of POACHING," in separate COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, distinguishing the Number in each County, for the Year 1869.

(*Mr. Henry Robert Brand.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 March 1870.*

107

SARAH JACOB.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 April 1870;—for,

RETURN "of the COSTS of the PROSECUTION in the Magisterial Inquiry relative to the Death of Sarah Jacob (known as the Welsh Fasting Girl); distinguishing the Amounts Paid or Payable to Counsel, Solicitors, and Witnesses."

		COUNSEL:		
		£.	s.	d.
	The Attorney General:			
	Advising on case	5	10	-
	Consultation	2	9	6
				7 19 6
	The Solicitor General:			
	Advising on case	5	10	-
	Consultation	2	9	6
				7 19 6
	Mr. Archibald:			
	Advising on case	3	5	6
	Consultation	1	3	6
				4 9 -
Paid	Mr. Hardinge Giffard, q.c.:			
	Case to advise on evidence	2	4	6
	Conference	2	7	-
	Brief to postpone trial	5	10	-
	Consultation	2	9	6
				12 11 -
Paid	Mr. C. E. Coleridge:			
	Brief to attend before Magistrates, Llandyssil	5	10	-
	Nine attendances before Magistrates at Llandyssil, at 10 guineas each (and clerk's fees 10s. each)	90	-	-
	Ten conferences at one guinea (and clerk's fees 5s. each)	13	-	-
	Brief to postpone trial	3	5	6
	Consultation with Mr. Giffard, q.c.	1	3	6
	Railway fare to Carmarthen and back, and cab hire	5	4	-
				127 3 -
				160 2 -
	SOLICITORS:			
	Messrs. Wontner & Sons (who attended as agents to Treasury Solicitors):			
	Bill of costs			224 4 10
	Mr. George Thomas, Coroner:			
	Local agent at Carmarthen			26 10 11
	Mr. Benjamin Evans, Clerk to Magistrates:			
	Fees, &c.			33 14 6
				284 10 3

Unpaid.
N.B.—These costs have not yet been revised. The amounts will be somewhat reduced on revision.
These costs will be paid in usual course after the trial at the ensuing assizes.

WITNESSES:

(Some of the Witnesses have been paid something on account).

No.	Name.	Place of Abode.	Profession or Business.	Days Absent.	Allowance per Day.	Railway Fare.	Mileage.	Total Allowance.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	Jones, Evan, M.A.	Llanfihangel	Vicar of Parish	8	1	1	1	4	9	12
2	Thomas, William	Llandyssil	Unitarian Minister and Proprietor of Grammar School.	9	1	1	-	-	9	9
3	Davies, Thos. Edwd.	Cardigan	Solicitor	2	2	2	1	7	5	11
4	Griffith, John	London	Journalist	5	2	2	7	17	18	7
5	Hughes, J. Pearson	Llandovery	Physician	8	3	3	8	19	34	3
6	Thomas, James	Newcastle Emllyn	Surgeon	3	3	3	1	10	10	19
7	Phillips, John	Newcastle Emllyn	Surgeon	3	3	3	1	10	10	19
8	Jones, John	Llandyssil	Solicitor	8	1	1	-	-	8	8
9	Daniel, John	Pencader	Tailor	4	7	6	3	9	1	13
10	Duncan, Sarah	Blaenblodan	Servant	1	5	-	1	-	-	6
11	Giles, Henry	Carmarthen	Shorthand Writer, with notes.	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
12	Thomas, George	Carmarthen	Solicitor and Coroner	-	See above.		-	-	-	-
13	Fowler, Robert, M.D.	London	Physician and Expert	-	Amount claimed		-	-	193	8
14	Clench, Elizabeth	London	Superintendent of Ward at Guy's Hospital.	15	1	-	6	10	21	10
15	Jones, Ann	London	Nurse at Guy's	15	-	15	6	10	-	17
16	Attrick, Sarah	London	Nurse at Guy's	15	-	15	6	10	-	17
17	Palmer, Sarah	London	Nurse at Guy's	15	-	15	6	10	-	17
									378	12

SARAH JACOB.

RETURN of the Costs of the Prosecution in
the Magisterial Inquiry relative to the Death of
Sarah Jacob (known as the Welsh Basting
Girl); distinguishing the Amounts Paid or Pay-
able to Counsel, Solicitor, and Witnesses.

(*Mr. Evan Richards.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 June 1870.

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JUDGES (UNITED KINGDOM).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 May 1870;—for,

“ RETURN of the Number of DAYS on which each of the JUDGES of the UNITED KINGDOM, whose Salaries are charged upon the Consolidated Fund, Sat in Court or at Chambers during the Year 1869 ; showing, in the case of each Judge (other than County Court Judges), the Number of Days he was employed upon each Class of Business, viz., Criminal Trials, Nisi Prius, in Banco, Appeal, Election Petitions, &c., and the SALARY of each JUDGE.”

(*Mr. Hunt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1870.

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RETURN of the Number of DAYS on which each of the JUDGES of the UNITED KINGDOM, whose Salaries are charged upon the Consolidated Fund, Sat in COURT or at CHAMBERS during the Year 1869; showing, in the case of each Judge (other than County Court Judges), the Number of Days he was employed upon each Class of Business, viz., Criminal Trials, Nisi Prius, in Banco, Appeal, Election Petitions, &c., and the SALARY of each JUDGE.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

RETURN of the Number of Days, during the Year 1869, upon which the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR sat, judicially, in the House of Lords and Court of Chancery, respectively.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.	
On the Hearing of Appeals - - - - -	61 days.
On Committees for Privileges - - - - -	9 „
TOTAL - - -	70 days.

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.	
Alone, on the Hearing of Appeals - - - - -	59 days.
With Lord Justice Giffard, on ditto - - - - -	17 „
TOTAL - - -	76 days.

TOTAL House of Lords and Court of Chancery - - - 146 days.

The Lord Chancellor's Salary is:—		£.	s.	d.
From the House of Lords - - - - -		4,000	-	-
From the Court of Chancery - - - - -		6,000	-	-
TOTAL, per Annum - - - £.		10,000	-	-

9 June 1870.

C. S. Bagot, Principal Secretary.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which the MASTER OF THE ROLLS sat in Court and Chambers during the Year 1869, showing the Number of Days he was employed upon each Class of Business.

SITTINGS IN COURT.	
General paper - - - - -	65 days.
Motions and general paper - - - - -	23 „
Petitions, short causes, and adjourned summonses - - - - -	24 „
General paper and adjourned summonses - - - - -	25 „
Adjourned summonses - - - - -	10 „
Petitions and short causes - - - - -	4 „
Motions and adjourned summonses - - - - -	4 „
Motions - - - - -	3 „
Motions, petitions, and adjourned summonses - - - - -	2 „
Petitions, adjourned summonses, and general paper - - - - -	2 „
Judgments - - - - -	1 „

The Master of the Rolls sat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, and 25th June 1869.

4 NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

MASTER OF THE ROLLS—continued.

The Master of the Rolls sat in Chambers on the following days during the year 1869:—

12 January.	4 March.	26 May.	30 June.	17 November.
20 "	10 "	1 June.	7 July.	19 "
27 "	17 "	3 "	14 "	22 "
3 February.	22 "	9 "	28 "	23 "
10 "	24 "	15 "	6 August.	26 "
17 "	21 April.	17 "	3 November.	8 December.
24 "	28 "	22 "	6 "	15 "
2 March.	5 May.	28 "	10 "	22 "

The Master of the Rolls usually sat in Chambers on Wednesdays after sitting in court, but on the following days the Master of the Rolls sat in Chambers only 3rd February, 17th June, and 26th November.

The salary of the Master of the Rolls is 6,000 *l.* per annum.

The Total number of days the Master of the Rolls sat in Court is	-	-	-	-	163
"	"	"	Chambers only	-	3
"	"	"	Judicial Committee	-	8
TOTAL				-	174

10 June 1870.

Romilly, Master of the Rolls.

LORD JUSTICE GIFFARD.

The Lord Justice Giffard sat in the Appeal Court, in the High Court of Chancery, either alone or with the Lord Chancellor, or the late Lord Justice Selwyn, 130 days, and during that time the Lord Justice heard appeals from the Court of Chancery and the Court of Bankruptcy, and original applications in Lunacy. The Lord Justice besides sat two days with the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, hearing an appeal from the Vice Chancellor of the Duchy, and The Lord Justice sat in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for 33 days.

The Lord Justice of Appeal does not, strictly speaking, sit in Chambers, but during the year 1869 his Lordship made 280 orders on reading in Chambers Petitions for Inquiry as to Lunacy Petitions, under the Lunacy Regulation Act, and reports of the Masters in matters of Lunacy.

The salary of a Lord Justice is 6,000 *l.* per annum.

10 June 1870.

Francis H. Bacon, Secretary.

VICE CHANCELLOR STUART.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which the VICE CHANCELLOR sat in his Court and Chambers during the Year 1869, showing the Number of Days he was employed on each Class of Business.

SITTINGS IN COURT.	
Causes - - - - -	64 days.
Motions and causes	29 "
Petitions and short causes	1 "
Petitions and causes	20 "
Short causes and causes	22 "
Petitions, motions, and causes	7 "
Further considerations and causes	3 "
Motions	2 "
Adjourned summonses and causes	2 "
Motions and petitions	4 "
Further considerations	15 "
Judgments	10.

SITTINGS IN CHAMBERS.

12 January - 1869	12 March - 1869	8 June - 1869	9 November 1869
15 "	16 "	14 "	12 "
19 "	19 "	22 "	16 "
22 "	23 "	25 "	19 "
26 "	16 April - "	29 "	23 "
29 "	20 "	2 July - "	26 "
9 February	23 "	6 "	3 December "
12 "	27 "	9 "	7 "
16 "	30 "	13 "	10 "
19 "	4 May - "	16 "	14 "
23 "	7 "	20 "	17 "
26 "	25 "	23 "	21 "
2 March - "	28 "	27 "	
5 "	1 June - "	29 "	
9 "	4 "	5 November "	57 days.

The above Return shows the days on which the Vice Chancellor attended in Chambers for the despatch of business on a regular published list only. There are many other days on which the Vice Chancellor

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VICE CHANCELLOR STUART—*continued.*

Vice Chancellor attended upon special appointment on urgent matters, or to give directions as to the conduct of business in particular cases, or generally. No list is kept of these days

The salary of the Vice Chancellor is 5,000 *l.* per annum.

The Total Number of days the Vice Chancellor sat in Court is	-	-	-	169 days.
Chambers only	-	-	-	4 "
In Chambers on the regular published lists, as above	-	-	-	57 "

22 June 1870.

John Stuart, V.C.

VICE CHANCELLOR MALINS.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which the VICE CHANCELLOR sat in Court and in Chambers during the Year 1869, showing the Number of Days he was employed upon each Class of Business, and his Salary.

SITTINGS IN CHAMBERS.

General paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 days.
Motions and general paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 "
Petitions and general paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 "
Short causes, adjourned summonses, and general paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 "
TOTAL Number of Days on which the Vice Chancellor sat in Court, } being every day appointed by the Lord Chancellor - - - }										172 days.

SITTINGS IN CHAMBERS.

Summonses :—Number of Days on which the Vice Chancellor sat in Chambers - - 57.

The Vice Chancellor attended at Chambers on Tuesdays and Fridays in each week after the rising of the Court, such attendances averaging two hours in duration.

The salary of the Vice Chancellor is 5,000 *l.* per annum.

VICE CHANCELLOR JAMES.

RETURN of the Number of Days in which the VICE CHANCELLOR sat in Court and Chambers respectively in the Year 1869, showing the Number of Days employed on each particular Class of Business.

SITTINGS IN COURT.

Causes, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113 days.
Motions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 "
Petitions and adjourned summonses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 "
TOTAL - - -										172 days.

SITTINGS AT CHAMBERS.

Summonses - - - - - 57 days.

In addition to the above, the Vice Chancellor being vacation Judge from the commencement of August 1869, his Honour sat some 15 days during the long vacation, to dispose of the vacation business.

The salary of the Vice Chancellor is 5,000 *l.* per year.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

No Return received.

SALARIES.	
The Lord Chief Justice	£. 8,000 per annum.
The Puisne Judges	5,000 per annum each.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

RETURN showing the Number of Days on which the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and each of the JUDGES of the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS sat in Court and at Chambers, and were employed on the several Classes of Business mentioned herein during the Year 1869; and of the Salaries of the Judges.

NAMES OF JUDGES.	Salaries.	In Banco, including Registration Appeals.	At Nisi Prius, Middlesex and London.	At Chambers.	On Circuits, including Winter Circuits.	Central Criminal Court.	Crown Cases Reserved.	Exchequer Chamber, on Errors and Appeals.	Probate and Divorce Court.	Election Petitions.	Privy Council.	House of Lords.	TOTAL.
Lord Chief Justice Bovill	£. 7,000 Subject to expenses of two Circuits, about 550 L.	68	68	-	62	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	216
Actually attended	-	80	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
And would have attended, but for illness	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Justice Willes	5,000	33	2	38	21	-	-	9	1	52	-	-	156
Mr. Justice Byles	5,000	39	37	5	76	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	175
Mr. Justice Keating	5,000	58	30	9	82	6	1	14	-	-	-	8	208
Mr. Justice M. Smith	5,000	68	14	11	100	5	-	14	-	-	-	-	207
Mr. Justice Brett	5,000 Subject to expenses of two Circuits.	51	36	16	89	8	2	8	1	-	-	7	218

This Return does not include the time occupied by the several Judges in considering and preparing judgments.

Alex. A. Park, Senior Proctor of Common Pleas.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

RETURN showing the Number of Days on which the LORD CHIEF BARON and each of the BARONS of the COURT OF EXCHEQUER at WESTMINSTER sat in Court and at Chambers, and were employed on the several Classes of Business mentioned herein during the Year 1869.

NAMES OF JUDGES.	In Banco.	At Chambers.	Nisi Prius, Middlesex and London.	On Circuit.	Central Criminal Trials.	Crown Cases Reserved.	Exchequer Chamber, on Errors and Appeals.	Divorces and Matrimonial Causes.	Election Petitions.	Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.	House of Lords.	TOTAL Number of Days.
Lord Chief Baron	75	-	51	76	1	4	18	-	-	1	-	226
Baron Martin	15	36	27	23	-	2	-	-	104	-	-	297
Baron Bramwell	47	40	23	32	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	148
Baron Channell	59	-	22	66	2	2	18	-	-	-	-	169
Baron Pigott	49	17	23	93	3	2	8	-	-	-	-	195
Baron Cleasby	74	26	7	81	4	2	17	-	-	-	5	216

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Note.—Mr. Baron Bramwell, Town Judge at Chambers during the Summer Assizes.
Mr. Baron Cleasby, Long Vacation Judge.

No formal account is kept of the names of the Judges who sit at Chambers. The return is made by their clerks, and may be considered as nearly accurate as possible.

	£.
Lord Chief Baron	7,000
The other Barons	5,000 each.

28 June 1870.

W. H. Walton,
Senior Master of the Court of Exchequer.

COURT OF PROBATE.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which the JUDGE of HER MAJESTY'S COURT of PROBATE and for DIVORCE and MATRIMONIAL CAUSES sat in Court and in Chambers during the Year 1869; and of the Salary of the Judge.

Number of days the Judge sat in Court to try Probate Causes in 1869	- - -	77
Number of days the Judge sat in Court to try Divorce Causes in 1869	- - -	74
Number of days the Judge sat in Court to hear Probate and Divorce Motions in 1869		34
Number of days the Judge sat in Chambers to hear summonses in Probate and Divorce Causes in 1869	- - - - -	34

The Judge receives a Salary of 5,000 *l.* per annum, 4,000 *l.* thereof as the Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, and 1,000 *l.* as the Judge Ordinary of Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

June 1870.

Penzance.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF ENGLAND.

The Number of days on which the Judge sat in Court or in Chambers during the year 1869 is - - - - - 133

The salary of the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty is - - - 4,000 *l.*

The Judge also sits to hear appeals in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a return of which may be obtained from that Court.

ASSISTANT JUDGE, MIDDLESEX COURT OF SESSIONS.

RETURN showing the Number of Days on which the Assistant Judge sat in the Year 1869, distinguishing Criminal and Appeal Business; and his Salary.

I sat 81 days on the trial of prisoners, and nine days on the hearing of appeals.
My salary, payable out of the Consolidated Fund, was 1,200 *l.*

Wm. H. Bodkin.

COUNTY COURTS.

RETURN showing the Number of Days on which the JUDGES of COUNTY COURTS sat in Court during the Year 1869, and the Number of Days they were employed on each Class of Business, and their SALARIES.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	—
CIRCUIT No. 1 :				
Alnwick - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 1, 1,500 <i>l</i> .	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	6		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	12		
Belford - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Bellingham - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Berwick - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Gateshead - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	23		
	Total - - - - -	23		
Hexham - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Morpeh - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - - -	12		
North Shields - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	14		
	Total - - - - -	14		
Rothbury - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH JUDGES OF COUNTY COURTS SAT IN COURT IN 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 1—continued.				
Wooler - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 1, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	1		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	5		
	Total - - - -	6		
CIRCUIT No. 2:				
Bishop Auckland - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 2, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	24		
	Total - - - -	24		
Durham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	25		
	Total - - - -	25		
Hartlepool - - - -	Admiralty (a) - - - -	—	—	(a) Jurisdiction herein was only conferred on this Court on the 11th day of April last.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	12		
Seaham Harbour - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) Included in the ordinary business of the Court, the bankruptcy business being transacted at the termination of the ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	2 (b)		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Shotley Bridge - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction.	—	(c) No separate sittings for bankruptcy and equity business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(c)		
	Equity - - - -	(c)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	13		
	Total - - - -	13		
South Shields - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(d) The bankruptcy and equity business was disposed of on the days that ordinary business was transacted.
	Bankruptcy (d) - - - -	12		
	Equity (d) - - - -	4		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	24		
	Total - - - -	24		
Sunderland - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	4	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	39		
	Total - - - -	44		
Wolsingham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
CIRCUIT No. 3:				
Alston - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 3, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	2		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	8		
Ambleside - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	6		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	12		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	—
<i>CIRCUIT No. 3—continued.</i>				
Appleby - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 3, 1,500 L.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Carlisle - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction.	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 12		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	12		
Cockermouth - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	18		
Haltwhistle - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Kendal - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(a) Applications, hearings, and orders in 11 distinct cases of bankruptcy were disposed of wholly or in part, and one suit in equity was opened when the Court sat for the dispatch of its ordinary business, but no named days were specially and exclusively devoted to cases in bankruptcy or in equity.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(a)		
	Equity - - - -	(a)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	12		
Keswick - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) Bankruptcy business was disposed of on the days that ordinary business was transacted.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - -	6		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Kirkby Lonsdale - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 6		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	6		
Penrith - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 13		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	13		
Settle - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(c) Bankruptcy business was disposed of at the ordinary sittings of the Court, no special day having been appointed solely for the transaction of such cases.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(c)		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Ulverston - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	12		
	Equity - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	25		
Whitehaven - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	3	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	8		
	Equity - - - -	2		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	25		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH JUDGES OF COUNTY COURTS SAT IN COURT IN 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	—
<i>CIRCUIT No. 3—continued.</i>				
Wigton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 3, 1,500 L.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	12		
<i>CIRCUIT No. 4:</i>				
Blackburn - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 4, 1,500 L.	(a) Bankruptcy and equity matters have been taken at the close of the sittings for the ordinary business of the Court. No specific days have been set apart for the hearing of such cases.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(a)		
	Equity - - - -	(a)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	48		
	Total - - - -	48		
Chorley - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) Bankruptcy and equity business done on ordinary Court days.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(b)		
	Equity - - - -	(b)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	18		
	Total - - - -	18		
Garstang - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	9		
	Total - - - -	9		
Haslingden - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(c) There are no special days fixed for equity or bankruptcy.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(c)		
	Equity - - - -	(c)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	14		
	Total - - - -	14		
Kirkham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	9		
	Total - - - -	9		
Lancaster - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(d) No special sittings were fixed for bankruptcy and equity cases, but when any arose, they were taken on the days fixed for the ordinary business of the Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(d)		
	Equity - - - -	(d)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	13		
	Total - - - -	13		
Poulton-le-Fylde - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	13		
	Total - - - -	13		
Preston - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(e) Bankruptcy and equity business taken at the ordinary business Courts.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(e)		
	Equity - - - -	(e)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	25		
	Total - - - -	25		
<i>CIRCUIT No. 5:</i>				
Bacup - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 5, 1,500 L.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Oldham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(f) When there has been bankruptcy or equity business, it has been taken on the same days as the ordinary business of the Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(f)		
	Equity - - - -	(f)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 5—continued.				
Rochdale - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 5, 1,500 l.	(a) No special sittings were appointed for either bankruptcy or equity; such business was disposed of at the ordinary sittings.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -			
	Equity (a) - - - -	11		
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Saddleworth - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(b) Whenever there has been bankruptcy or equity business it has been taken on the same days as the ordinary business of the court.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -	(b)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Salford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(c) One day in each month (excepting September, when there were no sittings) was occupied in the hearing of equity and bankruptcy cases, judgment summonses, and causes adjourned from previous courts, original plaints having been heard on the other days.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - -			
	Equity (c) - - - -	44		
	Ordinary Business of County Court (c)			
	Total - - - -	44		
CIRCUIT No. 6:				
Liverpool - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	21 (d)	Judges' Salaries for Circuit No. 6: Mr. Blair, 1,500 l., Mr. Serjeant Wheeler, 1,500 l.	(d) In Admiralty the judges had 27 sittings, and in equity 11 sittings, on ordinary court days, as occasion required. No special days appointed.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	22		
	Equity - - - -	(d)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	203		
	Total - - - -	246		
Ormskirk - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(e) No separate sitting; the business transacted on ordinary court days.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -	(e)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	15		
	Total - - - -	15		
St. Helen's - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(f) Taken at the ordinary sittings of the court.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -	(f)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	29		
	Total - - - -	29		
CIRCUIT No. 7:				
Altrincham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 7, 1,800 l.	The judge when sitting takes all business on the day appointed for the court, and does not fix a particular day for each class of business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -	12		
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	12		
Birkenhead - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(g) Nearly all the 32 days under-mentioned the judge heard cases in bankruptcy. The judge also heard from about 15 to 20 applications in equity, but it was not necessary to appoint any special days for bankruptcy or equity business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -	(g)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	32		
	Total - - - -	32		
Chester - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -	18		
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	18		
Nantwich and Crewe - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(h) The bankruptcy cases and equity sittings are included on the same days as the ordinary business, so there are 27 sittings but only 17 days.
	Bankruptcy (h) - - - -			
	Equity (h) - - - -	9		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	1		
	Total - - - -	17		
Northwich - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction.	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -	18		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.			
	Total - - - -	18		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 7—continued.				
Oswestry - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 7, 1,800 £.	(a) Bankruptcy and equity cases have been heard at the ordinary sittings of the court. There have been no special sittings.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(a)		
	Equity - - - -	(a)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - -	12		
Runcorn - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - -	12		
Warrington - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	17		
	Total - - -	17		
Whitchurch - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	} 6	—	General business; no particular day for either.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	6		
CIRCUIT No. 8:				
Manchester - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 8, 1,500 £.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	88		
	Equity - - - -	6		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	95		
	Total - - -	189		
CIRCUIT No. 9:				
Ashton-under-Lyne - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 9, 1,800 £.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	11		
	Equity - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	38		
	Total - - -	50		
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) The bankruptcy and equity business was done after the ordinary county court business, and not on separate days.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - -	4		
	Equity (b) - - - -	2		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	13		
	Total - - -	13		
Congleton and Sandford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	} 20	—	(c) No special days have been held for bankruptcy and equity cases.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - -			
	Equity (c) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	20		
Glossop - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(d) For granting order of discharge.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	1 (d)		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	14		
	Total - - -	15		
Hyde - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	} 27	—	(e) The judge does not sit on separate days for equity and bankruptcy.
	Bankruptcy (e) - - - -			
	Equity (e) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	27		
Macclesfield - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(f) The equity and bankruptcy business was not heard at separate sittings, but was taken on ordinary court days.
	Bankruptcy (f) - - - -	3		
	Equity (f) - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	13		
	Total - - -	13		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 9—continued.				
Stockport - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 9, 1,800 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	5		
	Equity - - - -	9		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	27		
	Total - - -	41		
CIRCUIT No. 10:				
Bolton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 10, 1,500 l.	(a) There were no special sittings of the court for bankruptcy and equity business, but such business was taken at the sittings appointed for the transaction of the ordinary business of the court.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -	41		
	Equity (a) - - - -	17		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	45		
	Total - - -			
Bury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 35		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	35		
Leigh - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) There were no special sittings of the court for bankruptcy and equity business, but such business was taken at the sittings appointed for the transaction of the ordinary business of the court.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - -	12		
	Equity (b) - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	14		
	Total - - -			
Wigan - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	20		
	Equity - - - -	2		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	46		
	Total - - -	46		
CIRCUIT No. 11:				
Bradford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	} 6	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 11, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	6		
Burnley - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	12		
	Equity - - - -	7		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	15		
	Total - - -	15		
Clitheroe - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	9		
	Total - - -	9		
Colne - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	9		
	Total - - -	9		
Keighley - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(c) No special days have been appointed for each class of business, equity and bankruptcy having been taken on the ordinary court days.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - -	9		
	Equity (c) - - - -	5		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including a case under "The Charitable Trusts Act."	14		
	Total - - -	14		
Skipton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(d) Since Mr. Daniel's appointment as Judge he has held courts monthly, though previously they had been held once in every two months.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	2		
	Equity - - - -	4		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12 (d)		
	Total - - -	18		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
<i>CIRCUIT No. 11—continued.</i>				
Todmorden - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 11, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	12		
	Total - - - -	12		
<i>CIRCUIT No. 12 :</i>				
Dewsbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 12, 1,800 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	41		
	Total - - - -	41		
Halifax - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(a) Bankruptcy and equity cases are taken on the same days.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -	} 22		
	Equity (a) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	24		
	Total - - - -	46		
Holmfirth - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 13		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - -	13		
Huddersfield - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 33		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - -	33		
<i>CIRCUIT No. 13 :</i>				
Rotherham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 13, 1,500 l.	There are no special days set apart for separate business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 22		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - -	22		
Sheffield - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) No special courts are held for bankruptcy or equity business, but that class of business is disposed of on days when the court sits for ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - -	15		
	Equity (b) - - - -	9		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	101		
	Total - - - -	101		
<i>CIRCUIT No. 14 :</i>				
Barnsley - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 14, 1,800 l.	(c) Bankruptcy and equity business was transacted on days when ordinary business was taken.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - -	11		
	Equity (c) - - - -	9		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	22		
	Total - - - -	22		
Leeds - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(d) The 15 days on which the Judge sat in equity and bankruptcy are included in the 76 ordinary sittings; equity and bankruptcy cases being always taken in this court on the days of such ordinary sittings.
	Bankruptcy (d) - - - -	15		
	Equity (d) - - - -	15		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	76		
	Total - - - -	76		
Pontefract - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 12		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - -	12		
Wakefield - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} parts of 9 days		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity	22		
	Total - - - -	22		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 15:				
Barnard Castle - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 5	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 15, 1,800 l.	
	Total - - -	5		
Darlington - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 15 (a)	—	(a) On 12 of which days bankruptcy and on five of which days equity business was transacted, as well as the ordinary business of the Court.
	Total - - -	15		
Rasingwold - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 5	—	
	Total - - -	5		
Helmalee - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 2 — 6	—	
	Total - - -	8		
Knaresborough - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— (b) (b) 12	—	(b) No special day either for bankruptcy or equity business.
	Total - - -	12		
Leyburn - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (c) - - - - - Equity (c) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 3 1 5	—	(c) The days on which sittings were held in bankruptcy and equity were on the same days as the ordinary business of the court, and the Judge only sat on five days during the year.
	Total - - -	9		
Northallerton - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (d) - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 5 — 11	—	(d) The bankruptcy cases were taken on ordinary court days, and occupied very little time; no special sittings have been held.
	Total - - -	11		
Ripon - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 11	—	
	Total - - -	11		
Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court: Stockton - - - - - Middlesbrough - - - - -	— 1 (e) (e) 20 14	—	(e) There have been no special sittings in bankruptcy; the business was taken on ordinary court days.
	Total - - -	35		
Stokesley - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 11	—	
	Total - - -	11		
Tadcaster - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 5	—	
	Total - - -	5		

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 15—<i>continued.</i>				
Thirsk - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 15, 1,800 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	6		
York - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(a) No special days for bankruptcy or equity are fixed; those cases are heard on the days appointed for ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(a)		
	Equity - - - -	(a)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	14		
	Total - - -	14		
CIRCUIT No. 16:				
Beverley - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 16, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	5		
	Total - - -	5		
Great Driffield - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) No separate court held for these, but business taken on the ordinary court days.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(b)		
	Equity - - - -	(b)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Hedon - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	5		
	Total - - -	5		
Howden - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court (including Bankruptcy).	5		
	Total - - -	5		
Ingston-upon-Hull - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	2	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	70		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - -	72		
New Malton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(c) Taken after the usual business on the same days.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Pecklington - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	5		
	Total - - -	5		
Selby - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Whitby - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	5		
	Equity - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	17		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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Number of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 17:				
Barton-on-Humber - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 17, 1,500 <i>l.</i>	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Boston (a) - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(a) There are no separate sittings in this court for any particular class of business.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	} 12		
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	12		
Edgg - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Caistor - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	2		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	8		
Gainsborough - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Great Grimsby - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	3	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	8		
	Equity - - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Lincoln - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	} No jurisdiction	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -			
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	22		
Louth - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(b) The bankruptcy and equity sittings are on the same days as the ordinary business of the County Court.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - - -	9		
	Equity (b) - - - - -	2		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Market Rasen - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	10		
Seaforth - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	11		
Spilsby - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.						
CIRCUIT No. 18:									
Bingham - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 1 — 7	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 18, 1,500 £.	The court does not sit on different days for each separate kind of business, but takes the different kinds of business at the same sitting. The one sitting for bankruptcy is included in the seven, but in addition to the seven days sat by the Judge, he has also sat at seven other circuit towns during the year. The sittings on the above seven days average about three hours per day.					
	Total - - - -	7							
East Retford - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 11							
	Total - - - -	11							
Mansfield - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 2 — 11			The court does not sit on different days for each separate kind of business, but takes the different kinds of business at the same sitting. The two sittings for bankruptcy are included in the 11, but in addition to the 11 days sat by the Judge, he has also sat at seven other circuit towns during the year. The sittings on the 11 days average about four hours per day.				
	Total - - - -	11							
Newark - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 11(a) 1(a) 11				(a) Days which were the same as the court days.			
	Total - - - -	11							
Nottingham - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 13 4 27					The court does not sit on different days for each separate kind of business, but takes the different kinds of business at the same sitting. The 13 sittings for bankruptcy and four sittings for equity are included in the 27, but in addition to the 27 days sat by the Judge, he has also sat at seven other circuit towns during the year. The sittings on the above 27 days average about nine hours per day.		
	Total - - - -	27							
Thorne - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 2 3 11							
	Total - - - -	16							
Worksop - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 4 — 11							
	Total - - - -	15							
CIRCUIT No. 19:									
Alfreton - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 13	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 19, 1,500 £.	The time employed on each class of business cannot be particularly set forth, as no separate day or time is allotted to the special business.					
	Total - - - -	13							
Bakewell - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 11							
	Total - - - -	11							
Belper - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 11							
	Total - - - -	11							
Burton-upon-Trent - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 11							
	Total - - - -	11							

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
<i>CIRCUIT No. 19—continued.</i>				
Chesterfield - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 19, 1,500 l.	(a) The bankruptcy and equity business is heard on the same days as the ordinary County Court business.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - - -	11		
	Equity (a) - - - - -	4		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	22		
	Total - - -	22		
Derby - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(b) On an average the Judge sat one hour in bankruptcy, one hour in equity, and six hours on the ordinary business of the Court on each of the undermentioned 22 days.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - - -	} 22		
	Equity (b) - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court (b)			
	Total - - -	22		
<i>CIRCUIT No. 20:</i>				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 20, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Equity and Bankruptcy.	12		
	Total - - -	12		
Grantham - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	12		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - -	12		
Hinckley - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Leicester - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	No account has been kept of each class of business; equity is very small; bankruptcy would probably take, on an average, about an hour each day for 12 days.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	} 24		
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	24		
Loughborough - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	12		
	Total - - -	12		
Market Bosworth - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Market Harborough - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - -	12		
Melton Mowbray - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - -	15		
Nuneaton - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	12		
	Total - - -	12		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 20—<i>continued.</i>				
Oakham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 20, 1,500 £.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	4		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	10		
Uppingham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
CIRCUIT No. 21:				
Atherstone - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 21, 1,500 £.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	8		
	Total - - - -	8		
Birmingham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(a) The bankruptcy and equity cases are taken on the same day.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -	12		
	Equity (a) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	124		
	Total - - - -	136		
CIRCUIT No. 22:				
Alcester - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 22, 1,650 £.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	5		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - -	5		
Bromsgrove - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	11	—	No court day was appointed for any special class of business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - -	11		
Coventry - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	14	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - -	14		
Daventry - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) There were no separate sittings in bankruptcy and equity, but the business in those branches was transacted at the ordinary sittings of the Court.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - -	8		
	Equity (b) - - - -	5		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Redditch - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(c) Bankruptcy business transacted on the days of the ordinary business of the Court; no admiralty and equity business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(c)		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Rugby - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(d) Bankruptcy and equity business was disposed of on the days that ordinary business was transacted.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(d)		
	Equity - - - -	(d)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Solihull - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.		
<i>CIRCUIT, No. 22—continued.</i>					
Southam - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 22, 1,650 £.	(a) These have all been taken at the general sittings of the Court. No means of distinguishing the time occupied in any class of business.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	2			
	Equity - - - -	—			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6			
	Total - - - -	8			
Stourbridge - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—		(a) These have all been taken at the general sittings of the Court. No means of distinguishing the time occupied in any class of business.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -	22			
	Equity (a) - - - -				
	Ordinary Business of County Court (a)				
	Total - - - -	22			
Stratford-on-Avon - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(a) These have all been taken at the general sittings of the Court. No means of distinguishing the time occupied in any class of business.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	5			
	Equity - - - -	2			
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	11			
	Total - - - -	11			
Warwick - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—		(a) These have all been taken at the general sittings of the Court. No means of distinguishing the time occupied in any class of business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	11			
	Equity - - - -				
	Ordinary Business of County Court				
	Total - - - -	11			
<i>CIRCUIT No. 23:</i>					
Droitwich - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 23, 1,500 £.	(b) The bankruptcy business took place on the same day as the ordinary business of the Court.	
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - -	4			
	Equity - - - -	—			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6			
	Total - - - -	6			
Dudley - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—		The Judge of this Court does not appoint particular days for special business, but he is employed generally on each class of business on the ordinary Court days.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	42			
	Equity - - - -				
	Ordinary Business of County Court				
	Total - - - -	42			
Kidderminster - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—			
	Equity - - - -	—			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12			
	Total - - - -	12			
Ledbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—			
	Equity - - - -	6			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6			
	Total - - - -	6			
Pendore - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—			
	Equity - - - -	—			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6			
	Total - - - -	6			
Tewbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—			
	Equity - - - -	—			
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	6			
	Total - - - -	6			
Worcester - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(c) Bankruptcy and equity business was disposed of on the days that ordinary business was transacted.	
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - -	12			
	Equity (c) - - - -	1			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	22			
	Total - - - -	22			

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.			
CIRCUIT No. 24 :						
Abergavenny - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 24, 1,500 £.			
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	9				
	Equity - - - - -	—				
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11				
	Total - - - - -					
Cardiff - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	31 (a)			—	(a) Of the 31 days, 10 days were occupied in bankruptcy and Admiralty business.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -					
	Equity - - - - -					
	Ordinary Business of County Court					
	Total - - - - -	31 (a)				
Chepstow - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—			
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—				
	Equity - - - - -	—				
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11				
	Total - - - - -	11				
Monmouth - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—			—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—				
	Equity - - - - -	—				
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12				
	Total - - - - -	12				
Newport - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	23	—			
	Bankruptcy - - - - -					
	Equity - - - - -					
	Ordinary Business of County Court					
	Total - - - - -	23				
Pontypool - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—			
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	11				
	Equity - - - - -					
	Ordinary Business of County Court					
	Total - - - - -	11				
Tredegar - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—		—		
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	23				
	Equity - - - - -					
	Ordinary Business of County Court					
	Total - - - - -	23				
Usk - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—			
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—				
	Equity - - - - -	—				
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6				
	Total - - - - -	6				
CIRCUIT No. 25:						
Oldbury - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—		Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 25, 1,800 £.		(b) The bankruptcy and equity business was taken on the days when the ordinary business of the Court was transacted.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - - -	34				
	Equity (b) - - - - -					
	Ordinary Business of County Court					
	Total - - - - -	34				
Walsall - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—		(c) The bankruptcy and equity business was taken on the same days as those on which the Judge was employed on the ordinary business of the Court. (d) The average number of hours occupied on each day was seven.	
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - - -	20				
	Equity (c) - - - - -	1				
	Ordinary Business of County Court	37				
	Total - - - - -	37 (d)				
Wolverhampton - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—		—		
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	18				
	Equity - - - - -	1				
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	51				
	Total - - - - -	51				

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 26:				
Cheadle - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 26, 1,500 £.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall.	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	33		
	Total - - - -	33		
Leek - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	7		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	18		
Lichfield - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Market Drayton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(a) No special sitting occurred for these during 1869; always taken at ordinary sittings.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(a)		
	Equity - - - -	(a)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	12		
Rugeley - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Stafford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	8		
	Equity - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Stoke-upon-Trent and Longton.	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) Bankruptcy and equity business transacted on the ordinary days of the Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(b)		
	Equity - - - -	(b)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	23		
	Total - - - -	23		
Stone - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	7		
	Equity - - - -	2		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	7		
	Total - - - -	16		
Uttoxeter - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	7		
	Total - - - -	7		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 27:				
Bishop's Castle - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 6	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 27, 1,500 l.	
	Total - - -	6		
Bridgnorth - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 2 1 6	-	
	Total - - -	9		
Cleobury Mortimer - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 6	-	
	Total - - -	6		
Hereford - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 5 - 24	-	
	Total - - -	29		
Leominster - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- (a) - 21	-	(a) Bankruptcy business transacted during the sittings for the ordinary business of the Court.
	Total - - -	21		
Ludlow - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (b) - - - - - Equity (b) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 11 4 12	-	(b) There is no special day for either bankruptcy or equity.
	Total - - -	12		
Madeley - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	- - - 18 (c)	-	(c) Bankruptcy and ordinary business have been taken on the same days.
	Total - - -	18		
Shrewsbury - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 24	-	This Court has no Admiralty jurisdiction. The Judge sits on two days in each month. No separate days were appointed for different classes of business. There was but one case in equity which did not come to a hearing.
	Total - - -	24		
Welchpool - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 15 - 18	-	
	Total - - -	15		
Wellington (Salop) - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- (d) - 16	-	(d) Nil, except a small portion of the days occupied with ordinary business on eight days.
	Total - - -	16		
Wem - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 6	-	
	Total - - -	6		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 28:				
Aberystwith - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 28, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	17		
	Total - - - - -	17		
Bala - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Builth - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(a) The bankruptcy and equity business is taken after the ordinary business on the usual County Court days.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(a)		
	Equity - - - - -	(a)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Corwen - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(b) The bankruptcy cases were disposed of on the same days as ordinary business of the County Court.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Dolgelly - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Kington - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	No business.		
	Equity - - - - -	ditto.		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Llanfyllin - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(c) The business of this Court being small the Judge disposed of the bankruptcy business on the same days as the ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(c)		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Llanidloes - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	9		
Portmadoc - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - - -	11		
Presteigne - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Pwllheli - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	4		
	Equity - - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	7		
	Total - - - - -	12		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 29:				
Bangor - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	} 11	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 29, 1,500 l.	(a) On six occasions when the ordinary business of the Court was transacted. (b) On three occasions with other business. (c) Portion of six days, held on the same days as the ordinary Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Carnarvon - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(a)		
	Equity - - - -	(b)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Conway - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(c)		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Denbigh - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Flintshire - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Llangefni and Holyhead -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Llanrwst - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Mold and Flint - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Ruthin - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
St. Asaph and Rhyl - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Wrexham and Llangollen -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(d)	(d) The Judge has never sat during the year 1869 in this Court on any day specially devoted to bankruptcy or equity. Those cases have been always taken on the usual Court days.	
	Equity - - - -	(d)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	18		
	Total - - - -	18		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 30 :				
Aberdare - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 23	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 30, 1,800 l.	
	Total - - - -	23		
Bridgend and Cowbridge -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (a) - - - - - Equity (a) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	No jurisdiction 9 2 12	-	(a) The Judge was not engaged exclusively on bankruptcy or equity business on either of the 12 days on which he sat.
	Total - - - -	12		
Merthyr Tydfil - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (b) - - - - - Equity (b) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court (b)	- 33	-	(b) No days were set apart separately for either of these businesses.
	Total - - - -	33		
Pontypridd - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 22	-	(c) The time occupied in the different classes of business is not known.
	Total - - - -	22		
Swansea - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	44	-	The Judge sits four days consecutively every month (save September, the vacation month), and takes the ordinary business first, and then the equity, admiralty, and bankruptcy generally the two last days.
	Total - - - -	44		
CIRCUIT No. 31 :				
Aberayron - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 4 (d) 6 (d) 6	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 31, 1,500 l.	(d) These classes of business were taken on the same days as ordinary business.
	Total - - - -	6		
Cardigan - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (e) - - - - - Equity (e) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 2 5 5	-	(e) The equity and bankruptcy business is taken on the same days as the ordinary business of the Court.
	Total - - - -	5		
Carmarthen - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	4 5 4 12	-	
	Total - - - -	24		
Haverfordwest - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	1 - - 10 (f)	-	(f) Absent March and April court through illness.
	Total - - - -	11		
Lampeter - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 6	-	
	Total - - - -	6		
Llandilofawr - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - 1 6	-	
	Total - - - -	7		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 31—<i>continued.</i>				
Llanelly - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 31, 1,500 <i>l.</i>	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 12		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	12		
Narberth - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Neath - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 18		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	18		
Newcastle-in-Emlyn - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 6		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	6		
Pembroke - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
CIRCUIT No. 32:				
Attleborough - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 32, 1,500 <i>l.</i>	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 6		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	6		
Downham Market - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 2		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	8		
Holt - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 6		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	6		
King's Lynn - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	1	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 1		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	13		
Little Walsingham - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
North Walsham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -	} 1		
	Equity (a) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		

(a) Bankruptcy and equity business was transacted on the same days as the ordinary business.

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 33—continued.				
Mildenhall - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 33, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Stowmarket - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	7		
	Equity - - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	21		
Woodbridge - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
CIRCUIT No. 34 :				
Amphill - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 34, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Bouru - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	} 11	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -			
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Holbeach - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(a) The bankruptcy and equity cases were taken on the eleven ordinary business days of the Court.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - - -	4		
	Equity (a) - - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	18		
Newport Pagnell - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(b) Bankruptcy and equity business was conducted on the same days as the ordinary business of the Court.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - - -	7		
	Equity (b) - - - - -	2		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	18		
Northampton - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	} 14		
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	14		
Oundle - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Peterborough - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(c) On each of these days one hour was occupied in bankruptcy business, one hour in equity, and six hours in the ordinary business of the Court. The greater part of the bankruptcy and equity business is done in chambers by the Registrar.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	} 11 (c)		
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11 (c)		
Spalding - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(d) Not any special Courts held in these matters, all business done at the monthly Courts.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(d)		
	Equity - - - - -	(d)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 34—continued.				
Stamford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 34, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Thrapstone - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	11		
Towcester - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Wellingborough - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(a) These were not special sittings; they were on the ordinary Court days.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	5 (a)		
	Equity - - - -	9		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
CIRCUIT No. 35:				
Bedford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 35, 1,500 l.	(b) Bankruptcy and Equity cases are taken on the same days as the other ordinary County Court business.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - -	} 11		
	Equity (b) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	11		
Biggleswade - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	5		
	Equity - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	17		
Cambridge - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 13		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	13		
Ely - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 7		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	7		
Haverhill - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(c) The Bankruptcy and ordinary business was transacted on the same days.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - -	6		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court(c)	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Hitchin - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 7		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - -	7		
Huntingdon - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	8		
	Equity - - - -	7		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH JUDGES OF COUNTY COURTS SAT IN COURT IN 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 35—continued.				
March - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 35, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	7		
	Total - - - -	7		
Royston - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	The Court sat on eight days during 1869, viz.:— Feb. 24 } for ordinary business and equity. April 20 } May 20 for ordinary business, equity, and bankruptcy. June 5 for equity and bankruptcy. July 20 for ordinary business and bankruptcy. Aug. 18 } Oct. 15 } for ordinary business. Dec. 6 }
	Bankruptcy - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - -	4		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	7		
	Total - - - -	8		
Saffron Walden - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(a) The bankruptcy and equity proceedings were disposed of on the days of ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -	1		
	Equity (a) - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
St. Neots - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Soham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	7		
	Total - - - -	7		
CIRCUIT No. 36:				
Abingdon - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 36, 1,500 l.	(b) The Judge was absent in December through illness.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11 (b)		
	Total - - - -	11		
Banbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(c) Bankruptcy and equity business was transacted at the same sittings as ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(c)		
	Equity - - - -	(c)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	12		
Bicester - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	12		
	Total - - - -	12		
Brackley - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(d) What small amount of Bankruptcy there was, was taken with the ordinary business of the Court. (e) One Court day Judge absent from illness.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(d)		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11 (e)		
	Total - - - -	11 (e)		
Buckingham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	12		

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IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 36—continued.				
Chipping Norton - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 36, 1,500 l.	(a) These two items are included in the last, each variety of business being heard on the same day.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - - -	2		
	Equity (a) - - - - -	5		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Faringdon - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	4		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	10		
Shipston-on-Stour - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(b) There has been no special sitting in bankruptcy during the year, but on two or three occasions a bankruptcy hearing was taken after the ordinary business had been concluded.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(b)		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - -	12		
Stow - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(c) The bankruptcy business had no special days appointed for it, but came before the Court on the days fixed for its ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - - -	2		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Thame - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(d) These 8 days are some of the 11 days below. The Judge sat 11 days, and on 8 of those days he was employed on bankruptcy business as well as on the ordinary business of the Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	8 (d)		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Wantage - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Witney - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	6		
Woodstock - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - -	6		
CIRCUIT No. 37:				
Aylesbury - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 37, 1,500 l.	(e) On the Court day in each month the Judge disposes of the ordinary business, as also of the bankruptcy matters. He has not at present been compelled to hold any special sittings in bankruptcy.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(e)		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	12		
	Total - - -	12		
Barnet - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - -	12		
Cheaham - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	12		
	Total - - -	12		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH JUDGES OF COUNTY COURTS SAT IN COURT IN 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 37—continued.				
High Wycombe - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (a) - - - - - Equity (a) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 12	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 37, 1,500 l.	(a) No special sitting appointed for bankruptcy or equity.
	Total - - -			
Leighton Buzzard - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (b) - - - - - Equity (b) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 12	-	(b) No separate sittings in bankruptcy or equity.
	Total - - -	12		
Luton - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (c) - - - - - Equity (c) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 9 6 12	-	(c) The bankruptcy and equity business was taken on days of the ordinary business of County Court.
	Total - - -	12		
St. Albans - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 12	-	
	Total - - -	12		
Uxbridge - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 12	-	
	Total - - -	12		
Wallingford - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	No jurisdiction - - 8	-	The Judge is required to hold the courts once in two months; but, for the benefit of the suitors and the earlier despatch of bankruptcy and other business, the Judge has, since 1861, held courts eight times yearly, being two in excess of the required number.
	Total - - -	8		
Watford - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 12	-	The time employed in each branch of business cannot be given with exactness, but the equity business consumed but little time.
	Total - - -	12		
Windsor - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 12	-	
	Total - - -	12		
CIRCUIT No. 38:				
Bishop's Stortford - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (d) - - - - - Equity (d) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- 4 1 6	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 38, 1,500 l.	(d) The business in bankruptcy and equity was transacted on the days for the ordinary business of County Court.
	Total - - -	6		
Braintree - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	- - - 6	-	
	Total - - -	6		
Brentwood - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	- - - 6	-	
	Total - - -	6		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
<i>Circuit No. 38—continued.</i>				
Chelmsford - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (a) - - - - - Equity (a) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court (a). Total - - - -	No jurisdiction 12 12	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 38, 1,500 l.	(a) The Judge of this Court does not, and never did, have separate days for sittings under these three heads, but has always taken them on the same day.
Colchester - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	1 — — 13 14	—	
Dunmow - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	— 2 (b) — 6 6	—	(b) On each of these two days the Judge sat, as well for ordinary business, and are therefore included in the six days below.
Edmonton - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity (c) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Equity. Total - - - -	No jurisdiction ditto. 7 18 18	—	(c) Only two equity suits during the year. No special day appointed.
Hadleigh - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	— — 3 6 8	—	
Halstead - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	— 3 — 6 9	—	
Harwich - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	— — — 6 6	—	
Hertford - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	— — — 12 12	—	
Maldon - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	No jurisdiction 6 6	—	
Rochford - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	(d) (d) (d) 6 6	—	(d) There is no special sitting for Admiralty, bankruptcy, or equity business. Bankruptcy business is transacted on the ordinary sittings of the Court, and was once in 1869.
Romford - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	— — — 12 12	—	

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 38—continued.				
Sudbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 38, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
Total - - -		12		
Waltham Abbey - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
Total - - -		12		
CIRCUIT No. 40:				
Bow - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction - ditto.	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 40, 1,500 l.	(a) No separate days appointed for equity business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity (a) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
Total - - -		64		
Shoreditch - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) The Judge disposes of his equity business on the days of the ordinary business of the Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity (b) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
Total - - -		84		
CIRCUIT No. 41:				
Clerkenwell - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction - ditto.	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 41, 1,500 l.	(c) No sitting was devoted exclusively to the hearing of equity plaints.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity (c) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
Total - - -		155		
CIRCUIT No. 42:				
Bloomsbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 42, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
Total - - -		167		
CIRCUIT No. 43:				
Brentford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 43, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
Total - - -		15		
Brompton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
Total - - -		56		
Marylebone - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction - ditto.	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
Total - - -		66		
CIRCUIT No. 44:				
Westminster - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 44, 1,800 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
Total - - -		127		
CIRCUIT No. 45:				
Chertsey - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 45, 1,500 l.	The Judge sat 11 days, and on all which days the ordinary business of the Court, bankruptcy and equity business, and also actions under the County Courts Act, 1867, were disposed of.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
Total - - -		11		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 45—continued.				
Croydon - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 45, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, and cases remitted from the Superior Courts. } 14	14		
	Total - - - -	14		
Epsom - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 5	5		
	Total - - - -	5		
Paraham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(a) And several applications on other Court days.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	10		
	Equity - - - -	2 (a)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 11	11		
	Total - - - -	—		
Guildford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	8		
	Equity - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 11	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Hungerford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 6	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Kingston - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 11	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Newbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 11	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Reading - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	The Court sits on the same days for bankruptcy and the ordinary business of County Courts, including actions under the County Courts Act, 1867, and all other business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	11		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 11	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Windsorworth - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) No special day for equity cases.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity (b) - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 34	34		
	Total - - - -	34		
CIRCUIT No. 46:				
Southwark - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 46, 1,500 l.	(c) Exclusive of <i>ex parte</i> applications.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	ditto		
	Equity - - - -	5 (c)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 125	125		
	Total - - - -	—		
CIRCUIT No. 47:				
Lambeth - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 47, 1,800 l.	(d) There were no separate sittings for hearing equity cases. (e) Upon two of these days a deputy sat for the Judge who was absent on account of illness.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity (d) - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court } 64 (e)	64 (e)		
	Total - - - -	64		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 48:				
Gravesend - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	— — — 11	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 48, 1,500 l.	
	Total - - - -	11		
Maidstone - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	No jurisdiction (a) — 23	—	(a) Taken on same days as ordinary business.
	Total - - - -	23		
Rochester - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	} 34	—	The business in Admiralty, bank- ruptcy, and equity, was transacted by the Judge on the days of the ordinary sittings of the Court in addition to the ordinary business.
	Total - - - -		34	
Sevenoaks - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— (b) — 6	—	(b) Transacted with ordinary business.
	Total - - - -	6		
Tonbridge - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy and Equity.	— 8 1 11	—	
	Total - - - -	11		
Tonbridge Wells - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	— 7 — 12	—	
	Total - - - -	12		
CIRCUIT No. 49:				
Ashford - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— (c) — 11 (d)	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 49, 1,500 l.	(c) Bankruptcy business con- ducted on the same days as the ordinary business of the Court. (d) Including six sittings in bankruptcy.
	Total - - - -	11 (d)		
Canterbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	— 7 — 11	—	
	Total - - - -	11		
Deal - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (e) - - - - - Equity (e) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, exclusive of the Branch Court at Sandwich.	No jurisdiction } 6 6	—	(e) Both bankruptcy and equity taken same day as ordinary busi- ness.
	Total - - - -	6		
Dover - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	} 11	—	The Judge did not sit specially for any class of business; the 11 days on which he sat were the ordinary Court days.
	Total - - - -		11	
Faversham - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 11	—	
	Total - - - -	11		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT, No. 49—continued.				
Folkestone - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 49, 1,600 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Margate - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(a) Both bankruptcy and equity taken same day as ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -	} 11		
	Equity (a) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Ramsgate - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	2 extra days	—	(b) All taken on ordinary Court days. (c) On which Admiralty (in addition to the two extra days as above), bankruptcy and equity matters were heard.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - -	—		
	Equity (b) - - - -	11 (c)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	13		
Romney - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Sandwich - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(d) Both bankruptcy and equity taken same day as ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy (d) - - - -	} 6		
	Equity (d) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court, exclusive of the Court at Deal.			
	Total - - - -	6		
Sittingbourne - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(e) The bankruptcy and equity business occurred on the days of sitting for the ordinary business of the County Court.
	Bankruptcy (e) - - - -	11		
	Equity (e) - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Tenterden - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(f) These were not distinct sittings; only a continuation of the ordinary sittings.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	2 (f)		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
CIRCUIT No. 50:				
Arundel - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 50, 1,650 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Brighton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	6	—	(g) The Judge heard the Admiralty, bankruptcy, and equity cases on the ordinary Court days, so that the total number of days on which he sat in Court was 46 only.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	22		
	Equity - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	46		
	Total - - - -	46 (g)		
Chichester - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(h) No separate sittings.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 12 (h)		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	12 (h)		
Cuckfield - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - -	6		
	Equity (c) - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 50—<i>continued.</i>				
Dorking	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 6	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 50, 1,650 £.	
	Total - - - - -	6		
East Grinstead	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 6	—	
	Total - - - - -	6		
Hastings	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (a) - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 13	—	(a) Taken on the ordinary days of the County Court.
	Total - - - - -	13		
Horsham	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	— — — 6	—	
	Total - - - - -	6		
Lewes	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (93 cases during the year) Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 13 (b) — 12	—	(b) Twelve of which were for the ordinary business of the Court and bankruptcy, and one day specially for bankruptcy.
	Total - - - - -	13		
Midhurst	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — 1 6	—	
	Total - - - - -	7		
Petworth	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — — 6	—	
	Total - - - - -	6		
Reigate	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— — 1 7	—	
	Total - - - - -	8		
Rye	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (c) - - - - - Equity (c) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 1 2 6	—	(c) The bankruptcy and equity sittings were on the same days as the ordinary business of the County Court.
	Total - - - - -	6		
Worthing	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	— 5 — 6	—	
	Total - - - - -	6		
CIRCUIT No. 51:				
Basingstoke	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court	— 3 (d) — 12	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 51, 1,500 £.	(d) These were not separate sittings, but took place on three of the undermentioned twelve days.
	Total - - - - -	15		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 51—continued.				
Bishop's Waltham - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 51, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	2		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	8		
Lymington - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Newport and Byde - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(a) There were no special sittings for either of these classes of business.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - - -	} 12		
	Equity (a) - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court (a)			
	Total - - - - -			
Petersfield - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	2		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	8		
Portsmouth - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	2	—	(b) The bankruptcy business is ordinarily taken after the common law business.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - - -	2		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	27		
	Total - - - - -	34		
Romsey - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(c) Three cases heard on day of ordinary sitting.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(e)		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Southampton - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	(d)	—	(d) Transacted on the days employed for the ordinary business of the County Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(d)		
	Equity - - - - -	(d)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	34		
	Total - - - - -	34		
Winchester - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(e) In each of which days he was employed on all of these classes of business.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	} 12 (e)		
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - - -	12 (e)		
CIRCUIT No. 52:				
Bath - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 52, 1,500 l.	(f) With the exception of one day for an equity case, there have been no separate sittings for bankruptcy or equity business, nor any account taken of the time occupied by either.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(f)		
	Equity - - - - -	(f)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	28		
	Total - - - - -			
Bradford - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(g) No special days were set apart for bankruptcy and equity matters on both those classes of business, and some very important ones there were, having been heard and disposed of on general Court days.
	Bankruptcy (g) - - - - -	} 62		
	Equity (g) - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - - -	62		
Caine - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -			

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 52—<i>continued.</i>				
Chippenham - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 52, 1,500 l.	(a) On the same days as the ordinary business of the Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(a)		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - - -	12		
Devizes - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	2		
	Equity - - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - - -	17		
Frome - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(b) There were no special sittings for either bankruptcy or equity; any business of those classes was transacted on the days appointed for the ordinary business of the County Court.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - - -	} 12 (b)		
	Equity (b) - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - - -	12		
Marlborough - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	} 12		
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - - -	12		
Melksham - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Swindon - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(c) Included with other business; no separate days for sitting.
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	(c)		
	Equity - - - - -	(c)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - - -	12		
Trowbridge - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	} 6 (d)		
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	—		
	Total - - - - -	6		
CIRCUIT No. 53:				
Cheltenham - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	No jurisdiction	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 53, 1,500 l.	(e) No special days are appointed for bankruptcy and equity, but business of those classes was heard on 10 and seven days respectively.
	Bankruptcy (e) - - - - -	10		
	Equity (e) - - - - -	7		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	26		
	Total - - - - -	26		
Cirencester - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	No jurisdiction		
	Bankruptcy (f) - - - - -	8		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	13		
	Total - - - - -	13		
Dursley - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - - -	11		
Gloucester - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—		
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	17		
	Equity - - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	24		
	Total - - - - -	24		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 53—<i>continued.</i>				
Malmesbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 53, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Newent - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Newnham - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(a) Bankruptcy and equity cases were taken with the ordinary business on each day.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -	—		
	Equity (a) - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	14		
	Total - - - -	14		
Northleach - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Stroud - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) No separate days or bankruptcy and equity business.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(b)		
	Equity - - - -	(b)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	24		
	Total - - - -	24		
Tewkesbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	6		
Witchcomb - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	3		
	Equity - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - -	10		
CIRCUIT No. 54:				
Bristol - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 54, 1,500 l.	(c) The bankruptcy and equity cases were heard on the days when the ordinary business of the County Court was taken.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - -	—		
	Equity (c) - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	96		
	Total - - - -	96		
Thornbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	8		
	Total - - - -	8		
CIRCUIT No. 55:				
Andover - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 55, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Blandford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Equity and Bankruptcy.	11		
	Total - - - -	11		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
<i>CIRCUIT No. 55—continued.</i>				
Bridport - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy. Total - - - -	- (a) 11 11	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 55, 1,500 l.	(a) No separate days appointed.
Christchurch - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	- (b) (b) 6	-	(b) The Judge sat six days during the year for bankruptcy and ordi- nary business. There was no sepa- rate day for either.
Dorchester - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	- (c) 11 11	-	(c) The sittings in bankruptcy have always been at the end of the ordinary Court days.
Fordingbridge - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy. Total - - - -	- - - 6 6	-	
Poole - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	- (d) 11 11	-	(d) No special sitting in bank- ruptcy, which is disposed of on the same day as the ordinary business of the Court.
Salisbury - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	- - 11 11	-	
Shaftesbury - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	- - 11 11	-	
Wareham - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (e) - - - - - Equity (e) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	- 4 1 6 6	-	(e) The equity and bankruptcy business was transacted on the same day as the ordinary business.
Weymouth - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy (f) - - - - - Equity (f) - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court Total - - - -	- 7 1 11 11	-	(f) Bankruptcy and equity busi- ness was disposed of on the same days as ordinary business, as occa- sion required.
Wimborne - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - - Bankruptcy - - - - - Equity - - - - - Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy. Total - - - -	- (g) 6 6	-	(g) Bankruptcy business was disposed of on the same days as ordinary business.

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
<i>CIRCUIT No. 55—continued.</i>				
Wincanton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 55, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
<i>CIRCUIT No. 56:</i>				
Axbridge - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 56, 1,500 l.	(a) On the same day as the ordinary business of the Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(a)		
	Equity - - - -	(a)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Bridgwater - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) About half-an-hour on each of seven days on which ordinary business was transacted. (c) Half of one day on which ordinary business was transacted.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(b)		
	Equity - - - -	(c)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	12		
Chard - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	The ordinary business is taken first, then equity, then bankruptcy, which in this Court has ceased.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Coxwkerne - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Taunton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Temple Cloud - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(d) The bankruptcy and equity cases were heard on the ordinary business days.
	Bankruptcy (d) - - - -	1		
	Equity (d) - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	11		
Wallington (Somerset) - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11		
Wells - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(e) Of the undermentioned 11 days, matters on bankruptcy were transacted in seven, and matters in equity on nine days.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11 (e)		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11 (e)		
Weston-super-Mare - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(f) On 10 of which days there was bankruptcy, and on three equity business transacted.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 11 (f)		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	11 (f)		

NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 56—<i>continued.</i>				
Williton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 56, 1,500 £.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	2		
	Equity - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - -	13		
Yeovil - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(a) No separate sitting in equity or bankruptcy.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - -	} 12		
	Equity (a) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	12		
CIRCUIT No. 57:				
Axminster - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 57, 1,500 £.	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 8		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	8		
Barnstaple - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 12		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	12		
Bideford - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(b) No separate sitting for bankruptcy and equity.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - -	7		
	Equity (b) - - - -	3		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - -	12		
Crediton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(c) During some portion of four out of the eight days mentioned hereunder, the Judge was engaged in bankruptcy; there is no separate bankruptcy day in this Court.
	Bankruptcy - - - -	(c)		
	Equity - - - -	} 8 (d)		
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	8		(d) Including the four above mentioned as partly occupied in bankruptcy matters.
Exeter - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	} 25	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	25		
Honiton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	} 12 (e)	—	(e) The Judge sat on 12 several days during the year 1869, and disposed of all the business brought before him under whatever head arising.
	Bankruptcy - - - -			
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	12		
Newton Abbot and Torquay	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	(f) Bankruptcy and equity business was transacted at the ordinary sittings of the Court, therefore there were no special sittings.
	Bankruptcy (f) - - - -	} 18		
	Equity (f) - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	18		
South Molton - - - -	Admiralty - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - -	} 6		
	Equity - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court			
	Total - - - -	6		

IN COURT OR IN CHAMBERS DURING 1869; SALARIES, &c.

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NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
<i>CIRCUIT No. 57—continued.</i>				
Tiverton - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 57, 1,500 £.	(a) The Judge has always sat in bankruptcy and equity on the days of the ordinary business.
	Bankruptcy (a) - - - - -	7		
	Equity (a) - - - - -	2		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	12		
	Total - - - - -	12		
Torrington - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
<i>CIRCUIT No. 58:</i>				
Camelford - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 58, 1,500 £.	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	2		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	8		
East Stonehouse - - - - -	Admiralty (b) - - - - -	4	—	(b) The Admiralty, bankruptcy, and equity business was also taken on some of the 47 days referred to underneath, when the ordinary business was transacted.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - - -	11		
	Equity (b) - - - - -	11		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	47		
	Total - - - - -			
Holsworthy - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - - -	11		
Kingsbridge - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Launceston - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - - -	11		
Liskeard - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - - -	11		
Okehampton - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	(c) The bankruptcy business is transacted on the days the ordinary business of the Court is disposed of.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - - -	6		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	6		
	Total - - - - -	6		
Tavistock - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - - - -	11		

50 NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES SAT IN COURT, &c., 1869.

NUMBER of Days on which Judges of County Courts sat in Court in 1869, &c.—continued.

COUNTY COURT.	Class of Business.	Number of Days on which the Judge sat.	Salary of Judge.	
CIRCUIT No. 58—continued.				
Totnes and Churston - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	1	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 58, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	12		
CIRCUIT No. 59:				
Bodmin - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	Judge's Salary for Circuit No. 59, 1,500 l.	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	4		
	Equity - - - - -	1		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	16		
Falmouth - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court, including Bankruptcy.	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Helston - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	—		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Penzance - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	No jurisdiction(a)	—	(a) A great inconvenience to a large district on the main land and to the islands of Scilly. (b) No separate sitting for equity or bankruptcy cases.
	Bankruptcy (b) - - - - -	} 23		
	Equity (b) - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	23		
	Total - - -	23		
Redruth - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	No jurisdiction	—	(c) The bankruptcy and equity business were both taken at the ordinary sittings, and no special sittings held for either.
	Bankruptcy (c) - - - - -	—		
	Equity (c) - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	22		
	Total - - -	22		
St. Columb - - - - -	Admiralty - - - - -	—	—	
	Bankruptcy - - - - -	} 11		
	Equity - - - - -			
	Ordinary Business of County Court	11		
	Total - - -	11		
Truro - - - - -	Admiralty (d) - - - - -	1	—	(d) Admiralty and bankruptcy cases were heard on the ordinary days of sitting of the Court.
	Bankruptcy (d) - - - - -	12		
	Equity - - - - -	—		
	Ordinary Business of County Court	22		
	Total - - -	25		

JUDGES (UNITED KINGDOM).

RETURN of the Number of Days on which each of the JUDGES of the UNITED KINGDOM, whose Salaries are charged upon the Consolidated Fund, Sat in Court or at Chambers during the Year 1869; showing, in the case of each Judge (other than County Court Judges), the Number of Days he was employed upon each Class of Business, viz., Criminal Trials, Nisi Prius, in Banco, Appeal, Election Petitions, &c., and the SALARY of each JUDGE.

(*Mr. Hunt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1870.

[*Price 6 d.*]

439.

Under 6 oz.

161

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS.

**RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 March 1870 ;—for,**

“ RETURN showing, with respect to the several COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, the Names of the several PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS for each COUNTY, and the Names of each POOR LAW PARISH or PLACE composing each PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION ; and also the Name of the TOWN or PLACE at which the MEETINGS of the JUSTICES for each such PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION are held.”

(Lord Robert Montagu.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1870.*

RETURN showing, with respect to the several COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, the Names of the several PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS for each COUNTY, and the Names of each POOR LAW PARISH or PLACE composing each PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION; and also the Name of the TOWN or PLACE at which the MEETINGS of the JUSTICES for each such PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION are held.

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
ENGLAND. BEDFORD:		BEDFORD—continued.		BEDFORD—continued.	
AMPTHILL - - -	Ampthill. Clophill. Cranfield. Flitton. Flitwick. Gravenhurst, Upper. Gravenhurst, Lower. Hawnes. Higham Gobion. Houghton Conquest. Lidlington. Marston Moretaine. Maulden. Millbrook. Pulloxhill. Shillington. Silsoe. Steppingley. Westoning.	Biggleswade—continued	Stondon, Upper. Stondon, Lower. Stotfold. Stratton. Sutton. Tempsford. Warden. Wrestlingworth.	Woburn—continued -	Hockliffa. Holecutt. Husborne-Crawley. Milton Bryant. Potsgrove. Ridgmont. Salford. Tilsworth. Tingrith. Toddington. Woburn.
Place of Meeting:—	County Court, Ampthill.	Place of Meeting:—	Town Hall, Biggleswade.	Place of Meeting:—	Town Hall, Woburn.
BEDFORD - - -	Barford, Great. Barford, Little. Biddenham. Bromham. Cardington. Clapham. Cople. Eastcotts. Eaton Socon. Elstow. Goldington. Kempston. Oakley. Ravensden. Renhold. Roxton. Stagsden. Steventon. Turvey. Wilden. Willington. Wilschamstead. Wootton.	BLETSOE - - -	Bletsoe. Boinhurst. Carlton. Chellington. Colmworth. Dean, Upper. Dean, Lower. Farndish. Felmersham. Harrold. Keysoe. Knotting. Melchbourn. Milton Ernest. Odell. Pavenham. Pertenhall. Puddington. Radwell. Riseley. Sharnbrook. Shelton. Souldrop. Staughton, Little. Thurleigh. Tilbrook. Wimington. Yelken.	BERKS:	
Place of Meeting:—	Shire Hall, Bedford.	Place of Meeting:—	Falcon Inn, Bletsoe.	ABINGDON - - -	Appleford. Appleton and Eaton. Bagley Wood. Besselsleigh. Chandlings. Cumner. Draycot Moor. Drayton. Frilford. Fyfield. Garford. Grandpont. Helen, St. Hinksey, North. Hinksey, South. Kingston Bagpuize. Lyford. Marcham. Milton. Nicholas, St. Radley. Seacourt. Steventon. Sunningwell. Sutton Courtney. Sutton Wick. Tubney. Wootton. Wytham. Wittenham, Long. Wittenham, Little.
Place of Meeting:—	Shire Hall, Bedford.	Place of Meeting:—	Town Hall, Leighton Buzzard.	Place of Meeting:—	Abingdon.
BIGGLESWADE - - -	Arlsey. Astwick. Beeston. Biggleswade. Blunham. Broom. Campton. Chicksands. Clifton. Cockayne Hatley. Dunton. Edworth. Everton. Eyworth. Girtford. Henlow. Holme. Holwell. Langford. Meppershall. Muzgerhanger. Northill. Potton. Rowney. Sandy. Shefford. Southill. Stanford.	LEIGHTON BUZZARD	Billington. Eaton Bray. Eglington. Heath and Reach. Leighton Buzzard. Stanbridge.	FARINGDON - - -	Ashbury. Balking. Bourton. Buckland. Buscot. Charney. Coleshill. Compton Beauchamp. Coxwell, Great. Coxwell, Little. Eaton Hastings. Faringdon, Great. Fernham. Hatford. Hinton. Kingston Lisle. Longcot. Longwerth. Pusey. Shellingford. Shrivenham. Stanford. Uffington. Watchfield. Woolstone.
Place of Meeting:—	Court House, Luton.	Place of Meeting:—	Court House, Luton.	Place of Meeting:—	Faringdon.
		WOBURN - - -	Aspley-Guise. Battleden. Chalgrave. Chalton. Eversholt. Harlington.		

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
BERKS—continued.		BERKS—continued.		BUCKINGHAM:	
ILSLEY, EAST - - -	Aldworth. Catmore. Chilton. Compton. Farnborough. Ilsley, East. Ilsley, West.	Reading—continued -	Tidmarsh. Tilehurst. Ufton. Whitley. Wokefield.	ASHENDON, Three Hundreds of.	Ashendon. Boarstall. Brill. Chearsley. Chilton. Dorton. Grendon Underwood. Ickford. Kingswood. Long Crendon. Ludgershall. Oakley. Shabbington. Woodham. Worminghall. Wotton Underwood.
Place of Meeting:—East Ilsley.		Place of Meeting:—Reading.		Place of Meeting:—Brill.	
LAMBORNE - - -	East Garston. Lamborne.	WALLINGFORD (or Moreton).	Aston Tirrold. Aston Upthorpe. Blewbury. Choisey. Clapcot. Didcot. Hugbourn, East. Hugbourn, West. Moreton, North. Moreton, South. Moulsford. Sotwell. Upton. Wallingford Castle Precincts.	AYLESBURY, Three Hundreds of.	Aylesbury-with-Walton: Aston Clinton-with-St. Leonards. Aston Sandford. Bierton-with-Broughton. Buckland. Cuddington. Dinton. Drayton Beauchamp. Ellesborough. Fleet Marston. Haddenham. Halton. Hampden, Great. Hampden, Little. Hardwick. Hartwell. Horsendon. Hulcott. Hilmre. Kimble, Great. Kimble, Little. Kingsley. Lee.
Place of Meeting:—Lamborne.		Place of Meeting:—Wallingford.		Place of Meeting:—Aylesbury, Great Missenden, and Princes Risborough.	
MAIDENHEAD - - -	Bisham. Bray. Cookham. Hurley. Remenham. Shottesbrook. White Waltham. Winkfield.	WANTAGE - - -	Ardington. Caddleshworth. Challow, East. Challow, West. Charlton. Childrey. Denchworth. Fawley. Goosey. Grove. Hanney, East. Hanney, West. Harrisell. Hendred, East. Hendred, West. Letcomb Basset. Letcomb Regis. Lockinge, East. Lockinge, West. Sparsholt. Wantage.		Great Missenden: Missenden, Little. Monks Risborough. Princes Risborough: Quarrendon. Stoke Mandeville. Stone-with-Bishopstone. Towersey. Waddesden. Weodon. Weidover. Westcott. Weston Turville. Winchendon, Lower. Winchendon, Upper.
Place of Meeting:—Maidenhead.		Place of Meeting:—Wantage.			
NEWBURY - - -	Avington. Beedon. Boxford. Brightwalton. Brimpton. Bucklebury. Chieveley. Enborne. Frilsham. Greenham. Hampstead Marshall. Hampstead Norris. Hungerford. Inkpen. Kintbury. Leckhampstead. Leverton and Calcot. Midgham. Peasemore. Sandleford. Shalborne. Shaw-cum-Donnington. Shefford, East. Shefford, West. Speen. Stanford Dingley. Thatcham. Wasing. Welford. Winterborne. West Woodhay. Woolhampton. Yattendon.	WINDSOR - - -	Clewer. Deidworth. Sunninghill. Windsor Castle Precincts. Windsor, Old.		
Place of Meeting:—Newbury.		Place of Meeting:—Windsor.			
READING - - -	Aldermaston. Ashampstead. Basilton. Beechill. Beonham. Bradfield. Burghfield. Englefield. Grasley. Padworth. Pangbourne. Porley. Shinfield. Southcot. Stratfield Mortimer. Streatley. Sulham. Sulhampstead Abbots. Sulhampstead Banister, Lower End. Sulhampstead Banister, Upper End. Swallowfield, East. Swallowfield, West.	WOKINGHAM (or The Forest).	Arborfield. Barkham. Binfield. Broad Hinton. Earley. Easthampstead. Finchampstead. Newland. Ruscomb. Sandhurst. Sonning. Waltham, St. Lawrence. Warfield. Wargrave. Whistley. Winnerth. Wokingham. Woodley and Sandford.	BUCKINGHAM, Three Hundreds of.	Addington. Adstock. Akely. Barton Hartshorn. Biddlesden. Chetwode. Edgcott. Foscott. Hillesden. Leckhampstead. Lillingstone Dayrell. Lillingstone Lovell. Maidenmoreton. Marsh Gibbon. Middle Claydon. Pailbury. Powdon. Preston Bissett. Radclive-cum-Chackmore. Shelstone. Steeple Claydon. Stowe. Thornborough. Thornton.
		Place of Meeting:—Wokingham.			

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
BUCKINGHAM—continued. Buckingham, Three Hundreds of—cont'd.	Tingewick. Turweston. Twyford-with-Charndon. Water Stratford. Westbury.	BUCKINGHAM—continued. DESBOROUGH, Second Division of the Hundred of.	Bledlow-with-Bledlow-ridge. Bradenham. Hughendon. Radnage. Saunderton. Woolburn. Wycombe, Chepping. Wycombe, West.	CAMBRIDGE: ARRINGTON and MELBOURN.	Abington Pigotts. Arrington. Barrington. Bassingbourn. Croydon. Eversden, Great. Eversden, Little. Foulmire. Foxton. Harlton. Hasingfield. Hatley, East. Hatley, St. George. Kneesworth. Lillington. Melbourn. Meldreth. Morden, Guilden. Morden, Steeple. Orwell. Royston. Shepreth. Shingay. Tadlow. Thriplow. Wendy. Whaddon. Wimpole.
Place of Meeting:—Buckingham.		Place of Meeting:—Guildhall, Chepping Wycombe.		Places of Meeting:—Arrington and Melbourn alternately.	
BURNHAM, Hundred of (exclusive of Chesham Division).	Amersham. Beaconsfield. Boveney. Burnham. Chalfont, St. Giles. Chalfont, St. Peter. Coleshill. Dorney. Farnham, Royal. Hedgerley Dean. Hitcham. Penn. Sear Green. Taplow.	NEWPORT, Three Hundreds of (exclusive of Stony Stratford Division).	Astwood. Blitchley. Bradwell. Brayfield. Brickhill, Bow. Brickhill, Great. Brickhill, Little. Broughton. Chichley. Clifton Reynes. Crawley, North. Emberton. Gayhurst. Hanslope. Hardmead. Haversham. Lathbury. Lavendon. Linford, Great. Linford, Little. Milton Keynes. Mulsae. Newport Pagnell. Newton Blossomville. Newton Longville. Olney. Petsoe Manor. Ravenstone. Sherington. Simpson. Stantonbury. Stoke Goldington. Stoke Hammond. Stratford, Fenny. Tyringham and Pilgrave. Walton. Warrington. Water Eaton. Wavendon. Weston Underwood. Willen. Woolstone, Great. Woolstone, Little. Woughton.	BOTTISHAM - -	Bottisham. Cherryhinton. Fenditton. Fulbourn. Horningsea. Stow-cum-Quy. Swaffham Bulbeck. Swaffham Prior. Teversham. Wilbraham, Great. Wilbraham, Little.
Places of Meeting:—Amersham, Beaconsfield, and Burnham.		Place of Meeting:—Newport Pagnell.		Place of Meeting:—Bottisham.	
BURNHAM, Hundred of (Chesham Division).	Chenies. Chesham. Chesham Bois. Cholesbury. Hawridge.	NEWPORT, Three Hundreds of (Stony Stratford Division).	Beachampton. Bradwell Abbey. Calverton. Castle Thorpe. Loughton. Shenley Brook End. Shenley Church End. Stony Stratford, East. Stony Stratford, West. Wolverton.	CAMBRIDGE - -	Barton. Boxworth. Chesterton. Childerley. Comberton. Conington. Coton. Cottenham. Dry Drayton. Fen Drayton. Girton. Grantchester. Hanxton. Hareton. Hilston. Impington. Landbeach. Lolworth. Longstanton, All Saints. Longstanton, St. Michael. Madingley. Milton. Newton. Oakington. Over. Rampton. Shelford, Great. Shelford, Little. Stapleford. Swavesey. Trumpington. Waterbeach. Westwick. Willingham.
Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Chesham.		Place of Meeting:—Stony Stratford.		Place of Meeting:—County Courts, Cambridge.	
COTTESLOE, Three Hundreds of (exclusive of Winslow Division).	Aston Abbots. Cheddington. Cublington. Edlesborough. Grove. Ivinghoe. Linslade. Marsworth. Mentmore. Nettleden. Pightlesthorne. Slapton. Soulbury. Stewkley. Wing. Wingrave.	STOKE, Hundred of -	Datchet. Denham. Eton. Fulmer. Hedgerley. Horton. Iver. Langley Marish. Stoke Poges. Upton-cum-Chalvey. Wexham. Wyrardisbury.		
Place of Meeting:—Linslade.		Places of Meeting:—Slough, in Upton-cum-Chalvey, and Langley Marish.			
COTTESLOE, Three Hundreds of (Winslow Division).	Claydon, East. Creslow. Drayton Parslow. Dunton. Grandborough. Hogshaw. Hogston. Horwood, Great. Horwood, Little. Marston, North. Mursley. Nash. Oving. Pitchcott. Quainton. Shipton Lee. Swanbourne. Tattenhoe. Whaddon. Whitchurch. Winslow.				
Place of Meeting:—Winslow.					
DESBOROUGH, First Division of the Hundred of.	Fawley. Fingest. Hambleton. Hedsor. Ibstone. Marlow, Great. Marlow, Little. Purville.				
Place of Meeting:—Police Court, Great Marlow.					

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
CAMBRIDGE—continued.		CAMBRIDGE—continued.		CHESTER—continued.	
CAXTON - - -	Bourn. Caldecot. Caxton. Croxtan. Elsworth. Eltisley. Gamlingay. Grandsen, Little. Graveley. Hardwick. Kingston. Knapwell. Longstow. Papworth, Everard. Papworth, St. Agnes. Toft.	ISLE OF ELY—continued.		Broxton, Hundred of—continued.	Churton Heath. Claverton. Cotton Abbots. Cotton Edmonds. Dodleston. Eaton. Eccleston. Fouk Stapleford. Golborn Bellow. Golborn David. Gulden Sutton. Hatton. Hoole. Huntington. Huxley. Kinnerton, Lower. Les Newbold. Littleton. Marleton-cum-Lache. Mickle Trafford. Moston. Newton-by-Chester. Newton-by-Tattenhall. Picton. Poulton. Pulford. Rowton. Saighton. Tattenhall. Upton. Waverton. Wervin.
Place of Meeting:—Caxton.		NORTH WITCHFORD -	Benwick. Chatteris. Doddington. Manea. March. Welches Dam. Wimblington.	Place of Meeting:—Broxton.	
		Places of Meeting:—March and Chatteris, alternately.			
		WHITTLESEY - - -	Stanground. Thorney. Whittlesey.		
		Place of Meeting:—Whittlesey.			
LINTON - - -	Abington, Great. Abington, Little. Babraham. Balsham. Bartlow. Carlton. Castle Camps. Duxford. Hildersham. Hiuxton. Horseheath. Ickleton. Linton. Pampisford. Sawston. Shudy Camps. West Wickham. West Wrating. Weston Colville. Whittlesford.	WISBECH - - -	Elm. Leverington. Newton. Outwell. Parson Drove. Tid, St. Giles. Upwell. Welney. Wisbech, St. Mary. Wisbech, St. Peter.		
Place of Meeting:—Linton.		Place of Meeting:—Wisbech.			
		CHESTER:			
NEWMARKET - - -	Ashley. Borough Green. Brinkley. Burwell. Cheveley. Chippenham. Dullingham. Fordham. Isleham. Kennet. Kirtling. Landwade. Newmarket. Snailwell. Soham. Stetchworth. Westley. Wicken. Woodditton.	BROXTON, Hundred of	Agden. Aldersey. Aldford. Barton. Bickerton. Bickley. Bradley. Broxton. Bulkeley. Burwardsley. Caldecot. Carden. Chidlow. Cholmondeley. Chorlton. Chowley. Churton-by-Aldford. Churton-by-Farndon. Clutton. Coddington. Crewe. Cuddington. Duckington. Edge. Edgerley. Edgerton. Farndon. Grafton. Hampton. Handley. Harthill. Horton. King's Marsh. Larkton. Macefen. Malpas. Newton-by-Malpas. Oldcastle. Overton. Shocklach, Church. Shocklach, Oviatt. Stockton. Stretton. Threapwood. Tilston. Tushingham - cum - Grindley. Wichhough. Wigland.	BUCKLOW, EAST -	Agden. Aitrincham. Ashley. Ashton-upon-Mersey. Aston-by-Bubworth. Baguley. Bexton. Bollington. Bowden. Carrington. Crowley. Dunham Massey. Hale. High Legh. Knutsford, Superior. Knutsford, Inferior. Lynn. Marston. Marshall-cum-Warford. Mere. Millington. Mobberley. Ollerton. Partington. Peover, Superior. Peover, Inferior. Pickmere. Plumley. Rostherne. Sale. Tabley, Superior. Tabley, Inferior. Tatton. Thelwall. Timperley. Toft. Warburton. Wincham.
Place of Meeting:—Newmarket.				Place of Meeting:—Aitrincham and Knutsford.	
ISLE OF ELY:					
ELY and SOUTH WITCHFORD.	Coveney. Downham. Ely College. Ely, St. Mary. Ely, Trinity. Grunty Fen. Haddenham. Littleport. Mepal. Stretham. Sutton. Thetford. Wentworth. Wilburton. Witcham. Witchford.			DARESBURY - - -	Acton Grange. Anderton. Antrobus. Appleton-with-Hull. Barnton. Bartington. Budworth. Comberbach. Cogshall. Daresbury. Dutton. Grappenhall.
Place of Meeting:—Ely.					

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPRISING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
CHESTER—continued. Daresbury—continued -	Hatton. Kikewick. Latchford. Little Leigh. Marbury. Moor. Newton. Preston o'-th'-Hill. Seven Oakes. Stretton. Walton Superior. Walton Inferior. Whitley Superior. Whitley Inferior.	CHESTER—continued. HYDE - - -	Dukinfield. Godley. Hattersley. Hollingworth. Hyde. Matley. Mottram - in - Longden- dale. Newton. Stayley. Tintwistle. Werneth.	CHESTER—continued. Northwich, Hundred of —continued.	Croxton. Davenham. Eaton. Hulse. Kinderton-cum-Hulme. Lache Dennis. Leese. Leftwich. Lostock Gralam. Middlewich. Minshull Vernon. Moulton. Nether Peover. Newhall. Newton. Northwich. Occeleston. Ravenscroft. Rudheath Lordship. Shipbrooke. Shurlach-cum-Bradford. Stanthorne. Stublach. Sutton. Watcroft. Wharton. Wimboldsley. Witton - cum - Twam- brooks.
Place of Meeting:—Daresbury.		Place of Meeting:—Hyde.		Place of Meeting:—Middlewich and Sandbach.	
EDDISBURY, Hundred of	Alraham. Beeston. Budworth, Little. Bunbury. Calveley. Darnhall. Delamere. Eaton. Eddisbury. Haughton. Iddinshall. Marton. Oakmere. Oulton Lowe. Over. Peckforton. Ridley. Rushton. Spurstow. Tarporey. Tilston Fearnall. Tiverton. Utkinson. Wardle. Weaver. Wettenhall. Acton. Alvanley. Ashton. Barrow. Bridge Trafford. Bruen Stapleford. Burton. Castle Northwich. Clotton Hoofield. Crowton. Cuddington. Duddon. Dunham-o'-th'-Hill. Elton. Frodsham. Frodsham Lordship. Hapsford. Hartford. Helsby. Hockenhull. Horton-cum-Peel. Ince. Kelsall. Kingsley. Kingswood. Manley. Mouldsworth. Newton. Norley. Ouston. Pryor's Hayes. Tarvin. Thornton-in-the-Moors. Wallercoat. Weaverham-cum-Milton. Willington. Wimbolds Trafford. Winnington.	NANTWICH, Hundred of	Audlem. Baddiley. Barttherton. Basford. Blakenhall. Bridgmere. Broomhall. Buerton. Checkley - cum - Wrine- hill. Chorley. Chorlton. Coole Pilate. Dodecott-cum-Wilkesley. Doddington. Hankelow. Hatherton. Hough. Hunsterson. Lea. Marbury-cum-Quoisley. Newhall. Norbury. Rope. Shavington-cum-Gresty. Sound. Stapeley. Tittenley. Walgherton. Weston. Wirswall. Woodeott. Wrenbury-cum-Frith. Wybunbury. Acton. Alsager. Alvaston. Aston-juxta-Mondram. Austerson. Baddington. Barthomley. Beamheath-jn-Alvaston. Betchton. Brindley. Burland. Cholmondeston. Church Coppenhall. Church Minshull. Crewe. Edleston. Faddiley. Hallington. Hassall. Henhull. Hurleston. Leightou. Monks Coppenhall. Nantwich. Poole. Stoke. Willaston. Wistaston. Woolstanwood. Worleston.		
Place of Meeting:—Oakmere.		Place of Meeting:—Nantwich and Crewe.			
		NORTHWICH, Hundred of.	Allstock. Birches. Bostock. Byley-cum-Yatehouse. Clive. Crauga.	FREESTBURY - - -	Adlington. Alderley Over. Alderley Nether. Birtles. Bollinfee. Bollington. Bosley. Butley-cum-Newton. Capesthorne. Chelford. Chorley. Eaton. Fallibroome. Fulshaw. Gawsworth. Henbury-cum-Pexall. Hurdsfield. Kettleshulme. Lyme Haulley. Macclesfield. Macclesfield-Forest. Marton. Mottram, St. Andrew.

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
CHESTER—continued. Prestbury—continued -	Newton. North Rode. Pott Shrigley. Pownall Fee. Poynton. Prestbury. Rainow. Siddington. Snelson. Somersford Booths. Sutton. Tytherington. Upton. Warford, Great. Wildboarclough. Wincle. Withington, Lower. Withington, Old. Woodford. Worth.	CHESTER—continued. Wirral, Hundred of— continued.	Sutton, Great. Sutton, Little. Stoke. Thornton Hough. Whitby. Willaston. Woodbank. Arrow. Barnston. Bebington, Higher. Bebington, Lower. Bidston-cum-Ford. Birkenhead. Brimstage. Caldy. Claughton-cum-Grange. Frankby. Guyton. Grange. Greatby. Heswall-cum-Oldfield. Hoose. Irby. Landican. Liscard. Meolse, Great. Meolse, Little. Moreton. Newton-cum-Larton. Noctorum. Oxton. Penaby. Poulton-cum-Seacombe. Poulton-cum-Sptal. Prenon. Saughall Massie. Storeton. Thingwall. Thurstaston. Tranmere. Upton. Wallasey. West Kirby. Woodchurch.	CORNWALL—continued. EAST, Hundred of (South Division).	Antony. Botus Fleming. German's, St. John's, St. Landrake and St. Erney. Landulph. Maker. Maker, Tything of Vaultershome. Rame. Saltash. Sheviouk. St. Stephens-by-Saltash.
Place of Meeting :—Macclesfield.				Place of Meeting :—St. Germans.	
RUNCORN - - -	Aston Grange. Aston-by-Sutton, with Middlaton Grange. Clifton (or Rocksavage). Halton. Norton. Runcorn. Stockham. Sutton. Weston.			KIRRIER, Hundred of (East Division).	Budock. Constantine. Falmouth, Parish. Gluvias, St. Gwennap. Mabe. Mawnan. Mylor. Penryn. Perranarworthal. Sithians.
Place of Meeting :—Runcorn.				Place of Meeting :—Falmouth.	
STOCKPORT - - -	Bramall. Bredbury. Brinnington. Cheadle Bulkeley. Cheadle Moseley. Disley. Etchells, in Northern. Etchells, in Stockport. Handforth-cum-Bosden. Merple. Norbury. Northern. Offerton. Romiley. Stockport. Taxall. Torkington. Yeardsley-cum-Whaley.			KIRRIER, Hundred of (West Division).	Anthony, in Meneage, St. Bresge. Cury. Germoe. Grade. Gunwalloe. Keverne, St. Landedwack. Manaccan. Martin, in Meneage, St. Mawgan, in Meneage. Mullion. Ruan, Major. Ruan, Minor. Sithney. Wendron.
Place of Meeting :—Stockport.				Place of Meeting :—Helston.	
WIRRAL, Hundred of -	Backford. Blacon-cum-Crabwall. Bromborough. Burton. Capenhurst. Childer Thornton. Chorlton. Croughton. Eastham. Hooton. Lea. Ledsham. Leighton. Mollington, Great. Mollington, Little. Neston, Great. Neston, Little. Ness. Netherpool. Overpool. Puddington. Raby. Saughall, Great. Saughall, Little. Shotwick. Shotwick Park. Stanlow. Stanney, Great. Stanney, Little.			LESNEWTH, Hundred of	Advent. Cleather, St. Davidstow. Forrabury. Gennis, St. Julliot, St. Lanteglos-by-Camelford. Lesnewth. Michaelstow. Minster. Otterham. Teath, St. Tintagel. Treneglos. Trevalga. Warbetow.
				Place of Meeting :—Camelford.	
				PENWITH, Hundred of (East Division).	Camborne. Crowan. Erth, St. Gwinnear. Gwithian. Hilary, St. Illogan. Ives, St. Perranuthnoe. Phillack. Redruth. Unylelant.
				Place of Meeting :—Camborne.	
		CORNWALL : EAST, Hundred of (Middle Division).	Callington. Calstock. Dominick, St. Ive, St. Linkinhorne. Mellion, St. Menheniot. Pillaton. Quethiock. Southill. Stokeellisland.		
		Place of Meeting :—Callington.			
		EAST, Hundred of (North Division).	Altarnun. Boyton. Egloskerry. Laneast. Lawhitton. Lewannick. Lezant. Mary Magdalene, St. Northill. Southpetherwin. St. Stephens-by-Launceston. St. Thomas-the-Apostle. St. Thomas, Hamlet. Tremain. Tresmeer. Trewen.		
		Place of Meeting :—Launceston.			

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION; &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
CORNWALL—continued.		CORNWALL—continued.		CUMBERLAND—continued.	
PREWITT, Hundred of (West Division).	Buryan, St. Gulval. Just, St., in Penwith. Levan, St. Ludgvan. Madron. Marazion. Morvah. Paul. Sancered. Sennen. Towednack. Zennor.	STRATTON, Hundred of	Jacobstow. Kilkhampton. Launcells. Marhamchurch. Moorwinstow. Poughill. Poundstock. Stratton. Week, St. Mary. Whitstone.	ALLERDALE - BELOW - DERWENT.	Aikton. Allhallows. Allonby and Westnewton. Aspatria and Brayton. Blencogo. Blennerhassett and Kirk-lane. Bolton, High. Bolton, Low. Bromfield, Crookdake, and Scales. Caldbeck. Dundraw, Kelsick, and Wheyrigg. Hayton and Mealo. Holme Abbey. Holme, East, Waver. Holme, Low. Holme, St. Cuthbert. Ireby, High. Ireby, Low. Kirkbride. Langrigg and Mealrigg. Oulton. Sebergham. Thurbay. Torpenhow and Whitrigg. Uldale. Waverton, High and Low. Westward. Wigton. Woodside.
Place of Meeting :—Penzance.		Place of Meeting :—Stratton.		Place of Meeting :—Wigton.	
POWDER, Hundred of (East Division).	Austell, St. Dennis, St. Ewe, St. Gorran. Mevagissey. Mewan, St. Roche. Stephen's, St., in Branwell.	TRIGG, Hundred of	Blisland. Bodmin Parish. Breward, St. Egloshayle. Endellion. Helland. Kew, St. Lanivet. Mabyn, St. Minver, St., Highlands. Minver, St., Lowlands. Temple. Tudy, St.	BOOTLE	Birker and Aosthwaite. Bootle. Corney. Eskdale and Wasdale. Millom. Muncaster. Ulpha. Waberthwaite. Whicham. Whitbeck.
Place of Meeting :—St. Austell.		Place of Meeting :—Washaway Inn, Egloshayle.		Place of Meeting :—Holborn Hill, Bootle.	
POWDER, Hundred of (South Division).	Anthony, St., in Roseland. Cornelly. Creed. Cuby. Gerrans. Grampond. Just, St., in Roseland. Lamorran. Merther. Michael, St., Carhayes. Philleigh. Probus. Ruanianiborne. Tregony and St. James. Veryan.	WEST, Hundred of	Bocennoc. Broadoak. Cardinham. Cler, St. Duloe. Keyne, St. Lanreath. Lansallos. Lanteglos-by-Fowey. Liskeard Parish. Looe, East. Looe, West. Martin's, St. Morval. Neot, St. Pelynt. Pinnock, St. Talland. Verp, St. Warleggan. Winnow, St.	BRAMPTON	Askerton. Brampton. Burtholme. Carlatten. Castle Carrock. Cumrew. Cumwhitton. Denton, Nether. Denton, Upper. Farlam. Gelsdale. Hayton. Irthington. Kingwater. Midgeholme. Waterhead.
Place of Meeting :—Ruan High Lanes, Truro.		Place of Meeting :—Trecan Gate, Lanreath.		Place of Meeting :—Brampton.	
POWDER, Hundred of (Tywardreath Division).	Blazey, St. Fowey. Lanhydrock. Lanlivery. Lostwithiel. Luxullian. Sampson's, St. Tywardreath.	CUMBERLAND :		CUMBERLAND WARD	Beaumont. Bowness. Burgh-by-Sands. Caldewgate. Crosby-on-Eden. Cummersdale. Dalston. English Street. Grinsdale. Kingmoor. Kirkandrews-on-Eden. Kirkbampton. Orton. Rickergate. Rockliff. St. Cuthbert, Without. St. Mary Abbey, Within. St. Mary, Within.
Place of Meeting :—Tywardreath.		ALLERDALE - ABOVE - DERWENT.	Arlecdon. Cleator. Distington. Drigg. Egremont. Ennerdale and Kinn-side. Gosforth. Halle. Harrington. Hensingham. Irton. Lamplugh. Lowside Quarter. Moresby. Nether Wasdale. Parton. Ponsonby. Preston Quarter. Rottington. St. Bees. St. Bridget's, Beckermet. St. John's, Beckermet. Salter and Eskat. Sandwith. Weddlear. Whitehaven.		
POWDER, Hundred of (West Division).	Agnes, St. Allen, St. Erme, St. Feock. Kea. Ladock. Michael, St., Penkivel. Perranzabuloe. Tregavethan.	Place of Meeting :—Truro.			
Place of Meeting :—Truro.					
PYDAR, Hundred of	Breock, St. Colan. Columb Major, St. Columb Minor, St. Crantock. Cubert. Ender, St. Ervan, St. Eval, St. Issey, St. Mawgan in Pydar. Merryn, St. Newlyn. Padstow. Petherick, Little. Wenn, St. Withiel.	Place of Meeting :—St. Columb Major.			
Place of Meeting :—St. Columb Major.					

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
CUMBERLAND— <i>continued</i> . Cumberland Ward— <i>continued</i> .	Stanwix. Warwick. Wetheral. Wray.	CUMBERLAND— <i>continued</i> . Leath Ward— <i>continued</i>	Middleseugh Braithwaite. Mosedale. Mungrisdale. Newton. Ouseby. Penrith. Plumpton Wall. Renwick. Salkeld, Great. Salkeld, Little. Skelton. Skirwith. Staffield. Watermillcock.	DERBY— <i>continued</i> . ASHBORNE - -	Ashborne. Atlow. Ballidon. Bradborne. Bradley. Clifton and Compton. Eaton and Alsop. Edlaston and Wyaston. Fenney Bentley. Hartington, Town Quarter. Hartington, Nether Quarter. Hollington. Hulland. Hulland Ward. Hulland Ward Intake. Kniveton. Lea Hall. Longford. Mappleton. Mercaston. Newton Grange. Offcote and Underwood. Oselton and Thurvaston. Osmaston - next - Ashborne. Parwich. Rodsley. Shirley. Snelston. Sturston. Thorpe. Tissington. Yeldersley.
DERWENT - - -	Allerby and Oughterside. Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth. Blindbothel. Blindcrake, Isell, and Redmain. Borrowdale. Bothel and Threapland. Brackenthwaite. Bridekirk. Brigham. Broughton, Great. Broughton, Little. Buttermere. Cockermouth. Crosscannonby. Dean. Dearham. Dovenby. Eaglesfield. Ellenborough and Unerigg. Embleton. Flimby. Gilerux. Greysouthen. Isell Old Park. Lorton. Lowsewater. Moser. Papcastle. Plumbland. Ribton. Setmurthy. Sunderland. Tallentire. Whinfell. Wythop.	Places of Meeting:—Penrith and Alston.	LONGTOWN - - -	Arthuret. Bellbank. Bewcastle. Hethersgill. Kirkandrews, Middle. Kirkandrews, Moat. Kirkandrews, Nether. Kirklington, Middle. Nichol Forest. Sealeby. Solport. Stapleton. Trough. Westlinton.	Places of Meeting:—Ashborne.
Places of Meeting:—Carlisle.		WORKINGTON - - -	Camerton. Clifton, Great. Clifton, Little. Cloffocks. Seaton. Stainburn. Winscales. Workington.	BAKEWELL - - -	Abney. Ashford. Bakewell. Baslow and Bubnell. Beeley. Birchover. Blackwell. Brushfield. Curbar. Calver. Chelmorton. Darley. Edensor-with-Chatsworth. Eyam. Froggatt. Flagg. Foolow. Gratton. Grindlow. Harthill. Haddon, Over. Haddon, Nether. Hathersage. Hucklow, Great. Hucklow, Little. Highlow. Hassop. Hazelbadge. Hartington, Middle Quarter. Ivenbrook Grange. Litton. Longstone, Great, with Holme. Longstone, Little, and Monsall Dale. Monyash. Middleton Stoney. Ousats. Pilsley. Padley, Nether. Rowland. Rowsley and Alport. Sheldon. Stanton. Stoke. Taddington and Priestcliff. Tideswell. Woodland Eyam. Wardlow. Wheston. Winstor. Youlgreave.
Places of Meeting:—Cockermouth and Maryport.		DERBY:			
KESWICK - - -	Bassenthwaite. Braithwaite, Thornthwaite, Newlands, and Portinscale. Briery Hill. Keswick. Skiddaw. St. John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn. Threlkeld. Under Skiddaw.	ALFRETON - - -	Alfreton. Ashover. Blackwell. Brackenfield. Clay Lane. Morton. Normanton, South. Pilsley. Pinxton. Shirland. Stretton. Tibshelf. Wessington. Wingfield, South.		
Places of Meeting:—Keswick.		Places of Meeting:—Workington.			
EATH WARD - - -	Ainstable. Alston. Berrier and Murrah. Bowscale. Castle Sowerby. Catterlen. Croglin. Culgaith. Dacre. Edenhall. Gambiesby. Glassonby. Greystoka. Hesket-in-the-Forest. Hunsonby and Winskell. Hutton-in-the-Forest. Hutton John. Hutton Roof. Hutton Soil. Kirkland and Blencarn. Kirkoswald. Langwathby. Lazonby. Matterdale. Melmerby.	Places of Meeting:—Alfreton.	APPLETREE - - -	Alkmonton. Barton Blount. Boylstone. Church Broughton. Cabley. Doveridge. Foston and Scropton. Hatton. Hilton. Hoon. Hungry Bentley. Marston Montgomery. Marston-on-Dove. Norbury and Roston. Somershall Herbert. Stydd. Sudbury. Sutton-on-the-Hill. Yeaveley.	Places of Meeting:—Bakewell.
Places of Meeting:—Ainstable.		Places of Meeting:—Alfreton.			

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
DERBY—continued.		DERBY—continued.		DERBY—continued.	
BELPER - - -	Alderwasley. Ashleyhay. Belper. Crich. Duffield. Hazlewood. Heage. Holbrook. Kilbourne. Shottle. Tunrditch. Windley.	Derby—continued.	Dalbury. Draycott. Etwall. Eivaston. Egginton. Findern. Hopwell. Kedleston. Kirk Langley. Litchurch. Little Barton. Littleover. Little Chester. Long Eaton. Mackworth. Mugginton. Markeaton. Mickleover. Normanton. Ockbrook. Osmaston. Quarndon. Radborne. Ravensdale Park. Risley. Sinfen Moor. Spondon. Sawley. Swarkestone. Sinfen and Arleston. Trusley. Twyford and Stenson. Weston Underwood. Weston-on-Trent. Willington. Wilne and Shardlow.	Repton and Grealey—continued.	Lullington. Measham. Melbourne. Newton Solney. Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe. Packington. Rosliston. Ravenstone. Repton. Stanton by Bridge. Stanton and Newhall. Stapenhill. Smisby. Stretton-en-le-Fields. Swadlincote. Ticknall. Walton-on-Trent. Winshill. Willesley.
Place of Meeting :—Belper.		Places of Meeting :—Derby and Swarkestone.		Places of Meeting :—Repton, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Smisby, and Wooden Box.	
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH -	Aston. Bamford and Derwent. Beard, Ollerset, Whittle, and Thornset. Bradwell. Brough and Shatton. Buxton. Castleton, including Edale. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Chisley, Bagnsworth, and Brownside. Derwent. Edale. Fairfield. Fernilee. Hartington Upper Quarter. Hayfield. Hope. Hope Woodlands. Offerton. Peak Forest. Thornhill. Wormhill.	ECKINGTON - - -	Barlbro'. Beauchief. Beighton. Coal Aston. Clown. Dronfield. Dore. Eckington. Elmton. Holmesfield. Killamarah. Norton. Totley, including Dore. Unstone. Whitwell.	SMALLEY - - -	Codnor and Loscoe. Codnor Park. Dale Abbey. Denby. Heanor. Horsley. Horsley Woodhouse. Ilkeston. Kirk Hallam. Morley. Mapperley. Pentrich. Ripley. Sandiacre. Shipley. Smalley. Stanley. Stanton-by-Dale. West Hallam.
Places of Meeting :—Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith.		Places of Meeting :—Derby and Swarkestone.		Places of Meeting :—Heanor, Ilkeston, and Ripley.	
CHESTERFIELD - - -	Ault Hucknall, including Hardstaff. Brampton. Bolsover. Brimington. Barlow, Great. Barlow, Little. Chesterfield. Calow. Glapwell. Heath. Hasland. Langwith. Northwingfield. Newbold. Pleaaley. Sutton-en-le-Dale. Scarcliffe. Staveley. Tapton. Tupton. Temple Normanton. Walton. Whittington. Wingerworth. Woodthorpe.	GLOSSOP - - -	Charlesworth. Dinting. Hadfield. Ludworth and Chisworth. Mellor. Padfield. Simondley. Whitfield and Chunal.	WIRKSWORTH - - -	Aldwark. Biggin. Bonsall. Brassington. Callow. Carsington. Cromford. Dethick, Lea, and Holloway. Eton. Hognaston. Hopton. Ible. Ilderidgehay and Alton. Ireton Wood. Kirk Ireton. Middleton by Wirksworth. Middleton and Smerrill. Matlock. Tansley. Wensley and Snitterton. Wirksworth.
Place of Meeting :—Chesterfield.		Places of Meeting :—Barlbro', Dronfield, Eckington, Memsworth, and Norton.		Places of Meeting :—Matlock, Matlock Bridge, and Wirksworth.	
DERBY - - -	Allestree. Ash. Aston. Alvaston. Boulton. Barrow. Brailsford. Breaston. Breadsall. Burnaston. Beardwardcote. Chaddesden. Cheltenham. Darley Abbey.	REPTON and GANANER	Appleby. Bretby. Cauldwell. Catton. Chilcote. Croxall. Coton in the Elms. Castle Grealey. Church Grealey. Calke. Derby Hills. Drakelow. Foremark. Hartshorne. Ingleby. Linton.	DEVON :	AXMINSTER - - - Axminster Hundred : Axminster. Axmouth. Combyne. Dalwood. Kilmington. Membury. Musbury. Stockland. Uplyme. Colyton Hundred : Colyton. Roosdown. Shute. Seaton and Beer.
		Place of Meeting :—Glossop.		Places of Meeting :—Axminster and Colyton.	

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
DEVON—continued. BIDEFORD - - -	Shebbear Hundred : Abbotsham. Alwington. Buckland Brewer. Buikworthy. East Putford. Landcross. Littleham. Monkleigh. Newton St. Petrock. Northam. Parkham. Hartland Hundred : Clovelly. Hartland. Welcombe. Woolfardisworthy. Fremington Hundred : Westleigh. Place of Meeting :—Bideford.	DEVON—continued. CREDITON—continued -	North Tawton Hundred : Bow. Clannaborough. Down St. Mary. Zeal Monachorum. Witheridge Hundred : Puddington. Washfordpyue. Woolfardisworthy. Place of Meeting :—Crediton.	DEVON—continued. ERMINGTON and PLYMPTON.	Plympton Hundred : Brixton. Plympton Maurice. Plympton St. Mary. Plymstock. Revelstoke. Wembury. Yealampton. Ermington Hundred : Aveton Gifford. Bigbury. Cornwood. Ermington. Harford. Holbeton. Kingston. Modbury. Newton Ferrers. Ringmore. Ugborough. Places of Meeting :—Plympton, Yealampton, and Modbury.
BRAUNTON - - -	Fremington Hundred : Fremington. Horwood. Istow. Newton Tracey. Tawstock. Braunton Hundred : Ashford. Barnstaple. Berryarbor. Bittadon. Bratton Fleming. Braunton. Combmartin. East Down. Georgeham. Goodleigh. Heanton Punchardon. Ilfracombe. Kentisbury. Marwood. Morthoe. Pilton. Trentishoe. West Down. North Tawton Hundred : Atherington. South Molton Hundred : Bishopstawton. Landkey. Swimbridge. Sherwill Hundred : Arlington. Brendon. Challacombe. Countisbury. Highbray. Linton. Loxhore. Martinhoe. Parracombe. Sherwill. Stoke Rivers. Places of Meeting :—Barnstaple and Combmartin.	CROCKERNWELL -	Wonford Hundred : Bridford. Chagford. Cheriton Bishop. Drewsteignton. Dunsford. Gidleigh. Hittesleigh. Southtawton. Spreyton. Todburn St. Mary. Throwleigh. Teignbridge Hundred : Lustleigh. Moreton. North Bovey. Places of Meeting :—Crockernwell and Moreton.	GREAT TORRINGTON -	Fremington Hundred : Averdiscott. Great Torrington. Huntshaw. Roborough. St. Giles-in-the-Wood. Shebbear Hundred : Beaford. Buckland Filleigh. Frithestock. Huish. Langtree. Little Torrington. Merton. Peters Marland. Petrockstow. Shebbear. Wear Gifford. Hartland Hundred : Yarncombe. North Tawton Hundred : Dolton. Dowland. High Bickington. Place of Meeting :—Great Torrington.
CREDITON - - -	Crediton Hundred : Colebrook. Crediton. Kennerleigh. Morchard Bishop. Newton St. Cyres. Sandford. West Budleigh Hundred : Cheriton Fitzpaine. Poughill. Shobrooke. Stockleigh English. Stockleigh Pomeroy. Upton Hellions.	CULLOMPTON - - -	Hayridge Hundred : Bickleigh. Broadhembury. Cadbury. Cadeleigh. Cullompton. Kentisbeare. Payhembury. Plymtree. Silverton. Thorverton. Bampton Hundred : Bampton. Burlescombe. Clayhanger. Hockworthy. Holcombe Rogus. Morebath. Uffeulme. Cliston Hundred : Butterleigh. Witheridge Hundred : Cruwys Morchard. Okeford. Stoodleigh. Templeton. Hemlock Hundred : Clayhidon. Culmstock. Hemlock. Tiverton Hundred : Calverleigh. Huntsam. Loxbeer. Tiverton. Uplowman. Halberton Hundred : Halberton. Sampford Peverell. Willand. West Budleigh Hundred : Bradnich. Highley St. Mary. Washfield. Places of Meeting :—Cullompton and Tiverton.	HATHERLEIGH - - -	Black Torrington Hundred : Ashbury. Beaworthy. Belston. Broadwoodkelly. Exbourn. Hatherleigh. Highampton. Honeychurch. Jacobstow. Kigbeare Hamlet. Monk Okehampton. North Lew. Sampford Courtensy. Winkleigh Hundred : Loosebeare Tithing. Shebbear Hundred : Iddesleigh. Inwardleigh. Meeth. Sheepwash. Lifton Hundred : Okehampton. Places of Meeting :—Hatherleigh and Okehampton.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
DEVON—continued. HOLSWORTHY - - -	Black Torrington Hundred: Abbots Bickington. Aslwater. Black Torrington. Bradford. Bradworthy. Bridgerule, East. Bridgerule, West. Clawton. Cookbury. Halwell. Hallacombe. Holsworthy. Luffincott. Milton Damerel. Northcott Hamlet. Pancrasweek. Pyworthy. Sutcombe. Tetcott. Thornbury. West Patford. Place of Meeting:—Holsworthy.	DEVON—continued. MIDLAND ROBOROUGH	Roborough Hundred: Bickleigh. Buckland Monachorum. Compton Gifford. Eggbuckland. Meavy. St. Budeaux. Sheepstor. Tamerton Folliot. Walkampton. Weston Peverell. Plympton Hundred: Saira Green. Shaugh. Place of Meeting:—Roborough.	DEVON—continued. South Molton—continued	Witheridge Hundred: Bishops Nympton. Cheldon. Chulmeigh. Creacombe. East Worlington. Kings Nympton. Mariansleigh. Meshaw. Rackenford. Romansleigh. Roseash. Thebridge. West Worlington. Witheridge. Winkleigh Hundred: Winkleigh. Braunton Hundred: East Buckland. Filleigh. West Buckland. South Molton Hundred: Chittlehampton. East Anstey. George Nympton. Knowstone. Molland. North Molton. South Molton. Satterleigh. Twitchen. Warkleigh. West Anstey. Sherwill Hundred: Charles. Places of Meeting:—South Molton and Chulmeigh.
HONITON - - -	Axminster Hundred: Coombrawleigh. Honiton. Luppitt. Shapcombe. Upottery. Yarcombe. East Budleigh Hundred: Gittisham. Hemlock Hundred: Awliscombe. Buckerell. Churchstanton. Dunkeswell. Colyton Hundred: Branscombe. Cotleigh. Farway. Monkton. Northleigh. Offwell. Southleigh. Widworthy. Hayridge Hundred: Fenton. Sheldon. Place of Meeting:—Honiton.	OTTERY - - -	East Budleigh Hundred: Aylesbeure. Dotton. Harpford. Newton Poppleford (Tything). Rockbeare. Salcombe Regis. Sidmouth. Sidbury. Strete Raleigh (Tything). Ven Ottery. Cliston Hundred: Whimple. Hayridge Hundred: Tallaton. Ottery Hundred: Ottery, St. Mary. Places of Meeting:—Ottery and Sidmouth.	STANBOROUGH and COLERIDGE.	Stanborough Hundred: Buckfastleigh. Churchstow. Dartington. Dean Prior. Diptford. East Allington. Kingsbridge. Loddiswell. Malborough. Morleigh. North Huish. Rattery. South Brent. South Huish. South Milton. Thurleston. West Allington. Woodleigh. Coleridge Hundred: Ashprington. Blackauton. Buckland Tout Saints. Charleton. Chivelstone. Cornworthy. Dittisham. Dodbroke. Halwell. Harberton. Portlemouth. Sherford. South Pool. Slapton. Stoke Fleming. Stokenham. Townstall. Places of Meeting:—Kingsbridge and Totnes.
LIFTON - - -	Lifton Hundred: Bradstone. Bratton Clovelly. Bridestowe. Broadwoodwidge. Coryton. Duntarton. Germansweek. Kelly. Lewtrenchard. Lifton. Maristow. Sourton. Stowford. Thrushelton. Virginstow. Black Torrington Hundred: North Petherwin. St. Giles-in-the-Heath. Werrington. Place of Meeting:—Lifton.	PAIGNTON - - -	Haytor Hundred: Berry Pomeroy. Brixham. Churston Ferrers. Cockington. Kingswear. Littlehempston. Maridon. Paignton. St. Mary Church. Stoke Gabriel. Tormoham. Places of Meeting:—Paignton, Torquay, and Brixham.		
		ROBOROUGH - - -	Roborough Hundred: Stoke Damerel. Stonehouse, East. Place of Meeting:—East Stonehouse.		
		SOUTH MOLTON - - -	North Tawton Hundred: Ashreigney. Brushford. Bundleigh. Burrington. Chawleigh. Coldridge. Eggesford. Lapford. North Tawton. Nymett Rowland. Wembworthy.		

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
DEVON—continued. TAVISTOCK - - -	Tavistock Hundred : Brentor. Milton Abbott. Tavistock. Roborough Hundred : Beerferris. Peter Tavy. Sampford Spiney. Whitchurch. Lifton Hundred : Lamerton. Lidford. Lidford, Forest Quarter of Dartmoor. Mary Tavy. Sydenham, South.	DEVON—continued. Wonford—continued -	Wonford Hundred : Alphington. Bramford Speke. Christow. Heavitree. Holcombe Burnell. Huxham. Pinhoe. Poltimore. Rewe. St. Leonard. St. Thomas the Apostle. Stoke Canon. Topsam. Upton Pyne. Whitstone. Cliston Hundred : Broadclyst. Clisthydon. Clist, St. Lawrence.	DORSET—continued. Bridport—continued -	Bradpole. Bridport. Broadwinsor. Burstock. Burton Bradstock. Catherston Leweston. Chardstock. Charmouth. Cheddington. Chelborough, East. Chelborough, West. Chideock. Chilcombe. Corscoube. Halstock. Hawkchurch. Hooke. Loders. Lyme Regis. Mapperton. Marshwood. Mosterton. Netherbury. Perrott, South. Pilsdon. Poorsstock. Poorton, North. Shipton Gorge. Stanton, St. Gabriel. Stoke Abbott. Symonsbury. Thorncombe. Walditch. Wambrook. Whitechurch Cann. Wootton Fitzpaine. Wraxall.
Place of Meeting :—Tavistock.		Place of Meeting :—Castle of Exeter.		Places of Meeting :—Bridport and Beaminster.	
TEIGNBRIDGE - - -	Haytor Hundred : Abbotskerswell. Broadhempston. Buckland in the Moor. Coffinswell. Denbury. Ipplepen. Kingskerswell. Staverton. Torbryan. Widdicombe in the Moor. Woodland. Wolborough. Wonford Hundred : Coombinteignhead. Haccombe. Ogwell, East. Ogwell, West. St. Nicholas. Stokeinteignhead. Teignbridge Hundred : Ashburton. Bickington. Bovey Tracey. Henock. Highweek. Ideford. Ilshington. Kingsteignton. Manaton. Teignrace. Exminster Hundred : Bishopsteignton. Chudleigh. Dawlish. Teignmouth, East. Teignmouth, West. Trusham. Stanborough Hundred : Holne.	WOODBURY - - -	East Budleigh Hun- dred : Bicton. Clist, St. George. Clist Honiton. Clist, St. Mary. Clist Satchfield. Colaton Rawleigh. East Budleigh. Farringdon. Littleham and Exmouth. Lymptone. Otterton. Withcombe Rawleigh. Woodbury. Wonford Hundred : Sowton.	CERNE - - -	Alton Pancras. Batcombe. Buckland Newton. Cattistock. Cerne Abbas. Cerne Nether. Cerne Up. Chesselborne. Frome, St. Quinton. Godmanstone. Gorewood. Hermitage. Hilfield. Lydlinc, St. Nicholas. Mappowder. Melbury Bubb. Melcombe Horsey. Minterne Magna. Puddletrethide. Pulham. Wootton Glanville.
Places of Meeting :—Newton Abbott, Teign- mouth, Ashburton, and Dawlish.		Places of Meeting :—Woodbury and Exmouth.		Place of Meeting :—Cerne Abbas.	
WONFORD - - -	Exminster Hundred : Ashcombe. Ashton. Doddiscombsleigh. Dunchideock. Exminster. Ide. Kenn. Kenton. Mamhead. Powderham. Shillingford, St. George. Hayridge Hundred : Netherexe. Upexe.	DORSET : BLANDFORD - - -	Anderson. Blandford Forum. Blandford St. Mary. Bryanston. Charlton Marshall. Chettle. Clenstone Winterborne. Durweston. Farnham. Gunville Tarrant. Hilton. Hinton Tarrant. Houghton Winterborne. Keinston Tarrant. Langton, Long Bland- ford. Lannceton Tarrant. Milborne St. Andrew. Milborne Stileham. Milton Abbas. Monkton Tarrant. Pimperne. Rawston Tarrant. Spettisbury. Steepleton Preston. Stickland Winterborne. Stowerpaine. Thompson. Tollard Farnham. Turnworth. Whitechurch Winter- borne. Zelston Winterborne.	DORCHESTER - - -	Abbas Winterborne. Abbotsbury. Athelhampton. Bincombe. Bradford Peverell. Broadmayne. Broadway. Buckland Ripers. Burlston. Came Winterborne. Charminster. Chickerell, West. Chilfrone. Compton Abbas, or West. Compton Vallence. Dewlish. Dorchester, All Saints. Dorchester, Holy Trinity. Dorchester, St. Peter. Evershot. Fleet. Fordington. Frampton.
		Place of Meeting :—Blandford Forum.		Place of Meeting :—Dorchester.	
		BRIDPORT - - -	Allington. Askerswell. Beaminster. Beerhall (Axminster). Bettiscombe. Bothenhampton.		

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
DORSET—continued. Dorchester—continued -	Frome Vauchurch. Herringston Winterborne. Kingston Russell. Knighton, West. Langton Herring. Littlebredy. Litton Cheney. Longbredy. Maiden Newton. Melbury Sampford. Melcombe Regis. Monkton Winterborne. Osmington. Owermoigne. Portisham. Portland. Poxwell. Preston and Sutton Pointz. Puddlehinton. Puddletown. Puncknowle. Radipole. Rampisham. St. Martin Winterborne. Stafford, West. Steepleton Winterborne. Stinsford. Stratton. Swyre. Tincleton. Toller Fratrum. Toller Porcorum. Tolpuddle. Upway. Warmwell. Watercombe. Weymouth. Whitecombe. Woodsford. Wyke Regis. Wynford Eagle.	DORSET—continued. Sherborne—continued -	Leweston. Lillington. Longburton. Melbury Osmond. Oborne. Ryme Intrinseca. Sherborne. Stockwood. Thornford. Wootton, North. Yetminster.	DORSET—continued. Wimborne—continued -	Hinton Martell. Hinton Parva. Horton. Kinson. Lytechett Matravers. Lytechett Minster. Parley, West. Pentridge. Rushton Tarrant. Shapwick. Sturminster Marshall. Wimborne Minster. Wimborne, St. Giles. Witchampton. Woodlands. Woodyates, West.
Places of Meeting :—Dorchester and Weymouth.		Place of Meeting :—Sherborne.		Places of Meeting :—Wimborne Minster and Cranborne.	
		STURMINSTER - -	Belchalwell. Caundle Stowton. Fifehead Magdalen. Fifehead Neville. Hammoon. Hanford. Hazelbury Bryan. Hinton, St. Mary. Ibberton. Iwerne Courtnay-all-Shurston. Lydinch. Manston. Marnhull. Okeford Child. Okeford Fitzpaine. Okeford Thilling. Stalbridge. Stock Gaylard. Stoke Wake. Sturminster Newton. Woolland.	DURHAM : CHESTER WARD (East Division).	Boldon. Harton. Hedworth Monkton and Jarrow. South Shields. Westoe. Whitburn.
		Place of Meeting :—Sturminster Newton.		Place of Meeting :—South Shields.	
		WAREHAM - -	Affpuddle. Arne. Bere Regis. Bloxworth. Chaldon Herring. Church Knowle. Coombe Keynes. Corfe Castle. Holme, East. Kimmeridge. Kingston Winterborne. Langton Matravers. Lulworth, East. Lulworth, West. Morden, East and West. Moreton. Steeple. Stoke, East. Studland. Swanage. Tonerspuddle. Tyneham. Wareham, Holy Trinity. Wareham, Lady St. Mary. Wareham, St. Martin. Winfrith Newburgh. Wool. Worth Matravers.	CHESTER WARD (East Division).	Barmston. Chopwell. Crawcrook. Gateshead. Heworth, Upper and Nether. Ryton. Ryton Woodside. Stella. Usworth. Washington. Whickham. Winlaton.
		Place of Meeting :—Wareham.		Place of Meeting :—Gateshead.	
SHAFTESBURY - -	Ashmore. Bourton. Compton Abbas. Fontmell Magna. Gillingham. Iwerne Minster. Keniton Magna. Margaret Marsh. Melbury Abbas. Motcombe. Orchard, East. Orchard, West. Shaston, Holy Trinity. Shaston, St. James. Shaston, St. Peter. Shaston, St. Rumbold-all-Cann. Silton. Stower, East. Stower Provost. Stower, West. Sutton Waldron. Todbere. Weston Buckhorn.			CHESTER WARD (Middle Division).	Birtley. Chester-le-Street. Edmondsley. Harraton. Hedley. Kibblesworth. Lainesley. Pelton. Plawsworth. Ravensworth. Urpeth. Waldridge.
Place of Meeting :—Shaftesbury.				Place of Meeting :—Chester-le-Street.	
		WIMBORNE - -	Almer and Mapperton. Canford Magna. Chalbury. Crawford Tarrant with Preston. Critchell, Long. Critchell Moore. Corfe Mullen. Cranborne. Edmondsbam. Gussage, All Saints. Gussage, St. Michael. Hampreston. Handley.	CHESTER WARD (West Division).	Benfieldside. Billingside, East and West. Burnhope and Hamsteels. Butsfield. Collierly and Pontop. Conside and Knitsley. Cornsay. Ebchester. Esh. Greencroft. Healeyfield. Hedleyhope. Holmside. Iveston. Kyo. Lanchester. Langley. Medomsley. Mugleswick. Satley. Tanfield.
		Place of Meeting :—Wimborne.		Place of Meeting :—Lanchester.	

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
<i>DURHAM—continued.</i> DARLINGTON WARD (North West Division).	Auckland, Bishop. Auckland, St. Andrew. Auckland, St. Helen. Auckland, West. Bedburn, North. Bedburn, South. Binchester. Bolam. Byers Green. Chilton. Coundon. Coundon Grange. Crook and Billy Row. Eldon. Escomb. Evenwood and Barony. Hamsterley. Helmington Row. Hunwick and Helmington. Lynesack and Softley. Merrington. Middlestone. Midldridge. Midldridge Grange. Newfield. Newton Cap. Old Park. Pollards Lands. Shildon. Thickley, East. Westerton. Whitworth. Wilton-le-Wear. Windlestone.	<i>DURHAM—continued.</i> Darlington Ward (South West Division)— <i>contd.</i>	Raby and Keverston. Staindrop. Streatlam and Stainton. Wackerfield. Westwick. Whorlton. Winston and Newsham. Woodland.	<i>DURHAM—continued.</i> Easington Ward (South Division)— <i>continued.</i>	Nesbitt. Sheraton-with-Hulam. Shotton. Thornley. Trindon. Wingate.
	Place of Meeting :—Bishop Auckland.	Place of Meeting :—Barnard Castle.		Place of Meeting :—Castle Eden.	
		DARLINGTON WARD (Stanhope Division).	Edmondlyers. Hunstonworth. Stanhope. Wolsingham.	EASINGTON WARD (Seaham Harbour Division).	Coldhealedon. Dalton-le-Dale. Dawdon. Hawthorn. Murton, East. Seaham. Seaton and Slingley.
		Places of Meeting :—Stanhope and Wolsingham alternately.		Place of Meeting :—Seaham Harbour.	
		DURHAM WARD -	Bailey, North. Bailey, South. Bishop Middleham. Brancepeth. Brandon and Byshottles. Broem. Cassop. Castle of Durham. College of Durham. Cornforth. Coxhoe. Crossgate. Elvet. Ferryhill. Framwellgate. Hett. Kimblesworth. Magdalen Place. Mainsforth. Moor House. Pittington. Quarrington. St. Giles. St. Nicholas. Shadferth. Sherburn. Sherburn House. Shincliffe. Stockley. Sunderland Bridge. Thrislington. Tudhoe. Whitwell House. Willington. Wilton Gilbert.	EASINGTON WARD (Sunderland Division).	Bishopwearmouth. Bishopwearmouth Pass. Burdon. Ford. Fulwell. Hylton. Monkwearmouth. Monkwearmouth Shore. Offerton. Ryhope. Sunderland. Southwick. Tunstal.
				Place of Meeting :—Sunderland.	
DARLINGTON WARD (South East Division).	Archdeacon Newton. Aycliffe, Great. Aycliffe, School. Barmpton. Blackwell. Brafferton. Burdon, Great. Coatham Mundeville. Coatsaw Moor. Cockerton. Coniscliffe, High. Coniscliffe, Low. Darlington. Denton. Dinsdale. Haughton-le-Skerne. Heighington. Hinworth. Houghton-le-Side. Killerby. Middleton St. George. Morton Palms. Neasham. Piercebridge. Preston-le-Skerne. Redworth. Sadberge. Sockburn. Summerhouse. Walworth. Whesoe. Woodham.			HARTLEPOOL - -	Brearton. Claxton. Dalton Piercy. Elwick. Greatham. Hart. Hartlepool. Seaton Carew. Stranton. Thorp Bulmer. Throston.
	Place of Meeting :—Darlington.			Place of Meeting :—West Hartlepool.	
				STOCKTON WARD (North East Division).	Billingham. Bradbury. Butterwick. Coopen Bewley. Elstob. Embleton. Fishburn. Foxton and Shotton. Garmondsway. Morden. Newton Bewley. Sedgefield. Stainton, Great. Thorp. Whitton. Wolviston.
		EASINGTON WARD (North Division).	Biddick, South. Bourn Moor. Cocken. Eppleton, Great. Eppleton, Little. Herrington, East and Middle. Herrington, West. Helton-le-Hole. Houghton-le-Spring. Lambton. Lumley, Great. Lumley, Little. Moersley. Morton Grange. Newbottle. Painshaw. Rainton, East. Rainton, West. Silksworth. Warden Law.		Place of Meeting :—Stockton.
		Place of Meeting :—Durham.			
DARLINGTON WARD (South West Division).	Barnard Castle. Cleatlam. Cockfield. Eggleston. Forest and Frith. Gainford. Headlam. Hilton. Ingleton. Langleydale and Shotton. Langton. Marwood. Middleton-in-Teesdale. Morton Tinnmouth. Newbiggin.			STOCKTON WARD (South West Division).	Aislaby. Bishopton. Carlton. Egglecliffe. Elton. Hartburn, East. Longnewton. Newbiggin, East and West. Newsham. Norton. Preston-upon-Tees. Redmarshall. Stainton, Little. Stillington. Stockton.
	Place of Meeting :—Darlington.			Place of Meeting :—Stockton.	
		EASINGTON WARD (South Division).	Castle Eden. Easington. Haswell. Hutton Henry. Kelloe. Monkhealedon.		
		Place of Meeting :—Houghton-le-Spring.			

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
ESSEX :		<i>ESSEX—continued.</i>		<i>ESSEX—continued.</i>	
BRENTWOOD - - -	Basseldon. Benfleet, North. Bowers Gifford. Brentwood Hamlet. Burstead, Great. Burstead, Little. Childerditch. Cranham. Doddinghurst. Downham. Dunton. Horndon, East. Horndon, West. Hutton. Ingrave. Laindon. Lee Chapel. Mountnessing. Nevedon. Pitsea. Rainham. Ramsden Bellhouse. Ramsden Crays. Shonfield. South Weald. Upminster. Vange. Warley, Great. Warley, Little. Wennington. Wickford.	Dengie— <i>continued</i> - Place of Meeting :—Latchingdon. DUNMOW - - -	Stow Maries. Tillingham. Woodham Mortimer. Woodham Walter. Barnston. Broxted. Canfield, Great. Canfield, Little. Chickney. Dunmow, Great. Dunmow, Little. Easter, High. Easton, Great. Easton, Little. Lindsell. Pleshey. Roothing Aythorp. Roothing, High. Roothing, Leaden. Roothing, Margaret. Roothing, Morrell. Roothing, White. Stebbing. Takeley. Thaxted. Tilley.	Hinckford North— <i>cont'd</i>	Liston. Maplestead, Great. Maplestead, Little. Ovington. Pentlow. Ridgewell. Sible Hedingham. Stambourne. Sturmer. Tilbury. Toppesfield. Yeldham, Great. Yeldham, Little.
Places of Meeting :—Brentwood and Billericay.		Place of Meeting :—Great Dunmow.		Place of Meeting :—Castle Hedingham.	
CHELMSFORD - - -	Baddow, Great. Baddow, Little. Boreham. Broomfield. Buttsbury. Chelmsford. Chignal, St. James. Chignal Smealey. Danbury. Fryerning. Good Easter. Hanningfield, East. Hanningfield, South. Hanningfield, West. Ingatestone. Leighs, Great. Leighs, Little. Margaretting. Mashbury. Rettendon. Roxwell. Runwell. Sandon. Springfield. Stock. Waltham, Great. Waltham, Little. Widford. Woodham Ferris. Writtle.	EPPING - - -	Chigwell. Chingford. Epping. Loughton. Nazeing. North Weald Bassett. Thoydon Bois. Thoydon Garnon. Thoydon Mount. Waltham, Holy Cross.	HINCKFORD, SOUTH -	Alphamstone. Bocking. Braintree. Bures Hamlet. Colne, Earl's. Colne Engaine. Colne, White. Felsted. Gosfield. Halstead. Henny, Great. Henny, Little. Lamarsh. Middleton. Notley, Black. Panfield. Pebmarsh. Rayne. Saling, Great. Shalford. Stisted. Twinstead. Wethersfield. Wickham, St. Paul.
Place of Meeting :—Chelmsford.		Places of Meeting :—Epping and Waltham Abbey.		Places of Meeting :—Bocking and Halstead.	
DENGIE - - -	Althorne. Asheldham. Bradwell-near-the-Sea. Burnham. Cold Norton. Creeksaia. Dengie. Fambridge, North. Hazeleigh. Heybridge. Latchingdon. Mayland. Mundon. Parleigh. St. Lawrence. Southminster. Steeple.	FRESHWELL - - -	Bardfield, Great. Bardfield, Little. Bardfield Saling. Finchingfield. Helions Bumpstead. Hempstead. Sampford, New. Sampford, Old.	ILFORD - - -	Barking. Dagenham. Ham, East. Ham, West. Ilford, Little. Leyton. Walthamstow. Wanstead. Woodford.
Place of Meeting :—Harlow.		Place of Meeting :—Great Bardfield.		Place of Meeting :—Little Ilford.	
		HARLOW - - -	Hallingbury, Great. Hallingbury, Little. Harlow. Hatfield Broad Oak. Latton. Matching. Netteswell. Parndon, Great. Parndon, Little. Roydon. Sheering.	ONGAR - - -	Blackmore. Bobbingsworth. Fyfield. Greenstead. Kelvedon Hatch. Lambourne. Laver, High. Laver, Little. Laver, Magdalen. Moreton. Navestock. Norton Mandeville. Ongar, Chipping. Ongar, High. Roothing, Abbot's. Roothing, Beauchamp. Roothing, Berner's. Shelley. Shellow Bowells. Stanford Rivers. Stapleford Abbot. Stapleford Tawney. Stondon Massey. Willingale Doe. Willingale Spain.
		Place of Meeting :—Harlow.		Place of Meeting :—Chipping Ongar.	
		HINCKFORD, NORTH	Ashen. Belchamp, Otten. Belchamp, St. Paul. Belchamp, Walter. Birdbrook. Borley. Bulmer. Bumpstead, Steeple. Castle Hedingham. Foxearth. Gestingthorpe. Haverhill Hamlet. Kedington Hamlet.		

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
ESSEX—continued. ORSSETT - - -	Aveley. Bulphan. Chadwell. Covingham. Fobbing. Horndon-on-the-Hill. Laindon Hills. Mucking. Ockendon, North. Ockendon, South. Orsett. Stanford-le-Hope. Stifford. Thurrock, Grays. Thurrock, Little. Thurrock, West. Tilbury, East. Tilbury, West.	ESSEX—continued. WALDEN - - -	Arkesden. Asidon. Bartlow Hamlet. Belden. Birchanger. Chesterford, Great. Chesterford, Little. Chishall, Great. Chishall, Little. Chrishall. Clavering. Debden. Elmdon. Elsenham. Farnham. Henham. Hadstock. Haydon. Langley. Littlebury. Manuden. Newport. Quendon. Radwinter. Rickling. Stanstead Mountfichet. Strethall. Ugley. Wenden Ambo. Wenden Lofts. Wicken. Widdington. Wimbish.	ESSEX—continued. Witham—continued.	Messing. Notley, White. Pattiswick. Rivenhall. Terling. Tey, Little. Tolleshunt. Tolleshunt d'Arcy. Tolleshunt-Knights. Tolleshunt-Major. Totham, Great. Totham, Little. Ulting. Wickham Bishops. Witham.
Place of Meeting:—Orsett.		Place of Meeting:—Newport.		Place of Meeting:—Witham.	
ROCHFORD - - -	Ashingdon. Barling. Benfleet, South. Canewdon. Eastwood. Fambridge, South. Foulness. Hadleigh. Havengore Marsh. Hawkwell. Hockley. Leigh. Paglesham. Prittlewell. Rawreth. Rayleigh. Rochford. Shoebury, North. Shoebury, South. Shopland. Southchurch. Stambridge, Great. Stambridge, Little. Sutton. Thundersley. Wakering, Great. Wakering, Little.	WINSTREE and LEDDEN	Abberton. Aldham. Bergholt, West. Birch. Boxted. Brightlingsea. Chapel. Colne Wakes. Copford. Dedham. Donyland, East. Easthorpe. Fingringhoe. Fordham. Hockesley, Great. Hockesley, Little. Laugham. Langenhoe. Layer Bretton. Layer-de-la-Haye. Layer Marney. Mersea, East. Mersea, West. Mount Bures. Peldon. Salcot. Stanway. Tey, Great. Tey, Marks. Virley. Wigborough, Great. Wigborough, Little. Wivenhoe. Wormingford.	HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, LIBERTY OF.	Havering. Hornchurch. Romford.
Place of Meeting:—Rochford.		Place of Meeting:—Colchester.		Place of Meeting:—County Court, Romford.	
TENDRING - - -	Alresford. Ardleigh. Beaumont-cum-Moze. Bentley, Great. Bentley, Little. Bradfield. Bromley, Great. Bromley, Little. Clacton, Great. Clacton, Little. Elmstead. Frating. Frinton. Holland, Great. Holland, Little. Kirby. Lanford. Manningtree. Mistley. Oakley, Great. Oakley, Little. Ramsey. St. Osyth. Tendring. Thorpe. Thorrington. Walton. Weeley. Wix. Wrabness.	WITHAM - - -	Bradwell. Braxted, Great. Braxted, Little. Coggeshall, Great. Coggeshall, Little. Cressing. Fairstead. Faulkbourne. Feering. Goldhanger. Hatfield Peverel. Inworth. Kelvedon. Langford. Marks Hall.	GLOUCESTER: BERKELEY - - -	Alkington. Berkeley. Breadstone. Hamfallow. Hinton and Ham. Stone.
Places of Meeting:—Mistley and Thorpe.				Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Berkeley.	
				CAMPDEN - - -	Admington. Aston-sub-Edge. Chipping Campden. Clifford Chambers. Clopton. Cowhoneybourne. Dorsington. Ebrington. Hidecote Bartrim. Lark Stoke. Marston Sicca. Mickleton. Pebworth. Preston-on-Stowe. Quinton. Saintbury. Welford. Weston-on-Avon. Weston-sub-Edge. Willersey.
				Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Chipping Campden.	
				CHELTEMHAM - - -	Badgworth. Bishop's Cleeve. Boddington. Charlton Kings. Cheltenham. Cowley. Cubberley. Gotherington. Leckhampton. Prestbury. Shurdington, Great. Southam and Brockhampton. Staverton. Stoke Orchard. Swindon. Uckington. Up-Hatherley. Witcomb, Great. Woodmancote. Woolstone.
				Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Cheltenham.	

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
GLOUCESTER—continued.		GLOUCESTER—continued.		GLOUCESTER—continued.	
CIRENCESTER - - -	Ampney Crucis. Ampney, St. Mary. Ampney, St. Peter. Bagendon. Barnsley. Baunton. Brimpsfield. Cerney, North. Cerney, South. Cirencester. Coates. Colesbourne. Daglingworth. Down-Ampney. Driffild. Dunsbourne Abbots and Lear. Dunsbourne Rouse. Edgeworth. Elkstone. Harnhill. Preston. Rendcomb. Rodmarton. Sapperton. Siddington. Stratton. Syde. Winstone.	Gloucester—continued	Lassington. Longford, St. Catherine. Longford, St. Mary. Maisemore. Matson. Minsterworth. North Hamlet. Norton. Prinknash. Rudford. Sandhurst. South Hamlet. Tuffley. Twigworth. Upton, St. Leonard's. Whaddon. Wotton, St. Mary. Wotton Ville.	NEWNHAM - - -	Abinghall. Awre. Blaisdon. East Dean. Flaxley. Huntley. Hinders Lane and Dockham. Lea Bailey (so much as is in Gloucestershire). Littledean. Longhope. Mitcheldean. Newnham. Ruardean. Westbury-on-Severn.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Cirencester.		Place of Meeting:—Shire Hall, Gloucester.		Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Newnham.	
COLEFORD - - -	St. Briavel's. English Bicknor. Newland. Staunton. West Dean.	HORSLEY - - -	Avening. Horsley. Minchinhampton. Rodborough. Woodchester.	NORTHLEACH - - -	Aldsworth. Aston Blank. Chedworth. Coln Rogers. Coln, St. Denis. Compton Abdale. Dowdeswell. Eastington. Farmington. Hampnett. Hazleton. Little Barrington. Northleach. Salperton. Sevenhampton. Sherbourne. Shipton Oliffe. Shipton Sollara. Stowell. Turkdean. Whittington. Windrush. Winson. Withington. Yanworth.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Coleford.		Place of Meeting:—Public Rooms, Nailsworth.		Place of Meeting:—Prison of Remand, Northleach.	
DURSLEY - - -	Cam. Coaley. Dursley. Nymphsfield. Owlpen. Slimbridge. Stinchcomb. Uley.	LAWFORD'S GATE -	Bitton. Compton Greenfield. Doynton. Frampton Cotterell. Filton. Hanham. Henbury (except the tythings of Aust, and Redwick and Northwick). Horfield. Mangotsfield. Oldland. St. George. Siston. Stapleton. Stoke Gifford. Westbury-on-Trym. Winterbourne.	SODBURY - - -	Acton Turville. Alderley. Ashton, Cold. Doddington. Dyrham and Hinton. Great Badminton. Hawkesbury. Horton. Marshfield. Pucklechurch. Sodbury, Chipping. Sodbury, Little. Sodbury, Old. Tormarton. Wapley and Codrington. Westerleigh. West Littleton. Wick and Abson. Wickwar. Yate.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Dursley.		Place of Meeting:—Prison of Remand, Lawford's Gate.		Place of Meeting:—Cross Hands Hotel, Old Sodbury.	
FAIRFORD - - -	Bibury. Coln, St. Aldwin. East Leach Martin. East Leach Turville. Fairford. Hatherop. Kempsford. Lechlade. Maisey Hampton. Poulton. Quennington. Southrop.	LYDNEY - - -	Alvington. Aylburton. Hewelsfield. Lancaut. Lydney. Tidenham. Woollaston.	STOW - - -	Addlestrop. Bledington. Bourton-on-the-Water. Broadwell. Clapton. Condicote. Donnington. Eyford. Great Barrington. Iccomb. Iccomb Church. Longborough. Maugersbury. Naunton and Harford. Notgrove. Oddington.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Fairford.		Place of Meeting:—Feathers Hotel, Lydney.			
GLOUCESTER - - -	Ashleworth. Barnwood. Barton, St. Mary. Barton, St. Michael. Brockthorp. Brockworth. Bulley. Churcham. Churchdown. Down Hatherley. Elmore. Harescombe. Hartpury. Hasfield. Hempstead. Highnam, Over, and Linton. Hucclecote. Kingsholm, St. Catherine, and Kingsholm, St. Mary (so much as is in the county of Gloucester).	MORETON - - -	Batsford. Bourton-on-the-Hill. Lemington. Moreton-in-Marsh. Toddenham.		
		Place of Meeting:—Unicorn Inn, Moreton-in-Marsh.			
		NEWENT - - -	Bromsberrow. Corse. Dymock. Highleadon. Kempley. Newent. Oxenball. Pauntley. Preston. Taynton. Tibberton. Upleadon.		
		Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Newent.			

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS IN EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
GLOUCESTER—continued.		GLOUCESTER—continued.		HEREFORD—continued.	
STOW—continued - - -	Rissington, Great. Rissington, Little. Rissington Wick. Seasoncote. Slaughter, Lower. Slaughter, Upper. Stow-on-the-Wold. Swell, Lower. Swell, Upper. Westcote.	WINCHCOMB - - -	Alderton and Dixon. Alstone. Ashton-under-Hill. Aston Somerville. Beckford. Buckland and Laverton. Charlton Abbots. Childswickham and Murcott. Didbrook. Dumbleton. Guiting Power. Guiting Temple. Hailes. Halling. Hinton-on-the-Green. Pinnock and Hyde. Prescott. Roel. Snows Hill. Stanley Pontlarge. Stanton. Stanway. Sudely Manor. Toddington. Washbourne, Great. Washbourne, Little. Winchcombe. Wormington.	DORE - - - -	Bacton. Craswall. Dore. Dulas. Ewyas Harold. Footog. Kenderchurch. Kentchurch. Kilpeck. Kingstone. Llancillo. Llanveynoe. Longtown. Madley. Michaelchurch Escley. Newton. Peterchurch. Rowstone. St. Devereux. St. Margaret. Thrupton. Tiberton. Treville. Turnstone. Vowchurch. Walterstone. Wormbridge.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Stow-on-the-Wold.		Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Winchcombe.		Place of Meeting:—Dore.	
STROUD - - - -	Bisley. Cranham. Haywardsfield. Miserdine. Painswick. Pitchcombe. Stroud.	WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE	Charfield. Cromhall. Kingwood. North Nibley. Tortworth. Wotton-under-Edge.	HAREWOOD END -	Ballingham. Birch, Little. Birch, Much. Bollstone. Dewchurch, Little. Dewchurch, Much. Dewsall. Ganarew. Garway. Harewood. Hentland. Kings Caple. Llandinabo. Llangarren. Llanrothall. Llanwarne. Marstow. Orcop. Pencoyd. Peterstow. St. Weonards. Sellack. Tretire-with-Michaelchurch. Welsh Newton. Whitchurch.
Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Stroud.		Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Wotton-under-Edge.		Place of Meeting:—Harewood End.	
TETBURY - - - -	Beverstone. Boxwell and Leighterton. Cherrington. Didmarton. Kingscote. Newington Bagpath. Oldbury-on-the-Hill. Ozleworth. Shipton Moyne. Tetbury. Westonbirt and Lasborough.	HEREFORD:		HEREFORD - - - -	Aconbury. Allensmore. Amberley. Bartestree. Breinton. Bullingham, Lower. Bullingham, Upper. Burghill. Callow. Clehonger. Credenhill. Dinedor. Dinmore. Dormington. Eaton Bishop. Fownhope. Grafton. Hampton Bishop. Haywood. Holme Lacy. Holmer. Huntington. Kinchester. Lugwardine. Marden. Mordiford. Moreton-on-Lugg. Pipe and Lyde. Preston Wynne. St. John the Baptist. Stoke Edith. Stretton Sugwas.
Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Tetbury.		BREDWARDINE - - -	Blakemere. Bredwardine. Clifford. Cusop. Dorstone. Moccas. Preston-on-Wye. Whitney. Willersley. Winforton.		
TEWKESBURY - - -	Deerhurst. Elmstone Hardwicke (except Uckington Hamlet). Forthampton. Kemerton. Leigh-with-Evington. Oxenton. Tirley and Haw. Tredington. Twynning. Walton Cardiff.	Place of Meeting:—Bredwardine.			
Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Tewkesbury.		BROMYARD - - -	Avenbury. Bishop's Froome. Bridenbury. Bromyard. Collington. Cowarne, Little. Cowarne, Much. Cradley. Edwin Ralph. Evesbatch. Felton. Grendon Bishop. Grendon Warren. Hampton Charles. Linton. Moreton Jeffries. Norton with Brockhampton. Ocle Pitchard. Pencombe. Saltmarsh. Sapey, Upper. Stanford Bishop. Stoke Bliss. Stoke Lacy. Tedstone Delamere. Tedstone Wafer. Thornbury. Ullingswick. Wacton. Whitbourne. Winslow. Woolferlow.		
THORNBURY - - -	Aldmondsbury. Alveston. Aust. Elberton. Hill. Iron Acton (including Acton Ilgar). Littleton-on-Severn. Olveston-with-Tockington. Rangeworthy. Redwick and Northwick. Rockhampton. Thornbury. Tytherington.	Place of Meeting:—Bromyard.			
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Thornbury.					
WHITMINSTER - - -	Arlingham. Eastington. Frampton-on-Severn. Fretherne. Procester. Hardwick. Haresfield. King Stanley. Leonard Stanley. Longney. Moreton Valence. Quedgley. Randwick. Saul. Standish. Stonehouse. Wheatenurst.				
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Whitminster.					

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
HEREFORD—continued.		HEREFORD—continued.		HERTFORD—continued.	
Hereford—continued -	Sutton, St. Michael. Sutton, St. Nicholas. Tupaley. Wellington. Westhild. Weston Beggard. Withington.	Ross - - - -	Aston Ingham. Brampton Abbotta. Bridstow. Brockhampton. Foy. Goodrich. Hope Mansell. How Caple. Lea. Linton. Ross. Sollers Hope. Upton Bishop. Walford. Welsh Bicknor. Weston-under-Penyard. Yatton.	HERTFORD BOROUGH	All Saints. Amwell, Little. Bengeo. Brickendon. St. Andrew. St. John.
Place of Meeting :—Hereford.		Place of Meeting :—Ross.		Place of Meeting :—Hertford.	
KINGTON - - -	Brilley. Byton. Coombe. Eardisley. Harpton, Lower. Hergest. Huntington. Kington. Kinsham, Lower. Kinsham, Upper. Knill. Lyonshall. Pembbridge. Rodd Nash and Little Brampton. Stapleton and Frog- street. Staunton-on-Arrow. Titley.	WROBLEY - - -	Almeley. Birley. Bishopstone. Bridge Sollers. Brinsop. Brobury. Byford. Dilwyn. Eardisland. Kinnersley. Letton. Mansel Gamage. Mansell Lacy. Monnington-on-Wye. Norton Canon. Pyon Canon. Pyon Kings. Sarnesfield. Staunton-on-Wye. Stretford. Weobley. Wormsley. Yazor.	ALBURY	Albury. Hadham, Little. Hadham, Much. Meesden. Pelham, Brent. Pelham, Furneaux. Pelham, Stocking.
Place of Meeting :—Kington.		Place of Meeting :—Weobley.		Place of Meeting :—Much Hadham.	
LEDBURY - - -	Ashperton. Aylton. Bosbury. Coddington. Colwall. Canon Froome. Castle Froome. Donnington. Eagleton. Eastnor. Ledbury. Marcle, Little. Marcle, Much. Munsley. Parkhold. Pixley. Putley. Stretton Grandison. Tarrington. Woolhope. Yarkhill.	WIGMORE - - -	Adforton, Stanway, Pay- toe, and Grange. Aston. Brampton Brian. Buckton and Coxall. Burrington. Downton. Elton. Leinthall Starkes. Leintwardine. Llngen. Ludford. Shobdon. Walford, Letton, and Newton. Wigmore. Willey.	BISHOP STORTFORD -	Bishop Stortford. Sawbridgeworth. Thorley.
Place of Meeting :—Ledbury.		Place of Meeting :—Wigmore.		Place of Meeting :—Bishop Stortford.	
LEOMINSTER - - -	Bodenham. Brimfield. Croft. Docklow. Eye. Eyton. Ford. Hatfield. Hope-under-Dinmore. Humber. Kimbolton. Kingsland. Laysters. Leominster, Borough. Leominster, Out Parish. Little Hereford. Lucton. Luston. Middleton-on-the-Hill. Monkland. Newton. Orleton. Puddleston. Richard's Castle. Stoke Prior. Yarpole and Bircher.	HERTFORD :		BUNTINGFORD - -	Anstey. Aspeden. Broadfield. Buckland. Cottered. Hormead, Great. Hormead, Little. Layston. Rushden. Throcking. Wakeley. Westmill. Wyddiall. Yardley.
Place of Meeting :—Leominster.		HERTFORD COUNTY -	Amwell, Little. Bayford. Bengeo. Berkhamstead, Little. Brickendon. Essendon. Hatfield. Hertingfordbury. Mimms, North. St. Andrew. St. John. Stapleford. Tewin.	Place of Meeting :—Buntingford.	
		Place of Meeting :—Hartford.		Place of Meeting :—Cheshunt.	
				CHEESHUNT - - -	Broxbourn. Cheshunt. Hoddesdon (Hamlet). St. Margaret's. Wormley.
				Place of Meeting :—Cheshunt.	
				DACORUM - - -	Aldbury. Berkhamstead. Bovingdon. Bushey. Caddington. Flamstead. Flaunden. Gaddesden, Great. Gaddesden, Little. Harpenden. Hemel Hempstead. Kensworth. King's Langley. Leavesden. Long Marstone. Northchurch. Puttenham. Studham. Theobald Street. Tring. Wheatthamstead. Wigginton. Wilsterne.
				Place of Meeting :—Berkhamstead, St. Peter.	
				HITCHIN - - -	Hitchin (including the Hamlets of Langley, Preston, and Wals- worth). Ickleford. Ippollits. Kimpton. King's Walden. Lilley. Offley. Pirton.
				Place of Meeting :—Hitchin.	

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
HERTFORD—continued.		HERTFORD—continued.		HUNTINGDON—continued.	
ODSEY - - -	Ashwell. Barkway. Barley. Bygrave. Caldecote. Clothall. Hinxworth. Kelshall. Nuthamstead (Hamlet). Reed. Royston. Sandon. Therfield. Wallington.	SAINT ALBAN, Liberty of—continued.		Norman Cross—cont'd.	Farcet. Fletton. Folkesworth. Glatton. Haddon. Holme. Lutton. Morbhorn. Orton Longville. Orton Waterville. Sawtry, All Saints. Sawtry, St. Andrew. Sawtry, St. Judith. Sibson and Stbbington. Stanground. Stilton. Washingley. Waternewton. Woodstone. Woodwalton. Yaxley.
Place of Meeting:—	Royston.	CHIPPING BARNET -	Chipping Barnet. East Barnet. Elstree. Mimms, North. Northaw. Ridge. Shenley. Theobald Street (Hamlet). Totteridge.	Place of Meeting:—	Norman Cross.
STEVENAGE - - -	Aston. Baldock. Bennington. Datchworth. Gravelly. Knebworth. Letchworth. Munden, Great. Munden, Little. Radwell. Sacombe. Stevenage. Walkern. Watton. Weston. William. Wymondley, Great. Wymondley, Little.	WATFORD - - -	Abbotts Langley. Aldenham. Rickmansworth. Sarratt. Watford.	Place of Meeting:—	Watford.
Place of Meeting:—	Stevenage.	HUNTINGDON:		RAMSEY - - -	Bury. Ramey. Raveley, Great. Raveley, Little. Upwood. Warboys. Wistow.
WARE - - - -	Amwell, Great. Braughin. Eastwick. Gilstone. Hunsdon. Standon. Stanstead Abbots. Thundridge. Ware. Widford.	HURSTINGSTONE -	Bluntisham-cum-Earith. Broughton. Colne. Fenstanton. Hemingford Abbots. Hemingford Grey. Hilton. Holywell and Needingworth. Houghton. Hurst, Old. Ridley-with-Fenton. Ripton, Abbots. Ripton, King's. St. Ives. Sapley. Somersham. Woodhurst. Wyton.	Place of Meeting:—	Ramsey.
Place of Meeting:—	Ware.	LEIGHTONSTONE -	Alconbury. Alconbury Weston. Barham. Brampton. Brinton. Buckworth. Bythorn. Catworth, Great. Catworth, Little. Coppingford. Covington. Easton. Ellington. Gidding, Great. Gidding, Little. Gidding, Steeple. Graffham. Hamerton. Hartford. Keyston. Leighton. Luddington. Lymage. Molesworth. Old Weston. Spaldwick. Stow. Stukeley, Great. Stukeley, Little. Thurning. Upton. Winwick. Woolley.	Place of Meeting:—	St. Neots.
WELWYN - - -	Ayott, St. Lawrence. Ayott, St. Peter. Digswell. Welwyn.	Place of Meeting:—	Huntingdon and Spaldwick.	ASHFORD - - -	Appledore. Ashford. Bethersden. Bilsington. Birchoft. Bonnington. Boughton Aluph. Brabourne. Brenyett. Brook. Brookland. Challock. Charing. Chart, Great. Chart, Little. Chilham. Crundale. Eastwell. Ebony. Egerton. Fairfield. Godmersham. Hastingleigh. Hinxhill. Hothfield. Ivychurch. Kennardington. Kensington. Kingsnorth. Mersham. Midley.
Place of Meeting:—	Welwyn.	NORMAN CROSS -	Alwalton. Caldecot. Chesteron. Connington. Denton. Elton.	KENT:	
SAINT ALBAN, LIBERTY OF:					
SAINT ALBANS, Out of the Borough.	Braintfield. Codicote. Hexton. Newnham. Norton. Paulswalden. Redbourn. St. Michael. St. Peter. St. Stephen. Saundridge. Shephall.				
Place of Meeting:—	St. Albans.				
SAINT ALBANS, Borough	St. Albans. St. Michael. St. Peter. St. Stephen.				
Place of Meeting:—	St. Albans.				

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

1873
1893

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
<i>KENT—continued.</i> <i>Ashford—continued</i> -	Molash. Orlestone. Pluckley. Romney, New (the part in the county). Romney, Old. Ruckinge. Sevington. Shadoxhurst. Smarden. Smeeth. Snargate. Stone-in-Oxney. Warehorne. Westwell. Willesborough. Wittersham. Woodchurch. Wye.	<i>KENT—continued.</i> <i>Bromley—continued</i> -	North Cray. Orpington. Paul Cray, St. West Wickham.	<i>KENT—continued.</i> <i>Faversham—continued</i>	Faversham (the part in the county). Gordnestone-next-Faversham. Graveney. Halstow, Lower. Hartlip. Harty, St. Thomas. Hernhill. Iwade. Kingsdown. Leuveland. Leysdown. Linsted. Luddenham. Milstead. Milton-next-Sittingbourne. Minster-in-Sheppey. Murston. Newington-next-Sittingbourne. Newnham. Norton. Oare. Ospringe. Preston-next-Faversham. Rainham. Rodmersham. Sellinc. Sheldwich. Sittingbourne. Stalisfield. Stone-next-Faversham. Teynham. Throwley. Tonge. Tunstall. Upchurch. Warden.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Ashford.		Places of Meeting:—White Hart Inn, Bromley; Police Station, Sidcup; and Police Station, Farnborough.		Places of Meeting:—Guildhall, Faversham; and Police Station, Sittingbourne.	
<i>BRISTOL</i> - - -	Banning. Banning, West. Bearssted. Bicknor. Boughton Monchelsea. Boughton Malherbe. Boxley. Bredhurst. Broomfield. Chart-next-Sutton Valence. Debtling. Farleigh, East. Frinted. Harrietsham. Headcorn. Hollingbourne. Hucking. Langley. Leeds. Leuham. Linton. Loddington. Loose. Otlam. Otterden. Stockbury. Sutton, East. Sutton Valence. Thurnham. Ucombe. Wichling. Wormshill.	<i>CRANBROOK</i> - - -	Benenden. Biddenden. Cranbrook. Frittenden. Goudhurst. Hulden. Hawkhurst. Horsmouden. Marden. Newenden. Rolvenden. Sandhurst. Staplehurst.	<i>HOMER</i> - - -	Beakesbourne. Blean, St. Cosmus and Damain. Bridge. Chartham. Chisleth. Dunston, St. Hackington, otherwise St. Stephen. Harbledown. Hardres, Lower. Hardres, Upper. Herne. Hoath. Holy Cross, Westgate without. Milton, near Canterbury. Nackington. Natrixbourne. Petham. Reculver. Seasalter. Sturry. Swalecliffe. Thannington. Waltham. Westbeer. Whitstable.
Place of Meeting:—Sessions House, Maidstone.		Place of Meeting:—Vestry Hall, Cranbrook.		Place of Meeting:—Justices' Clerk's Office, Canterbury.	
<i>BLACKHEATH</i> - - -	Charlton. Deptford, St. Nicholas. Deptford, St. Paul. Eltham. Greenwich. Kidbrooke. Lewisham. Lee. Mottingham. Plumstead. Woolwich.	<i>DARTFORD</i> - - -	Ash-next-Ridley. Bexley. Crayford. Darenth. Dartford. Erith. Eynsford. Farningham. Fawkham. Hartley. Horton Kirby. Kingsdown. Lullingstaine. Lullingstone. Longfield. Ridley. Southfleet. Stone, near Dartford. Sutton-at-Hone. Swanscombe. Wickham, East. Wilmington.		
Place of Meeting:—Justices' Clerk's Office, Greenwich.		Place of Meeting:—Court House, Dartford.			
<i>BROMLEY</i> - - -	Beckenham. Bromley. Chelsfield. Cudham. Chislehurst. Down. Farnborough. Footscray. Hayes. Keston. Knockholt. Mary Cray, St.	<i>ELHAM</i> - - -	Acrise. Aldington. Cheriton. Elham. Elmsted. Folkestone (the part in the county). Hawkinge. Hurst. Lyminge. Lympe. Monks Horton. Newington-next-Hythe. Paddlesworth. Postling. Saltwood. Sellinge. Stauford. Stelling. Stouting.		
		Places of Meeting:—Town Hall, Hythe, and Elham.			
		<i>FAVERSHAM</i> - - -	Badlesmere. Bapelild. Bobbing. Borden. Boughton-under-Blean. Bredgar. Buckland, near Faversham. Davington. Doddington. Dunkirk. Eastchurch. Eastling. Eimley.	<i>MALLING</i> - - -	Addington. Allington. Aylesford. Birling. Burham. Ditton. Farleigh, West. Hunton. Igham. Leybourne. Malling, East. Malling, West. Mereworth. Nettlestead.

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
KENT—continued. Malling—continued -	Offham. Peckham, East. Peckham, West. Ryarsb. Snodland. Stansted. Teston. Trotterscliffe. Wateringbury. Wrotham. Yalding.	KENT—continued. Tunbridge—continued	Tunbridge (except such parts of the parish as are comprised within the Local Act District of the Town of Tunbridge Wells and the Ecclesiastical District Parish of Tunbridge Wells).	LANCASTER: LONSDALE HUNDRED: Lonsdale, North -	Aldingham. Allithwaite, Lower. Allithwaite, Upper. Blawith. Broughton. Broughton-in-Furnes. Colton. Dalton. Dunnerdale and Sealwaite. Egton-with-Newland. Holker, Lower. Holker, Upper. Kirkby, Ireleth. Lowick. Mansriggs. Osmotherly. Pennington. Staveley. Subberthwaite. Ulverstone. Urswick.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, West Malling.		Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Tunbridge.		Places of Meeting:—Ulverstone and Barrow	
RAMSGATE - -	Laurence, St. Minster-in-Thamet. Moukton. Nicholas, St., at-Wade. Stonar.	TUNBRIDGE WELLS -	Ashurst. Frant (the part of the parish which is in the county of Kent). Lamberhurst. Pembury. Speldhurst. Tunbridge (the portion of the parish forming the Local Act District of the Town of Tunbridge Wells, and the Ecclesiastical District Parish of Tunbridge Wells).	Hawkshead - -	Cartmel Fell. Claife. Church Coniston. Hawkshead Monk, Coniston, and Skelwith. Satterthwaite. Torver.
Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Ramsgate.		Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells.		Places of Meeting:—Cartmel and Hawkshead	
ROCHESTER - -	Allhallows. Cathedral Church Precinct. Chalk. Chatham. Cliffe. Cobham. Cooling. Cuxton. Denton. Frindsbury. Gillingham. Grange, otherwise Grench. Halling. Halstow, High. Higham. Hoo. Ifield. James, St., Grain. Lidsing. Luddesdown. Margaret, St. Mary, St., Hoo. Meopham. Northfleet. Nursted. Rochester (the part of the parish not within the boundaries of the borough of Rochester). Shorne. Stoke. Strood. Wouldham.	WINGHAM - -	Adisham. Alkham. Ash next-Sandwich. Barfristone. Barham. Betshanger. Bishopsbourne. Buckland, near Dover. Capel-le-ferne. Chillenden. Coldred. Denton. Eastry. Elmstone. Ewell. Eythorne. Goodnestone - next - Wingham. Guston. Ham. Hougham. Ickham. Kingstone. Knowlton. Langdon, East. Langdon, West. Littlebourne. Lydden. Margaret, St., at-Cliffe. Mongeham, Great. Mongeham, Little. Nonington. Northbourne. Oxney, near Deal. Poulton. Preston-next-Wingham. Ripple. River. Sholden. Siberswold. Staple. Stodmarsh. Stourmouth. Sutton, near Deal. Swingfield. Tilmanstone. Waldershare. Westcliffe. Whitfield. Wickhambreax. Wingham. Womenswold. Woodnesborough. Wootton. Word, otherwise Worth.	Lonsdale, South -	Aldcliffe. Ashton-with-Stodday. Bolton-le-Sands. Borwick. Bulk. Carnforth. Caton. Cockerham. Dalton. Ellel. Halton. Heaton-with-Oxcliffe. Heysam. Kelleth, Nether. Kelleth, Over. Middleton. Overton. Poulton Bare and Torrisholme. Priest Hutton. Quernmore. Scotforth. Silverdale. Skerton. Slyne-with-Hest. Thurnham. Warton-with-Lindeth. Wyersdale, Over. Yealand Conyers. Yealand Redmayne.
Place of Meeting:—Justices' Clerk's Office, Rochester.		Places of Meeting:—Lion Inn, Wingham; and Town Hall, Dover.		Place of Meeting:—Lancaster.	
SEVENOAKS - -	Brasted. Chevening. Halsted. Kemsing. Otford. Seal. Sevenoaks. Shoreham. Sundridge. Westerham.			Hornby - -	Arkholme-with-Carro. Burrow-with-Burrow. Cautsfield. Claughton. Farleton. Gressingham. Hornby. Ireby. Leck. Melling-with-Wreast. Roeburndale. Tatham. Wennington. Whittington. Wray-with-Botton. Tunstal.
Place of Meeting:—Court House, Sevenoaks.				Place of Meeting:—Hornby.	
TUNBRIDGE - -	Bidborough. Brenchley. Capel. Chiddingstone. Cowden. Edenbridge. Hadlow. Hever. Leigh. Penshurst. Shipbourne. Tudely.				

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION; &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
LANCASTER—continued.		LANCASTER—continued.		LANCASTER—continued.	
AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED:		Blackburn Hundred—	Clayton-le-Moors.	LEYLAND HUNDRED:	
Garstang - - -	Cleweley. Forton. Barnacre with Bonds. Bilsborrow. Cabus. Catterall. Cloughton. Garstang. Holleth. Kirkland. Nateby. Pilling. Winmarleigh. Nether Wyersdale. Hambleton. Bleasdale. Myerscough. Preesall with Haekinsall. Stalmine with Stainall. Great Eccleston. Inskip with Sowerby. Out Rawcliffe. Upper Rawcliffe with Turnicar.	Blackburn—continued.	Cuerdale. Dutton. Harwood, Great. Harwood, Little. Haalngden. Livesey. Mellor. Osbaldeston. Oswaldtwistle. Pleasington. Ramsgreave. Ribchester. Dilworth. Rishton. Salesbury. Sambesbury. Thornley with Wheatley. Walton-le-Dale. Wilpshire. Dinckley. Witton. Altham. Barley with Wheatley Booth. Barrowford Booth. Briercliffe with Extwistle. Burnley. Clvirger. Colne. Foulridge. Goldshaw Booth. Habbergham Eaves. Hapton. Heyhouses. Higham with West Close Booth. Huncoat. Ightenhill Park. Marsden, Great and Little. Old Laund Booth. Padiham. Read. Reedley Hallows. Roughlee Booth. Simonstone. Trawden. Wheatley Carr Booth. Worsthorpe with Hurstwood. Chatburn. Clitheroe. Downham. Mearley. Mitton, Henthorn, and Colcoats. Pendleton. Twiston. Whalley. Wiswall. Worston. Musbury. Henheads. Old Accrington. New Accrington.	Leyland - - -	Adlington. Anderton. Bretherton. Brindle. Chorley. Charnock Richard. Clayton-le-Woods. Coppull. Croston. Cuerden. Duxbury. Eccleston. Euxton. Heapey. Heath Charnock. Heakln. Hoghton. Leyland. Mawdesley. Ulmes Walton. Welch Whittle. Wheelton. Whittle-le-Woods. Withnell. Farington. Hutton. Howick. Longton. Little Hoole. Much Hoole. Penwortham. Bispham. Hesketh with Beccosall. Rufford. Tarleton. Parbold. Shevington. Standish with Langtr. Worthington. Wrightington.
Place of Meeting:—Garstang.				Places of Meeting:—Leyland, Chorley, Croton, and Rufford.	
Amounderness - - -	Goosnargh with Newsam. Whittingham. Fulwood. Barton. Broughton. Elston. Fishwick. Grimsargh with Brockholes. Haighton. Ribbleton. Alston. Hothersall. Lea, Aston, Ingol, and Cottam. Woodplumpton.				
Place of Meeting:—Preston.					
Kirkham - - -	Bespham with Norbreck. Layton with Warbreck. Bryning with Kellamergh. Clifton with Salwick. Little Eccleston with Larbreck. Freckleton. Greenhalgh with Thistleton. Kirkham. Medlar with Wesham. Newton with Scales. Ribby with Wrea. Great and Little Singleton. Treales, Roseacre, and Wharles. Warton. Weston with Preese. Westby with Plumpton. Lytham. Elswick. Carleton. Hardhorn with Newton. Marton. Poulton. Thornton.				
Places of Meeting:—Kirkham, Poulton, and Blackpool.					
BLACKBURN HUNDRED:					
Blackburn - - -	Aighton, Bailey, and Chaighley. Balderston. Billington. Bowland with Leagrim. Chipping. Church. Clayton-le-Dale.	Bacup and Rawtenstall	Dunnoekshaw. Newchurch, Deadwen, Clough, Bacup, and Wolfenden. Higher Booths. Lower Booths. Coupe Leuch, New Hall Hey, and Hall Carr.	BOLTON HUNDRED:	
				Bolton - - -	Aulezarke. Aspull. Blackrod. That part of Little Bolton not included within the Borough of Bolton. Bradshaw. Brightmet. Edgeworth. Botwistle. Farnworth. Halliwell. Harwood. Heaton. Horwich. Hulton, Little. Hulton, Middle. Hulton, Over. Kersley. Lever, Darcy. Lever, Great. Lever, Little. Longworth. Lostock. Quarltan. Rivington. Rumworth. Sharples. That part of Tonge with Haulgh, not included within the Borough of Bolton. Turton. Westhoughton.
		Place of Meeting:—Blackburn, Walton-le-Dale, Haalngden, Accrington, Burnley, Colne, and Clitheroe.		Place of Meeting:—Little Bolton.	
		Over Darwen - - -	Eccleshill. Lower Darwen. Over Darwen. Tockholes. Yate and Pickup Bank.		
		Place of Meeting:—Over Darwen.			
		Places of Meeting:—Bacup and Rawtenstall.			

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

1877

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	
LEICESTER—continued.		LEICESTER—continued.		LEICESTER—continued.		
East Norton—continued.	Lowesby. Marefield. Noseley. Norton by Galby. Rollestone. Stockerston. Skeffington. Tilton. Tugby. Whatborough. Withcott.	Loughborough — continued.	Cotes. Cossington. Diseworth. Garrendon. Hathern. Hemington. Hoton. Isley Walton. Kegworth. Knighthorpe. Langley. Lockington. Long Whatton. Loughborough. Mountsorrell, South and North. Prestwold. Quorndon. Rothley, and Rothley Temple. Swithland. Sheepshead. Seagrave. Sileby. Thorp-acre and Dishley. Ulverscroft. Woodhouse. Woodthorpe. Walton. Wimeswold.	Market Bosworth—continued.	Cadeby. Carlton. Congerstone. Dadlington. Desford. Drayton. Earl Shilton. Elmesthorpe. Gopsall. Higham and Lindley. Hinckley Borough. Hinckley Bond. Ibstock. Kirkby Mallory. Lea Grange. Moorbarn. Mythe. Nailstone. Newbold Verdon. Newhouse and Pinnals. Newtown Unthank. Normanton Turville. Norton-juxta-Twycross. Odston. Orton-on-the-Hill. Osbaston. Peckleton and Tooley. Potters Marston. Ratcliffe Culey. Shackerstone. Shenton. Sheepy Magna. Sheepy Parva. Sibston. Stanton under Bardon. Stapleton. Stoke Golding. Sutton Cheney. Temple Hall. Thornton. Thurlston. Twycross. Upton. Welsborough. Wyken. Wytherley.	
Place of Meeting:—East Norton.		Place of Meeting:—Loughborough.		Place of Meeting:—Market Bosworth.		
LEICESTER - - -	Ansty and Ansty Pastures. Aylestone. Bradgate. Birstall. Beaumont Leys. Barkby. Barkby Thorpe. Belgrave. Beeby. Blaby. Baggrave. Bushby. Braunstone. Braunstone Frith. Cosby and Littlethorpe. Countesthorpe. Croft. Cropston. Enderby. Ervington. Foston. Glen Parva. Glen Magna. Grooby. Glenfield. Glenfield Frith. Gilroe. Houghton-on-the-Hill. Hungerton. Humberstone. Hamilton Grounds. Huncote. Ingarsby. Keyham. Kerby Muxloe. Kerby Frith. Knighton. Kilby. Leicester Abbey. Leicester Forest. Lubbesthorpe. Markfield. Narborough. New Parks. Newton Harcourt. Newtown Linford. Oadby. Quenby. Queneborough. Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreak. Rearsby. Ratby. Sharman's Lodge. Syston. Scraptoft. Stoughton. Stretton Magna. Stretton Parva. South Croxton. Thurcaston. Thurnby. Thurmaston. Wanlip. Whetstone. Wigston Magna. Wistow.		LUTTERWORTH - - -	Arnesby. Ashby Magna. Ashby Parva. Bittesby. Bitteswell. Broughton Astley. Bruntingthorpe. Catthorpe. Claybrooke Magna. Claybrooke Parva. Cotes Deval. Cottesbach. Dunton Basset. Frolesworth. Gilmorton. Kilworth, North. Kilworth, South. Kimcote and Walton. Knaptoft. Leire. Lutterworth. Misterton and Poultney. Peatling Magna. Peatling Parva. Primethorpe. Shawell. Shearsby. Swinford. Stanford. Sapcote. Stoney Stanton. Sharnford. Sutton. Ullesthorpe. Walcote. Westrill and Starmore. Wigston Parva. Willoughby Waterless.	MARKET HARBOUR.	Bosworth (Husbands). Bowden Magna. Burton Overy. Carlton Curliou. Fleckney. Foxton. Gunley. Harborough. Kibworth Harcourt. Kibworth Beauchamp. Langton, West. Langton, East. Langton, Thorpe. Langton, Tur. Loughton. Lubbenham. Medbourne. Mowsley. Saddington. Shankton. Slawston. Smceton. Stanton Wyville. Theddingworth. Welham.
Place of Meeting:—Leicester.		Place of Meeting:—Lutterworth.		Place of Meeting:—Market Harborough.		
LEICESTER - - -		MARKET BOSWORTH -	Aston Flamville. Atterton. Bagworth. Bagworth Park. Baron Parks. Barleston. Barton. Barwell. Basset House. Bilston. Bosworth (Market) and Coton. Botcheston. Burbage and Sketchley.	MELTON MOWBRAY -	Ab Kettleby. Asfordby. Ashby Folville. Bescaby. Barsby. Brentingby and Wyverby. Broughton (Nether). Buckminster. Burton Lazars. Brooksbay. Burrough.	

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 PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
LEICESTER— <i>continued</i> . Melton Mowbray— <i>cont'd</i> .	Claxton (Long). Cold Overton. Coston. Dalby Parva. Dalby Magna. Dalby-on-the-Wolds. Eastwell. Eatton. Edmonthorpe. Freeby. Frisby-on-the-Wreak. Garthorpe. Goadby Marwood. Grimston. Gaddesby. Harby. Holwell. Hoby. Hose. Kirby Bellars. Knossington. Melton Mowbray. Normanton. Owston and Newbold. Pickwell and Leesthorpe. Ragdale. Rotherby. Saltby. Saxby. Saxelby. Scalford. Sewstern. Somerby. Sproxtton. Stapleford. Stathern. Stonesby. Sysonby. Twyford. Thorpe Arnold. Thorpe Satchville. Thrussington. Waltham-on-the-Wolds. Wartaaby. Welby. Wymondham. Wycomb and Cauldwell.	LINCOLN (PARTS OF HOLLAND)— <i>continued</i> . SKIRBECK (Hundred of). Place of Meeting:—Boston. LINCOLN (PARTS OF KESTEVEN): BOURN: Aveland - - - Beltisloe - - - Ness - - -	Benington. Butterwick. Fishtoft. Freiston. Leake. Leverton. Skirbeck. Wrangle. Aslackby with Milthorpe. Billingborough. Birthorpe. Bourn with Tongue End. Dowsby with Graby. Dunsby. Dyke and Cawthorpe. Falkingham. Hacconby and Stainfield. Horbling with Bridge-End. Kirkby Underwood. Laughton. Morton and Hanthorpe. Pickworth. Pointon. Rippingale with Ringston. Sempringham. Walcott. Bulby and Hawthorpe. Burton Coggles. Bytham, Castle. Bytham, Little. Careby. Corby. Counthorpe. Creeton. Edenham. Grimsthorpe and Elsthorpe. Holywell and Aunby. Irnham. Keisby. Lenton and Hanby. Manthorpe. Osgodby. Scottlethorpe. Swinstead. Swayfield. Toft and Lound. Witham on the Hill. Witham, South. Barholm. Baston with Thetford. Braceborough with Shillingthorpe. Carby. Deeping St. James. Deeping St. Nicholas (part). Deeping, Market. Deeping, West. Greatford. Langtoft. Stow. Tallington. Thurlby with Obthorpe. Uffington with Casewick. Willsthorpe.	LINCOLN (PARTS OF KESTEVEN)— <i>continued</i> . Lincoln— <i>continued</i> . Boothby Craffoe— <i>continued</i> . Langoe - - - SLEAFORD: Aswardhurn - - - Aveland - - - Boothby Graffoe - Flaxwell - - -	Harmston. Hykeham, North. Hykeham, South. Morton. Navenby. Norton Disney. Scarle, North. Skellingthorpe. Skinnand. Stapleford with part of Flawford. Swinderby. Swinethorpe. Thorpe on the Hill. Thurlby. Waddington. Whisby. Branston with Longhills. Canwick. Dunston. Heighington. Meer. Metheringham. Nocton. Potterhanworth. Washingborough. Place of Meeting:—Lincoln. Every first and third Friday in the month. Aswarby. Asgarby with Boughton. Aunby. Burton Pedwardine. Culverthorpe. Dembleby. Ewerby with Ewerby Thorpe. Hale, Great. Hale, Little. Heckington with Garrick. Helpringham with Thorpe Latimer. Haydor with Alsby and Oasby. Howell. Kelby. Kirkby Laythorpe. Osbourneby. Quarrington. Scredington. Spanby. Swuton. Swarby. Scot Willoughby. Silk Willoughby. Haceby. Newton. Threekingham with Stow. Welbourn. Wellingore. Anwick. Ashby-de-la-Laund. Bloxholme. Branswell and Dunsby. Cranwell. Digby. Dorrington. Evedon. Hanbeck. Haverholm Priory. Holdingham. Kyme, North. Kyme, South. Leasingham. Rauceby, North. Rauceby, South. Rowston with Sheffield House. Roxholme. Ruskington. Sleaford, New. Sleaford, Old. Temple Bruer and Temple Grange. Wilsford.
Place of Meeting:—Melton. LINCOLN (PARTS OF HOLLAND): ELLOR (Hundred of) -	Cowbit. Crowland. Deeping, St. Nicholas. Fleet. Gedney. Gedney Hill. Holbeach. Moulton. Pinchbeck. Spalding. Sutton, St. Edmunds. Sutton, St. James. Sutton, St. Mary. Sutton, St. Nicholas, otherwise Lutton. Tydd, St. Mary. Whaplode, with Whaplode Drove. Wingland Central.	Place of Meeting:—Bourn. Every alternate Thursday in the month. LINCOLN: Boothby Graffoe -	Auborn. Bassingham. Boothby with Somerton Castle. Boultham. Bracebridge. Carlton-le-Moorland. Coleby. Doddington. Eagle. Eagle Hall. Eagle Woodhouse. Haddington.	Places of Meeting:—Spalding, Holbeach, and Long Sutton.	Algarkirk. Bicker. Brothertoft. Donington. Fosdyke. Frampton. Goeberton. Harts Grounds. Kirton. Quadring. Skerbeck Quarter. Sutterton. Surfleet. Swineshead. Wigtoft. Wyberton.
KIRTON (Hundred of) -	Place of Meeting:—Boston.				

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
LINCOLN (PARTS OF KESTEVEN)—contd. <i>Sleaford—continued.</i>		LINCOLN (PARTS OF LINDSEY):		LINCOLN (PARTS OF LINDSEY)—continued.	
Langeo - - -	Billingham. Blankney with Linwood. Dogdike. Kirkby Green. Martin. Scopwick. Thorpe Tilney. Timberland. Walcot.	ALFORD - - -	Aby with Greenfield. Alford. Anderby. Beesby. Belleau. Bilsby with Thurlby. Calceby. Claxby. Claythorpe. Cumberworth. Farleathorpe. Fotherington. Gayton-le-Marsh. Hannah-cum-Hagnaby. Haugb. Hogsthorpe. Huttoft. Mablethorpe. Maltby-le-Marsh. Markby. Mumby-cum-Chapel. Reston, South. Rigsby-cum-Ailby. Saleby with Thores-thorpe. Strubby with Wood-thorpe. Sutton-le-Marsh. Swaby. Theddlethorpe, All Saints. Theddlethorpe, St. Helen. Thoresby, South. Tothill. Trusthorpe. Ulceby, near Alford. Well with Mawthorpe. Willoughby with Slooth-by. Withern with Stain.	EPWORTH - - -	Althorpe. Amcotts. Belton. Butterwick, West. Crowle. Epworth. Garthorpe. Haxey. Keadby. Luddington. Owston. Toft, East. Wroot.
Loveden - - -	Caythorpe with Frieston. Fulbeck. Leadenham.				
Place of Meeting:—	Sleaford, every Monday.			Place of Meeting:—	Epworth.
SPITTLEGATE:				GAINSBOROUGH - - -	
Aswardhurn - - -	Welby.				Blyton. Burton Gate. Cleatham. Corryham. Ferry, East. Gainsborough. Grayingham. Green Hill, near Mor-ton. Heapham. Kexby. Kirton. Knaith. Laughton with Wilds- worth. Lea with Lea. Marton. Miason. Morton. Northorpe. Paddocks, near Gains- borough. Pilham with Gilby. Red Hill, near Blyton. Scotter. Scotton. Southorpe. Springthorpe. Stockwith. Upton. Walkerith. Willingham by Stow.
Beltisloe - - -	Bassingthorpe and Westby. Bitchfield. Gunby. Ingoldsby. Stainby. Twyford. Witham, North, and Lobthorpe.				
Loveden - - -	Allington. Ancaster with West Willoughby and Sud- brooke. Barkston. Barrowby with Casthorpe. Beckingham with Sutton. Bennington, Long. Bennington Grange. Belton. Brant Broughton. Carlton Scrope. Claypole. Denton. Doddington. Fenton. Foston. Grantham Grange. Great Gonerby. Hungerton with Wyvill. Harlaxton. Harrowby. Honington. Hough-on-the-Hill with Brandon and Geis- ton. Hougham. Londonthorpe. Manthorpe with Little Gonerby. Marston. Normanton. Sedgebrook. Stragglethorpe. Stubton. Syston. Westborough. Woolthorpe, near Bel- voir.	BARTON - - -	Barton, St. Mary. Barton, St. Peter. Barrow. Bonty. Elsham. Ferriby, South. Goxhill. Horkstow. Saxby. Thornton Curtis. Ulceby. Worleby. Wooton.		
		Place of Meeting:—	Alford.		
		BRIGG - - -	Barnetby-le-Wold. Bigby. Calstow. Cadney-cum-Howsham. Clixby. Croxtan. Glanford Briggs. Grassby. Habrough. Haltou, East. Immingham. Killingholme, North. Killingholme, South. Kestby. Kirmington. Limber, Great. Limber, Little, and Brocklesby. Melton Ross. Nettleton. Newstead. North Kelsey. Riby. Searby-cum-Owmbly. Somerby. Stallingborough. Wrawby.	GRIMSBY - - -	Ashby-cum-Fenby. Aylesby. Barnoldby-le-Beck. Beelsby. Beesby, Hawerby, and Cadeby. Bradley. Brigsley. Cabourn. Clee. Cleethorpes. Coates, Great. Coates, Little. Coates, North. Cuxwold. Fulstow. Grainsby. Grimsby, Great. Hatchliffe. Healing. Holton-le-Clay. Humberstone. Irby. Laceby. Marsh Chapel. Ravendale, East. Ravendale, West. Rothwell. Scarho. Swallow. Swinhop. Tetney. Thoresby, North. Waltham. Waytle. Weelsby. Wold Newton.
		Place of Meeting:—	Barton-upon-Humber.		
Winnibriggs and Threoo	Boothby Pagnell. Braceby. Colsterworth with Woolthorpe. Easton. Humby, Little. Ponton, Great. Ponton, Little. Ropsley. Sapperton. Stoke, North. Skillington. Somerby with Great Humby. Spittlegate, Houghton, and Walton. Stoke Rochford. Stroxton.				
Place of Meeting:—	Spittlegate and Gran- tham, every First and Third Friday in the month.			Place of Meeting:—	Great Grimsby.

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS IN EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
GLOUCESTER—continued.		GLOUCESTER—continued.		HEREFORD—continued.	
Stow—continued - - -	Rissington, Great. Rissington, Little. Rissington Wick. Seasoncote. Slaughter, Lower. Slaughter, Upper. Stow-on-the-Wold. Swell, Lower. Swell, Upper. Westcote.	WINCHCOMB - - -	Alderton and Dixon. Alstone. Ashton-under-Hill. Aston Somerville. Beckford. Buckland and Laverton. Charlton Abbots. Childswickham and Murcott. Didbrook. Dumbleton. Guiting Power. Guiting Temple. Hailes. Halling. Hinton-on-the-Green. Pinnock and Hyde. Prescott. Roel. Snowhill. Stanley Fontlarge. Stanton. Stanway. Sudely Manor. Toddington. Washbourne, Great. Washbourne, Little. Winchcombe. Wormington.	DORE - - - -	Bacton. Craswall. Dore. Dulas. Ewyas Harold. Footog. Kenderchurch. Kentchurch. Kilpeck. Kingstone. Llanclillow. Llanvynoe. Longtown. Madley. Michaelchurch Escley. Newton. Peterchurch. Rowlstone. St. Devereux. St. Margaret. Thruxton. Tiberton. Treville. Turnastone. Vowchurch. Walterstone. Wormbridge.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Stow-on-the-Wold.		Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Winchcombe.		Place of Meeting:—Dore.	
STROUD - - - -	Bisley. Cranham. Haywardsfield. Miserdine. Painswick. Pitchcombe. Stroud.	WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE	Charfield. Cromhall. Kingswood. North Nibley. Tortworth. Wotton-under-Edge.	HAREWOOD END -	Ballingham. Birch, Little. Birch, Much. Bollstone. Dewchurch, Little. Dewchurch, Much. Dewsall. Ganarew. Garway. Harewood. Hentland. Kings Caple. Llandinabo. Llangarren. Llanrothall. Llanwarne. Marstow. Orcop. Pencoyd. Peterstow. St. Weonards. Sellack. Tretire-with-Michaelchurch. Welsh Newton. Whitchurch.
Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Stroud.		Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Wotton-under-Edge.		Place of Meeting:—Harewood End.	
TETBURY - - - -	Beverstone. Boxwell and Leighterton. Cherrington. Didmarton. Kingscote. Newington Bagpath. Oldbury-on-the-Hill. Ozleworth. Shipton Moyne. Tetbury. Westonbirt and Lasborough.	HEREFORD:	BREDWARDINE - -	HEREFORD - - - -	Aconbury. Allensmore. Amberley. Bartestree. Breinton. Bullingham, Lower. Bullingham, Upper. Burghill. Callow. Clehonger. Credenhill. Dinedor. Dinnore. Dormington. Eaton Bishop. Fownhope. Grafton. Hampton Bishop. Haywood. Holme Lacy. Holmer. Huntington. Kinchester. Lugwardine. Marden. Mordiford. Moreton-on-Lugg. Pipe and Lyde. Preston Wynne. St. John the Baptist. Stoke Edith. Stretton Sugwas.
Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Tetbury.			Place of Meeting:—Bredwardine.		
TEWKESBURY - -	Deerhurst. Elmstone Hardwicke (except Uckington Hamlet). Forthampton. Kemerton. Leigh-with-Evington. Oxenton. Tirley and Haw. Tredington. Twynning. Walton Cardiff.	BROMYARD - - -	Avenbury. Bishop's Froome. Bridenbury. Bromyard. Collington. Cowarne, Little. Cowarne, Much. Cradley. Edwin Ralph. Evesbatch. Felton. Grendon Bishop. Grendon Warren. Hampton Charles. Linton. Moreton Jeffries. Norton with Brockhampton. Ocle Pitchard. Pencombe. Saltmarsh. Sapey, Upper. Stanford Bishop. Stoke Bliss. Stoke Lacy. Tedstone Delamere. Tedstone Wafer. Thornbury. Ullingswick. Wacton. Whitbourne. Winslow. Woolferlow.		
Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Tewkesbury.					
THORNBURY - -	Aldmondsbury. Alveston. Aust. Elberton. Hill. Iron Acton (including Acton Ilgar). Littleton-on-Severn. Olveston-with-Tockington. Rangeworthy. Redwick and Northwick. Rockhampton. Thornbury. Tytherington.				
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Thornbury.					
WHITMINSTER - -	Arlingham. Eastington. Frampton-on-Severn. Fretherne. Frocester. Hardwick. Haresfield. King Stanley. Leonard Stanley. Longney. Moreton Valence. Quedgley. Randwick. Saul. Standish. Stonehouse. Wheatenhurst.				
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Whitminster.					

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
HEREFORD—continued.		HEREFORD—continued.		HERTFORD—continued.	
Hereford—continued -	Sutton, St. Michael. Sutton, St. Nicholas. Tupaley. Wellington. Westhide. Weston Beggard. Withington.	Ross - - - -	Aston Ingham. Brampton Abbotts. Bridstow. Brockhampton. Foy. Goodrich. Hope Mansell. How Caple. Lea. Linton. Ross. Sollers Hope. Upton Bishop. Walford. Welsh Bicknor. Weston-under-Penyard. Yatton.	HERTFORD BOROUGH	All Saints. Amwell, Little. Bengeo. Brickendon. St. Andrew. St. John.
Place of Meeting :—Hereford.		Place of Meeting :—Ross.		Place of Meeting :—Hertford.	
KINGTON - - - -	Brilley. Byton. Coombe. Eardisley. Harpton, Lower. Hergest. Huntington. Kington. Kinsham, Lower. Kinsham, Upper. Knill. Lyonshall. Pembridge. Rodd Nash and Little Brampton. Stapleton and Frog- street. Staunton-on-Arrow. Titley.	WEOBLEY - - - -	Almeley. Birley. Bishopstone. Bridge Sollers. Brinsop. Brobury. Byford. Dilwyn. Eardisland. Kinnersley. Letton. Mansel Gamage. Mansell Lacy. Monnington-on-Wye. Norton Canon. Pyon Canon. Pyon Kings. Sarnesfield. Staunton-on-Wye. Stretford. Weobley. Wormsley. Yazor.	ALBURY	Albury. Hadham, Little. Hadham, Much. Meesden. Pelham, Brent. Pelham, Furneaux. Pelham, Stocking.
Place of Meeting :—Kington.		Place of Meeting :—Weobley.		Place of Meeting :—Much Hadham.	
LEDDBURY - - - -	Ashperton. Aylton. Bosbury. Coddington. Colwall. Canon Froome. Castle Froome. Donnington. Eagleton. Eastnor. Ledbury. Marcle, Little. Marcle, Much. Munsley. Parkhold. Pixley. Putley. Stretton Grandison. Tarrington. Woolhope. Yarkhill.	WIGMORE - - - -	Adforton, Stanway, Pay- toe, and Grange. Aston. Brampton Brian. Buckton and Coxall. Burrington. Downton. Elton. Leinthall Starkes. Leintwardine. Lingen. Ludford. Shobdon. Walford, Letton, and Newton. Wigmore. Willey.	BISHOP STORTFORD -	Bishop Stortford. Sawbridgeworth. Thorley.
Place of Meeting :—Ledbury.		Place of Meeting :—Wigmore.		Place of Meeting :—Bishop Stortford.	
LEOMINSTER - - - -	Bodenham. Brimfield. Croft. Docklow. Eye. Eyton. Ford. Hatfield. Hope-under-Dinmore. Humber. Kimbolton. Kingsland. Laysters. Leominster, Borough. Leominster, Out Parish. Little Hereford. Lucton. Luston. Middleton-on-the-Hill. Monkland. Newton. Orleton. Puddlestone. Richard's Castle. Stoke Prior. Yarpole and Bircher.	HERTFORD :		BUNTINGFORD - - -	Anstey. Aspeden. Broadfield. Buckland. Cottered. Hormead, Great. Hormead, Little. Layston. Rushden. Throcking. Wakeley. Westmill. Wyddiall. Yardley.
Place of Meeting :—Leominster.		HERTFORD COUNTY -	Amwell, Little. Bayford. Bengeo. Berkhamstead, Little. Brickendon. Essendon. Hatfield. Hertingfordbury. Mimms, North. St. Andrew. St. John. Stapleford. Tewin.	Place of Meeting :—Buntingford.	
		Place of Meeting :—Hertford.		CHESHUNT - - - -	Broxbourn. Cheshunt. Hoddesdon (Hamlet). St. Margaret's. Wormley.
				Place of Meeting :—Cheshunt.	
				DACORUM - - - -	Aldbury. Berkhamstead. Bovingdon. Bushey. Caddington. Flamstead. Flaunden. Gaddesden, Great. Gaddesden, Little. Harpenden. Hemel Hempstead. Kenaworth. King's Langley. Leavesden. Long Marstons. Northchurch. Puttenham. Studham. Theobald Street. Tring. Wheatthamstead. Wigginton. Wilsterne.
				Place of Meeting :—Berkhamstead, St. Peter	
				HITCHIN - - - -	Hitchin (including the Hamlets of Langley, Preston, and Wals- worth). Ickleford. Ippollitts. Kimpton. King's Walden. Lilley. Offley. Pirton.
				Place of Meeting :—Hitchin.	

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
HERTFORD—continued.		HERTFORD—continued.		HUNTINGDON—continued.	
ODSEY - - -	Ashwell. Barkway. Barley. Bygrave. Caldecote. Clothall. Hinxworth. Kelshall. Nuthamstead (Hamlet). Reed. Royston. Sandon. Therfield. Wallington.	SAINT ALBAN, Liberty of—continued.		Norman Cross—cont'd.	Farcet. Fletton. Folkesworth. Glatton. Haddon. Holme. Lutton. Morbarn. Orton Longville. Orton Waterville. Sawtry, All Saints. Sawtry, St. Andrew. Sawtry, St. Judith. Sibson and Stibbington.
Place of Meeting:—	Royston.	CHIPPING BARNET -	Chipping Barnet. East Barnet. Elstree. Mimms, North. Northaw. Ridge. Shenley. Theobald Street (Hamlet). Totteridge.		
STEVENAGE - - -	Aston. Baldock. Bennington. Datchworth. Gravelly. Knebworth. Letchworth. Munden, Great. Munden, Little. Radwell. Sacombe. Stevenage. Walkern. Watton. Weston. William. Wymondley, Great. Wymondley, Little.	Place of Meeting:—	Barnet.		
Place of Meeting:—	Stevenage.	WATFORD - - -	Abbotts Langley. Aldenham. Rickmansworth. Sarratt. Watford.		
WARE - - - - -	Amwell, Great. Braughin. Eastwick. Gilstone. Hunsdon. Standon. Stanstead Abbots. Thundridge. Ware. Widford.	Place of Meeting:—	Watford.		
Place of Meeting:—	Ware.	HUNTINGDON:			
WELWYN - - - -	Ayott, St. Lawrence. Ayott, St. Peter. Digswell. Welwyn.	HURSTINGSTONE -	Bluntisham-cum-Earith. Broughton. Colne. Fenstanton. Hemingford Abbots. Hemingford Grey. Hilton. Holywell and Needingworth. Houghton. Hurst, Old. Ridley-with-Fenton. Ripton, Abbots. Ripton, King's. St. Ives. Sapley. Somersham. Woodhurst. Wyton.		
Place of Meeting:—	Welwyn.	Place of Meeting:—	St. Ives.	RAMSEY - - - -	Bury. Ramsey. Raveley, Great. Raveley, Little. Upwood. Warboys. Wistow.
SAINT ALBAN, LIBERTY OF:		LEIGHTONSTONE -	Alconbury. Alconbury Weston. Barham. Brampton. Brington. Buckworth. Bythorn. Catworth, Great. Catworth, Little. Coppingford. Covington. Easton. Ellington. Gidding, Great. Gidding, Little. Gidding, Steeple. Graffham. Hamerton. Hartford. Keyston. Leighton. Luddington. Lymage. Molesworth. Old Weston. Spaldwick. Stow. Stukeley, Great. Stukeley, Little. Thurning. Upton. Winwick. Woolley.		
SAINT ALBANS, Out of the Borough.	Braintfield. Codicote. Hexton. Newnham. Norton. Paulswalden. Redbourn. St. Michael. St. Peter. St. Stephen. Saundridge. Shephall.	Place of Meeting:—	Huntingdon and Spaldwick.	Place of Meeting:—	Norman Cross.
Place of Meeting:—	St. Albans.	NORMAN CROSS -	Alwalton. Caldecot. Chesterton. Connington. Denton. Elton.		
SAINT ALBANS, Borough	St. Albans. St. Michael. St. Peter. St. Stephen.	Place of Meeting:—	St. Albans.	TOSSELAND - - -	Abbotsley. Buckden. Diddington. Eynesbury. Gransden, Great. Hailweston. Kimbolton. Midloe. Offord Cluney. Offord Darcey. Papworth, St. Agnes. Paxton, Great. Paxton, Little. St. Neots. Southoe. Staughton, Great. Swineshead. Tetworth. Toseland. Waresley. Yelling.
Place of Meeting:—	St. Albans.			Place of Meeting:—	St. Neots.
				KENT:	
				ASHFORD - - - -	Appledore. Ashford. Bethersden. Bilsington. Bircholt. Bounington. Boughton Aluph. Brabourne. Brenyett. Brook. Brookland. Challock. Charing. Chart, Great. Chart, Little. Chilham. Crundale. Eastwell. Ebony. Egerton. Fairfield. Godmersham. Hastingleigh. Hinxhill. Hothfield. Ivychurch. Kennardington. Kennington. Kingsnorth. Mersham. Midley.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
KENT—continued. Ashford—continued -	Molash. Orlestone. Pluckley. Romney, New (the part in the county). Romney, Old. Ruckings. Sevington. Shadoxhurst. Smarden. Smeeth. Snargate. Stone-in-Oxney. Warehorne. Westwell. Willesborough. Wittersham. Woodchurch. Wye.	KENT—continued. Bromley—continued -	North Cray. Orpington. Paul Cray, St. West Wickham.	KENT—continued. Faversham—continued	Faversham (the part in the county). Gordnestone - next - Faversham. Graveney. Halstow, Lower. Hartlip. Harty, St. Thomas. Hernhill. Iwade. Kingsdown. Leaveland. Leysdown. Linsted. Luddenham. Milstead. Milton - next - Sittingbourne. Minster-in-Sheppey. Murston. Newington-next-Sittingbourne. Newnham. Norton. Oare. Ospringe. Preston-next Faversham. Rainham. Rodmersham. Selling. Sheldwich. Sittingbourne. Stalisfield. Stone-next-Faversham. Teynham. Throwley. Tonge. Tunstall. Upchurch. Warden.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Ashford.		Places of Meeting:—White Hart Inn, Bromley; Police Station, Sidcup; and Police Station, Farnborough.		Places of Meeting:—Guildhall, Faversham; and Police Station, Sittingbourne.	
BEARSTED - - -	Banning. Banning, West. Bearsted. Bicknor. Boughton Monchelsea. Boughton Malherbe. Boxley. Bredhurst. Broomfield. Chart-next-Sutton Valence. Debting. Farleigh, East. Frinted. Harriestham. Headcorn. Hollingbourne. Hucking. Langley. Leeds. Lenham. Linton. Loddington. Loose. Otham. Otterden. Stockbury. Sutton, East. Sutton Valence. Thurnham. Ulcombe. Wichling. Wormshill.	CRANBROOK - - -	Benenden. Biddenden. Cranbrook. Frittenden. Goudhurst. Hulden. Hawkhurst. Horsmonden. Marden. Newenden. Rolvenden. Sandhurst. Staplehurst.	HOME - - -	Beakesbourne. Blean, St. Cosmus and Damain. Bridge. Chartham. Chisleth. Dunstan, St. Hackington, otherwise St. Stephen. Harbledown. Hardres, Lower. Hardres, Upper. Herne. Hoath. Holy Cross, Westgate without. Milton, near Canterbury. Nackington. Patrixbourne. Petham. Reculver. Seasalter. Sturry. Swalecliffe. Thannington. Waltham. Westbeer. Whitstable.
Place of Meeting:—Sessions House, Maidstone.		Place of Meeting:—Vestry Hall, Cranbrook.		Place of Meeting:—Justices' Clerk's Office, Canterbury.	
BLACKHEATH - - -	Charlton. Deptford, St. Nicholas. Deptford, St. Paul. Eltham. Greenwich. Kidbrooke. Lewisham. Lee. Mottingham. Plumstead. Woolwich.	DARTFORD - - -	Ash-next-Ridley. Bexley. Crayford. Darent. Dartford. Erith. Eynsford. Farningham. Fawkham. Hartley. Horton Kirby. Kingsdown. Lullingstaine. Lullingstone. Longfield. Ridley. Southfleet. Stone, near Dartford. Sutton-at-Hone. Swanscombe. Wickham, East. Wilmington.		
Place of Meeting:—Justices' Clerk's Office, Greenwich.		Place of Meeting:—Court House, Dartford.			
BROMLEY - - -	Beckenham. Bromley. Chelsfield. Cudham. Chislehurst. Down. Farnborough. Footscray. Hayes. Keston. Knockholt. Mary Cray, St.	ELHAM - - -	Acrise. Aldington. Cheriton. Elham. Elmsted. Folkestone (the part in the county). Hawkinge. Hurst. Lyminge. Lympe. Monks Horton. Newington-next-Hythe. Paddlesworth. Postling. Saltwood. Selling. Stanford. Stelling. Stouting.	MALLING - - -	Addington. Allington. Aylesford. Birling. Burbam. Ditton. Farleigh, West. Hunton. Igham. Leybourne. Malling, East. Malling, West. Mereworth. Nettlestead.
		Places of Meeting:—Town Hall, Hythe, and Elham.			
		FAVERSHAM - - -	Badlesmere. Bapchild. Bobbing. Borden. Boughton-under-Blean. Bredgar. Buckland, near Faversham. Davington. Doddington. Dunkirk. Eastchurch. Easting. Emley.		

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
KENT—continued. Malling—continued	Offham. Peckham, East. Peckham, West. Ryarsh. Snodland. Stansted. Teston. Trotterscliffe. Wateringbury. Wrotham. Yalding.	KENT—continued. Tunbridge—continued	Tunbridge (except such parts of the parish as are comprised within the Local Act District of the Town of Tunbridge Wells and the Ecclesiastical District Parish of Tunbridge Wells).	LANCASTER: LONSDALE HUNDRED: Lonsdale, North	Aldingham. Allithwaite, Lower. Allithwaite, Upper. Blawith. Broughton. Broughton-in-Furness. Colton. Dalton. Dunnerdale and Seathwaite. Egton-with-Newland. Holker, Lower. Holker, Upper. Kirkby, Ireleth. Lowick. Mansriggs. Osmotherly. Pennington. Staveley. Subberthwaite. Ulverstone. Urswick.
Place of Meeting:—Police Station, West Malling.		Place of Meeting:—Police Station, Tunbridge.		Places of Meeting:—Ulverstone and Barrow.	
RAMSGATE	Laurence, St. Minster-in-Thamet. Moukton. Nicholas, St., at-Wade. Stonar.	TUNBRIDGE WELLS	Ashurst. Frant (the part of the parish which is in the county of Kent). Lamberhurst. Pembury. Speldhurst. Tunbridge (the portion of the parish forming the Local Act District of the Town of Tunbridge Wells, and the Ecclesiastical District Parish of Tunbridge Wells).	Hawkshead	Cartmel Fell. Claife. Church Coniston. Hawkshead Monk, Coniston, and Skelwith. Satterthwaite. Torver.
Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Ramsgate.		Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells.		Places of Meeting:—Cartmel and Hawkshead.	
ROCHESTER	Allhallows. Cathedral Church Precinct. Chalk. Chatham. Cliffe. Cobham. Cooling. Cuxton. Denton. Frindsbury. Gillingham. Grange, otherwise Grench. Halling. Halstow, High. Higham. Hoo. Ifield. James, St., Grain. Lidsing. Luddesdown. Margaret, St. Mary, St., Hoo. Meopham. Northfleet. Nursted. Rochester (the part of the parish not within the boundaries of the borough of Rochester). Shorne. Stoke. Strood. Wouldham.	WINGHAM	Adisham. Alkham. Ash-next-Sandwich. Barfristone. Barham. Betschanger. Bishopshourne. Buckland, near Dover. Capel-le-ferne. Chillenden. Coldred. Denton. Eastry. Elmstone. Ewell. Eythorne. Goodnestone - next - Wingham. Guston. Ham. Hougham. Ickham. Kingstone. Knowlton. Langdon, East. Langdon, West. Littlebourne. Lydden. Margaret, St., at-Cliffe. Mongeham, Great. Mongeham, Little. Nonington. Northbourne. Oxney, near Deal. Poulton. Preston-next-Wingham. Ripple. River. Sholden. Sibertawould. Staple. Stodmarsh. Stourmouth. Sutton, near Deal. Swingfield. Tilmanstone. Waldershare. Westcliffe. Whitfield. Wickhambreax. Wingham. Womenswold. Woodnesborough. Wootton. Word, otherwise Worth.	Lonsdale, South	Aldcliffe. Ashton-with-Stodday. Bolton-le-Sanda. Borwick. Bulk. Carnforth. Caton. Cockerham. Dalton. Ellel. Halton. Heaton-with-Oxcliffe. Hoysam. Kellet, Nether. Kellet, Over. Middleton. Overton. Poulton Bare and Torrisholme. Priest Hutton. Quernmore. Scotforth. Silverdale. Skerton. Slyne-with-Hest. Thurnham. Warton-with-Lindeth. Wyersdale, Over. Yealand Conyers. Yealand Redmayne.
Place of Meeting:—Justices' Clerk's Office, Rochester.		Places of Meeting:—Lion Inn, Wingham; and Town Hall, Dover.		Place of Meeting:—Lancaster.	
SEVENOAKS	Brasted. Chevening. Halsted. Kemsing. Otford. Seal. Sevenoaks. Shoreham. Sundridge. Westerham.			Hornby	Arkholme-with-Cawood. Burrow-with-Burrow. Cautsfield. Claughton. Farleton. Gressingham. Hornby. Ireby. Lack. Melling-with-Wreaton. Roeburndale. Tatham. Wennington. Whittington. Wray-with-Bottom. Tunstal.
Place of Meeting:—Court House, Sevenoaks.				Place of Meeting:—Hornby.	
TUNBRIDGE	Bidborough. Brenchley. Capel. Chiddingstone. Cowden. Edenbridge. Hadlow. Hever. Leigh. Penshurst. Shipbourne. Tudely.				

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
LANCASTER—continued.		LANCASTER—continued.		LANCASTER—continued.	
West Derby Hundred— <i>continued.</i>		West Derby Hundred— <i>continued.</i>	Lunt. Nether-ton. Orrell and Ford. Sefton. Thornton. Toxteth Park (part of). Walton-on-the-Hill. West Derby (part of).	West Derby Hundred— <i>continued.</i>	Ince in Mackerfield. Orrell. Pemberton. Upholland. Winstanley.
Bury - - -	Bury. Elton. Tottington Lower End. Walmersley-cum-Shut-tleworth. Pilkington. Radcliffe. Ainsworth. Heap. Hopwood. Birtle-cum-Bamford. Pilsworth. Ashworth. Tottington, Higher End.	Places of Meeting:—County Sessions House, Kirkdale, and Basnett-street, Liverpool.			Ashton in Mackerfield. Culcheth. Golborne. Haydock. Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury. Kenyon. Lowton. Newton in Mackerfield. Southworth with Croft. Winwick with Hulme.
Places of Meeting:—Bury and Heywood.		Ormskirk - - -	Aughton. Bickerstaffe. Burscough. Downholland. Halsall. Latham. Lydiate. Maghull. Melling. Ormskirk. Scarsbrick. Simonswood. Skelmersdale.	Places of Meeting:—Leigh, Atherton, War-rington, Newton, and Wigan.	
Middleton - - -	Blatchinworth and Cal-derbrook. Butterworth. Castleton. Spotland. Wardleworth. Wuerdle and Wardle. Todmorden and Wals-den.	Place of Meeting:—Ormskirk.		LEICESTER:	
Places of Meeting:—Rochdale, Middleton, and Todmorden.		Southport - - -	Altcar. Birkdale. Formby. North Meols.	ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH	Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Alton Grange. Appleby. Blackfordby. Breedon, Tong, and Wilson. Bardon Park. Coleorton. Donisthorpe. Gracedieu. Heather. Hugglescote and Don-nington. Normanton Le-heath. Osgathorpe. Packington and Snib-ston. Ravenstone. Seals. Swannington. Sweepstone and Newton. Snareston. Staunton Harrold. Thringston. Whitwick. Worthington and New-bold.
Oldham - - -	Alkington. Chadderton. Crompton. Royton. Tonge. Middleton. Thornham.	Place of Meeting:—Southport.		Places of Meeting:—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	
Place of Meeting:—Royton.		Prescot - - -	Croxteth Park. Cronton. Dilton. Huyton-cum-Roby. Knowsley. Prescot. Rainhill. Tarbock. Whiston. Widnes.		
Ashton-under-Lyne -	Denton. Haughton. Droyliden. Hartshead Ward. Knott Lanes. Audenshaw.	Places of Meeting:—Prescot, St. Helens, and Widnes.		BELVOIR - - -	Barkeston. Belvoir. Bottesford. Branston. Croxtton Kerrial. Harston. Knipton. Muston. Plungar. Redmille.
Place of Meeting:—Ashton-under-Lyne.		Childwall - - -	Bold. Ecclestone. Parr. Rainford. Sutton. Windle.	Place of Meeting:—Belvoir.	
Manchester - - -	Newton. Blackley. Harpurhey. Failsworth. Moston. Gorton. Openshaw. Bradford. Withington. Rusholme. Moss Side. Heaton Norris, part of. Levenshulme. Reddish. Didsbury. Burnage. Stretford. Urmston. Flixton. Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Barton-upon-Irwell. Worsley. Clifton. Pendlebury, part of. Crumpsall. Prestwich. Little Heaton. Great Heaton.	Places of Meeting:—Woolton and Wavertree.		EAST NORTON - - -	Allextton. Billesdon. Blaaton. Bringhamst. Cold-Newton. Cranoe. Drayton. Easton Magna. East Norton. Friaby. Galby. Glooston. Goodby. Halstead. Hallaton. Holyoaks. Holt and Bradley. Horninghold. Illston. Keythorpe. Launde Abbey. Loddington.
Places of Meeting:—County Police Court, Manchester, Worsley, and Heaton Norris.		Warrington - - -	Astley. Atherton. Bedford. Pennington. Tyldesley with Shacker-ley. West Leigh. Cuerdley. Penketh. Great Sankey. Burtonwood. Poulton with Fearnhead. Rixton with Glazebrook. Woolston with Martins-croft. Abram. Billinge, Chapel End. Billinge, Higher End. Dalton. Haigh. Hindley.		
WEST DERBY HUNDRED:					
Kirkdale - - -	Aintree. Bootle-cum-Linacre. Crosby, Great. Crosby, Little. Fazakerley. Garston. Ince Blundell. Kirkby. Litherland.				

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

1877

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	
LEICESTER—continued.		LEICESTER—continued.		LEICESTER—continued.		
East Norton—continued.	Lowesby. Marefield. Noseley. Norton by Galby. Rollestone. Stockerston. Skeffington. Tilton. Tugby. Whatborough. Withcott.	Loughborough—continued.	Cotes. Cossington. Diseworth. Garrendon. Hathern. Hemington. Hoton. Isley Walton. Kegworth. Knightthorpe. Langley. Lockington. Long Whatton. Loughborough. Mountsorrell, South and North. Prestwold. Quorndon. Rothley, and Rothley Temple. Swithland. Sheepshead. Seagrave. Sileby. Thorp-acre and Dishley. Ulverscroft. Woodhouse. Woodthorpe. Walton. Wimeswold.	Market Bosworth—continued.	Cadeby. Carlton. Congerstone. Dadlington. Desford. Drayton. Earl Shilton. Elmesthorpe. Gopsall. Higham and Lindley. Hinckley Borough. Hinckley Bond. Ibstock. Kirkby Mallory. Lea Grange. Moorbarn. Mythe. Nailstone. Newbold Verdon. Newhouse and Pinnals. Newtown Unthank. Normanton Turville. Norton-juxta-Twycross. Odston. Orton-on-the-Hill. Osbaston. Peckleton and Tooley. Potters Marston. Ratcliffe Culey. Shackerstone. Shenton. Sheepy Magna. Sheepy Parva. Sibston. Stanton under Bardon. Stapleton. Stoke Golding. Sutton Cheney. Temple Hall. Thornton. Thurlston. Twycross. Upton. Welsborough. Wyken. Wytherley.	
Place of Meeting:—East Norton.		Place of Meeting:—Loughborough.		Place of Meeting:—Market Bosworth.		
LEICESTER - - -	Ansty and Ansty Pastures. Aylestone. Bradgate. Birstall. Beaumont Leys. Barkby. Barkby Thorpe. Belgrave. Beeby. Blaby. Baggrave. Bushby. Braunstone. Braunstone Frith. Cosby and Littlethorpe. Countesthorpe. Croft. Cropston. Enderby. Evington. Foston. Glen Parva. Glen Magna. Grooby. Glenfield. Glenfield Frith. Gilroe. Houghton-on-the-Hill. Hungerton. Humberstone. Hamilton Grounds. Huncote. Ingarby. Keyham. Kerby Muxloe. Kerby Frith. Knighton. Kilby. Leicester Abbey. Leicester Forest. Lubbesthorpe. Markfield. Narborough. New Parks. Newton Harcourt. Newtown Linford. Oadby. Quenby. Queneborough. Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreak. Rearaby. Ratby. Sharman's Lodge. Syston. Scraptoft. Stoughton. Stretton Magna. Stretton Parva. South Croxton. Thurcaston. Thurnby. Thurmaston. Wanlip. Whetstone. Wigston Magna. Wistow.		LUTTERWORTH - - -	Arnesby. Ashby Magna. Ashby Parva. Bittesby. Bitteswell. Broughton Astley. Bruntingthorpe. Cattorpe. Claybrooke Magna. Claybrooke Parva. Cotes Deval. Cottesbach. Dunton Basset. Frolesworth. Gilmorton. Kilworth, North. Kilworth, South. Kimcote and Walton. Knaptoft. Leire. Lutterworth. Misterton and Poulney. Peatling Magna. Peatling Parva. Primethorpe. Shawell. Shearsby. Swinford. Stanford. Sapcote. Stoney Stanton. Sharnford. Sutton. Ullesthorpe. Walcote. Westrill and Starmore. Wigston Parva. Willoughby Waterless.	MARKET HARBOUROUGH.	Bosworth (Husbands). Bowden Magna. Burton Overy. Carlton Curlew. Fleckney. Foxton. Gumley. Harborough. Kibworth Harcourt. Kibworth Beauchamp. Langton, West. Langton, East. Langton, Thorpe. Langton, Tur. Laughton. Lubbenham. Medbourne. Mowsley. Saddington. Shankton. Slawston. Smceton. Stanton Wyville. Theddingworth. Welham.
Place of Meeting:—Leicester.		Place of Meeting:—Lutterworth.		Place of Meeting:—Market Harborough.		
LOUGHBOROUGH	Beaumanor. Belton. Burton-on-Wolds. Barrow. Castle Donnington. Charley.	MARKET BOSWORTH -	Aston Flamville. Atterton. Bagworth. Bagworth Park. Baron Parks. Barleston. Barton. Barwell. Basset House. Bilaton. Bosworth (Market) and Coton. Botcheston. Barbages and Sketchley.	MELTON MOWBRAY -	Ab Kettleby. Asfordby. Ashby Folville. Bescaby. Barsby. Brentingby and Wyverby. Broughton (Nether). Buckminster. Burton Lazars. Brooksby. Burrough.	

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 PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
LEICESTER— <i>continued.</i> Melton Mowbray— <i>cont'd.</i>	Claxton (Long). Cold Overton. Coston. Dalby Parva. Dalby Magna. Dalby-on-the-Wolds. Eastwell. Eatton. Edmonthorpe. Freeby. Frisby-on-the-Wreak. Garthorpe. Goadby Marwood. Grimston. Gaddesby. Harby. Holwell. Hoby. Hose. Kirby Bellars. Knossington. Melton Mowbray. Normanton. Owston and Newbold. Pickwell and Leesthorpe. Ragdale. Rotherby. Saltby. Saxby. Saxelby. Scalford. Sewstern. Somerby. Sproxtton. Stapleford. Stathern. Stonesby. Sysonby. Twyford. Thorpe Arnold. Thorpe Satchville. Thrussington. Waltham-on-the-Wolds. Wartnaby. Welby. Wymondham. Wycomb and Cauldwell.	LINCOLN (PARTS OF HOLLAND)— <i>continued.</i> SKIRBECK (Hundred of). Place of Meeting :—Boston. LINCOLN (PARTS OF KESTEVEN): BOURN: Aveland - - - Beltisloe - - - Ness - - -	Benington. Butterwick. Fishtoft. Freiston. Leake. Leverton. Skirbeck. Wrangle. Aslackby with Milthorpe. Billingborough. Birthorpe. Bourn with Tongue End. Dowsby with Graby. Dunsby. Dyke and Cawthorpe. Falkingham. Hacconby and Stainfield. Horbling with Bridge-End. Kirkby Underwood. Laughton. Morton and Hanthorpe. Pickworth. Pointon. Rippingale with Ringston. Sempringham. Walcott. Bulby and Hawthorpe. Burton Coggles. Bytham, Castle. Bytham, Little. Careby. Corby. Counthorpe. Creeton. Edenham. Grimsthorpe and Elsthorpe. Holywell and Aunby. Irnham. Keisby. Lenton and Hanby. Manthorpe. Osgodby. Scottlethorpe. Swinstead. Swayfield. Toft and Lound. Witham on the Hill. Witham, South. Barholm. Baston with Thetford. Braceborough with Shillingthorpe. Carby. Deeping St. James. Deeping St. Nicholas (part). Deeping, Market. Deeping, West. Greatford. Langtoft. Stow. Tallington. Thurlby with Obthorpe. Uffington with Casewick. Wilsthorpe.	LINCOLN (PARTS OF KESTEVEN)— <i>continued.</i> Lincoln— <i>continued.</i> Boothby Craffoe— <i>continued.</i> Langoe - - - SLEAFORD: Aswardhurn - - - Aveland - - - Boothby Graffoe - Flaxwell - - -	Harmston. Hykeham, North. Hykeham, South. Morton. Navenby. Norton Disney. Scarle, North. Skellingthorpe. Skinnand. Stapleford with part of Flawford. Swinderby. Swinethorpe. Thorpe on the Hill. Thurlby. Waddington. Whisby. Branston with Longhills. Canwick. Dunston. Heighington. Meer. Metheringham. Nocton. Potterhanworth. Washingborough. Lincoln. Every first and third Friday in the month. Aswarby. Asgarby with Boughton. Aunsby. Burton Pedwardine. Culverthorpe. Dembleby. Ewerby with Ewerby Thorpe. Hale, Great. Hale, Little. Heckington with Garrick. Helpringham with Thorpe Latimer. Haydor with Aisby and Oasby. Howell. Kelby. Kirkby Laythorpe. Osbourneby. Quarrington. Scredington. Spanby. Swaton. Swarby. Scot Willoughby. Silk Willoughby. Haceby. Newton. Threkingham with Stow. Welbourn. Wellingore. Anwick. Ashby-de-la-Laund. Bloxholme. Branwell and Dunsby. Cranwell. Digby. Dorrington. Evedon. Hanbeck. Haverholm Priory. Holdingham. Kyme, North. Kyme, South. Leasingham. Rauceby, North. Rauceby, South. Rowston with Sheffield House. Roxholme. Ruskington. Sleaford, New. Sleaford, Old. Temple Bruer and Temple Grange. Wilsford.
ELLOB (Hundred of)	Cowbit. Crowland. Deeping, St. Nicholas. Fleet. Gedney. Gedney Hill. Holbeach. Moulton. Pinchbeck. Spalding. Sutton, St. Edmunds. Sutton, St. James. Sutton, St. Mary. Sutton, St. Nicholas, otherwise Lutton. Tydd, St. Mary. Whaplode, with Whaplode Drove. Wingland Central.	Place of Meeting :—Spalding, Holbeach, and Long Sutton.	Place of Meeting :—Bourn. Every alternate Thursday in the month.		
KIRTON (Hundred of)	Algarkirk. Bicker. Brothertoft. Donington. Fosdyke. Frampton. Goaberton. Harts Grounds. Kirton. Quadring. Skerbeck Quarter. Sutterton. Surfleet. Swineshead. Wigtoft. Wyberton.	Place of Meeting :—Boston.	LINCOLN: Boothby Graffoe - Auborn. Bassingham. Boothby with Somerton Castle. Boultham. Bracebridge. Carlton-le-Moorland. Coleby. Doddington. Eagle. Eagle Hall. Eagle Woodhouse. Haddington.		

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
LINCOLN (PARTS OF KESTIVEN)—contd.		LINCOLN (PARTS OF LINDSEY):		LINCOLN (PARTS OF LINDSEY)—continued.	
Sleaford—continued.		ALFORD - - -	Aby with Greenfield. Alford. Anderby. Beesby. Belleau. Bilsby with Thurlby. Calceby. Claxby. Claythorpe. Cumberworth. Farlesthorpe. Fotherington. Gayton-le-Marsh. Hannah-cum-Hagnaby. Haugh. Hogsthorpe. Huttoft. Mablethorpe. Maltby-le-Marsh. Markby. Mumby-cum-Chapel. Reston, South. Rigsby-cum-Ailby. Saleby with Thores- thorpe. Strubby with Wood- thorpe. Sutton-le-Marsh. Swaby. Theddlethorpe, All Saints. Theddlethorpe, St. Helen. Thoresby, South. Tothill. Trusthorpe. Ulceby, near Alford. Well with Mawthorpe. Willoughby with Slooth- by. Withern with Stain.	EPWORTH - - -	Althorpe. Amcotts. Belton. Butterwick, West. Crowle. Epworth. Garthorpe. Haxey. Keadby. Luddington. Owston. Toft, East. Wroot.
Langoe - - -	Billinghamy. Blankney with Linwood. Dogdike. Kirkby Green. Martin. Scopwick. Thorpe Tilney. Timberland. Walcot.				
Loveden - - -	Caythorpe with Frieston. Fulbeck. Leadonham.				
Place of Meeting:—Sleaford, every Monday.				Place of Meeting:—Epworth.	
SPITTLEGATE:		BARTON - - -	Barton, St. Mary. Barton, St. Peter. Barrow. Bony. Elsham. Ferriby, South. Goxhill. Horkstow. Saxby. Thornton Curtis. Ulceby. Worleby. Wooton.	GAINSBOROUGH -	Blyton. Burton Gate. Cleatham. Corryingham. Ferry, East. Gainsborough. Grayingham. Green Hill, near Mor- ton. Heapham. Kexby. Kirton. Knaith. Laughton with Wilds- worth. Lea with Lea. Morton. Morton. Northorpe. Paddocks, near Gains- borough. Pilham with Gilby. Red Hill, near Blyton. Scotter. Scotter. Southorpe. Springthorpe. Stockwith. Upton. Walkerith. Willingham by Stow.
Aswardhurn - - -	Welby.				
Beltisloe - - -	Bassingthorpe and Westby. Bitchfield. Gunby. Ingoldsby. Stainby. Twyford. Witham, North, and Lobthorpe.				
Loveden - - -	Allington. Ancaster with West Willoughby and Sud- brooke. Barkston. Barrowby with Casthorpe. Beckingham with Sutton. Bennington, Long. Bennington Grange. Belton. Brant Broughton. Carlton Scrope. Claypole. Denton. Doddington. Fenton. Foston. Grantham Grange. Great Gonerby. Hungerton with Wyvill. Harlaxton. Harrowby. Honington. Hough-on-the-Hill with Brandon and Gels- ton. Hougham. Londonthorpe. Manthorpe with Little Gonerby. Marston. Normanton. Sedgebrook. Stragglethorpe. Stubton. Syston. Westborough. Woolsthorpe, near Bel- voir.				
Place of Meeting:—Spittlegate and Gran- tham, every First and Third Friday in the month.				Place of Meeting:—Gainsborough.	
Winnibriggs and Threoo	Boothby Pagnell. Braceby. Colsterworth with Woolsthorpe. Easton. Humby, Little. Ponton, Great. Ponton, Little. Ropsley. Sapperton. Stoke, North. Skillington. Somerby with Great Humby. Spittlegate, Houghton, and Walton. Stoke Rochford. Stroxton.	BRIGG - - -	Barnetby-le-Wold. Bigby. Caistor. Cadney-cum-Howsham. Clixby. Croxtan. Glanford Briggs. Grassby. Habrough. Halton, East. Immingham. Killingholme, North. Killingholme, South. Keeby. Kirmington. Limber, Great. Limber, Little, and Brocklesby. Melton Ross. Nettleton. Newstead. North Kelsey. Riby. Searby-cum-Owmbly. Somerby. Stallingborough. Wrawby.	GRIMSBY - - -	Ashby-cum-Fenby. Aylesby. Barnoldby-le-Beck. Beelsby. Beesby, Hawerby, and Cadeby. Bradley. Brigsley. Cabourn. Clee. Cleethorpes. Coates, Great. Coates, Little. Coates, North. Cuxwold. Fulstow. Grainsby. Grimsby, Great. Hatchliffe. Healing. Holton-le-Clay. Humberstone. Irbly. Laceby. Marsh Chapel. Ravendale, East. Ravendale, West. Rothwell. Scartho. Swallow. Swinhop. Tetney. Thoresby, North. Waltham. Waytle. Weelsby. Wold Newton.
Place of Meeting:—Brigg.				Place of Meeting:—Great Grimsby.	

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
LINCOLN (PARTS OF LINDSEY)— <i>contd.</i> HORNCastle - - -	Ashby, West. Asterby. Ashby Puerorum. Baumber. Belchford. Bucknall. Cawkwell. Coningsby. Claxby Pluckacre. Dalderby. Donington. Edlington. Enderby Bag. Fullerby. Gauthy. Gouleby. Greetham. Hagworthingham. Halham. Hammeringham. Hemingby. Horncastle. Horsington. Kirkby-upon-Bain. Kirkstead. Langrville. Langton. Marcham-le-Fen. Marcham-on-the-Hill. Martin. Minting. Moorby. Ormsby-cum-Ketsby. Oxcomb. Ranby. Revesby. Roughton. Salmonby. Scamblesby. Scarfild. Scrivelsby. Somersby. Stainton Market. Stennigot. Stixwoud. Sturton. Tattershall. Tattershall Thorpe. Tetford. Thimbleby. Thorston. Thornton-le-Fen. Toynnton, High. Toynnton, Low. Tumby. Waddingworth. Wilksby. Winceby. Wisington. Worlaby. Wood Enderby. Woodhall.	LINCOLN (PARTS OF LINDSEY)— <i>contd.</i> Lincoln— <i>continued.</i>	Greetwell. Hackthorne. Hanworth Cold. Harpswell. Hemswell. Ingham. Lincoln Bail. Lincoln Close. Kettlethorpe. Nettleham. Newton. Normanby-by-Spittal. Normanby-by-Stow. Norton Bishop. Owmsby-by-Spittal. Reepham. Riscolme. Spridlington. Saxby. Saxilby-with-Ingleby. Scampton. Scothern. Snarford. Snitterby. Sow. Sudbrooke. Thorpe-in-the-Fallows. Turksey-cum-Hardwick. Welton. Willingham Cherry. Willoughton.	LINCOLN (PARTS OF LINDSEY)— <i>contd.</i> MARKET RASEN - - -	Binbrooke, St. Gabriel. Binbrooke, St. Mary. Claxby. Croxy. Holton-le-Moor. Kelsey, South. Kingerby. Kirkby-cum-Osgodby. Linwood. Newton. Normanby. Orford. Owersby, North End. Owersby, South End. Rasen, Market. Rasen, Middle. Rasen, West. Stainton-le-Hole. Tealby. Thoresway. Thorganby. Thornton-le-Moor. Toft. Usselby. Walesby. Willingham, North.
	Place of Meeting:—Horncastle.		Place of Meeting:—Lincoln.		Places of Meeting:—Market Rasen.
LINCOLN - - -	Aisthorpe. Atterby. Barlings. Blyborough. Brampton. Bransby-cum-Sturton. Brattelby. Broxholme. Burton-by-Lincoln. Buslingthorpe. Cainby. Cammeringham. Carlton, North. Carlton, South. Coates. Dunholme. Fillingham. Faldingworth. Fenton. Firsby, East. Firsby, West. Fiskerton. Friesthorpe. Glentham. Glentworth.	LOUTH - - -	Alvingham. Authorpe. Brackenborough. Burwell. Calcethorpe. Carlton Castle. Carlton, Great. Carlton, Little. Cawthorpe, Little. Cockerington, North. Cockerington, South. Conisholme. Covenham, St. Bartholomew. Covenham, St. Mary. Elkington, North. Elkington, South. Farforth-cum-Maidenwell. Fotherby. Gayton-le-Wold. Grainthorpe-with-Wragholme. Grimblethorpe. Grimoldby. Grimsby Parva. Hallington. Haugham. Keddington. Kelstern. Legburn. Louth. Louth Park. Ludborough. Manby. Muckton. Ormsby, North. Raithby-cum-Maltby. Reston, North. Ruckland. Saltfleetby, All Saints. Saltfleetby, St. Clement. Saltfleetby, St. Peter. Skidbrock-cum-Saltfleet. Somercotes, North. Somercotes, South. Stewton. Tathwell. Utterby. Walmsgate. Welton-on-the-Wolds. Withcall. Wyham. Wykeham. Yarborough.	SPILSBY - - -	Addlethorpe. Asgarby. Ashby. Aswardby. Benington Fen Allotment. Bolingbroke. Bratof. Brinkill. Burgh. Butterwick Fen Allotment. Candlesby. Carrington. Croft. Dalby-with-Dexthorpe. Driby. East Ville. Enderby Mavis. Firsby. Fisitoft Fen Allotment. Frieston Fen Allotment. Friskney. Frith Ville. Gunby. Hagnaby. Halton Hologate. Hareby. Harrington. Hundley. Ingoldmells. Irby. Keal, East. Keal, West. Kirkby, East. Langton-by-Spilsby. Leake Fen Allotment. Leverton Fen Allotment. Lusby. Mid Ville. Miningsby. Northolme. Orby. Partney. Raithby. Sausthorpe. Scremby. Silsby. Skegness. Skendleby. Skirbeck Fen Allotment. Spilsby. Steeping, Great. Steeping, Little.
	Place of Meeting:—Louth.				

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

1931

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
LINCOLN (PARTS OF LINDSEY)—continued. <i>Spilsby—continued</i>	Stickford. Stickney. Sutterby. Thorpe. Toynnton, All Saints. Toynnton, St. Peter. Tumby-in-Revesby. Wainfleet, All Saints. Wainfleet, St. Mary. Welton. West Ville. Winthorpe.	MIDDLESEX: BRENTFORD - - Brentford, New. Ealing. Greenford. Hanwell. Heston. Isleworth. Norwood. Perrivale. Twickenham. Twyford Abbey.	MIDDLESEX—continued. KENSINGTON - - Acton. Chiswick. Fulham. Hammersmith. St. Luke, Chelsea. St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. Willesden.		
Place of Meeting:—Spilsby.		Place of Meeting:—Town Hall, New Brentford.	Place of Meeting:—Vestry Hall, Kensington.		
WINTERTON - - Alkborough. Appleby. Ashby. Botsford. Broughton. Brumby. Burringham. Burton-upon-Stather. Butterwick, East. Crosby and Gunhouse. Flixborough. Frodingham. Halton, West. Hibaldstow. Holme. Manton. Messingham. Redbourne. Roxby. Scawby. Scunthorpe. Twigmore. Waddingham. Whitton. Winteringham. Winterton. Yaddethorpe.		EDMONTON - - Edmonton. Enfield. Stoke Newington, St. Mary. Tottenham.	PADDINGTON - - Paddington.		
Place of Meeting:—Winterton.		Place of Meeting:—Angel Tavern, Edmonton.	Place of Meeting:—Vestry Hall, Harow-road.		
WRAGBY - - Apley. Bardney. Barkwith, East. Barkwith, West. Benniworth. Biscathorpe. Brough - upon - Bain - cum-Girsby. Bullington Goltho. Hainton. Hatton. Halton-cum-Beckering. Kirmend-le-Mire. Langton, by Wragby. Lissington. Legsby with Bleasby. Ludford Magna. Ludford Parva. Panton. Rand-cum-Fonaby, <i>alias</i> Fulnetby. Sixhills. Snelland. Sotby. Stainfield. Stainton-by-Langworth, with Bleasby and Newbold. Torrington, East. Torrington, West. Tupholme. Wickenby. Willingham, South. Wragby.		FINSBURY - - Clerkenwell. Charterhouse. Finchley. Fryern Barnet. Hornsey. Liberty of Glasshouse-yard. St. Luke, Old-street. St. Mary, Islington. St. Sepulchre.	St. JAMES's - - St. James. St. Anne, in Westminster.		
Place of Meeting:—Wragby.		Place of Meeting:—Sessions House, Clerkenwell.	Place of Meeting:—Vestry Rooms, St. James' Churchyard.		
		GORE - - Edgware. Harrow. Hendon. Kingsbury. Pinner, Hamlet of. Stanmore, Great. Stanmore, Little.	St. MARGARET - St. Margaret. St. John-the-Evangelist.		
		Place of Meeting:—Court House, Edgware.	Place of Meeting:—Guildhall, Westminster.		
		HANOVER SQUARE - St. George, Hanover-square.	St. MARYLEBONE - St. Marylebone.		
		Place of Meeting:—Board Rooms, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.	Place of Meeting:—Court House, Marylebone-lane.		
		HOLBORN - - St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury. That part of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, which lies above the Bars and the parish of St. George-the-Martyr. Liberty of Saffron-hill, Hatton garden, and Ely-rents. Liberty of the Rolls. That part of the parish of St. Clement Danes which lies within the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. That part of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand which lies within the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. Precinct of the Savoy. St. John, Hampstead. Lincoln's Inn. Gray's Inn. Staple Inn. That part of Furnival's Inn which lies in this county.	St. PANCRAS - - St. Pancras.		
		Place of Meeting:—Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street.	Place of Meeting:—Vestry Rooms, Old St. Pancras-road.		
			SOUTH MIMMS - - Hadley. South Mimms.		
			Place of Meeting:—County Court House, Barnet.		
			SPELTHORNE - - Ashford. Bedfont, East. Feltham. Hampton Court and Hampton Town. Hampton Wick, Liberty of. Hanworth. Laleham. Littleton. Shepperton. Staines. Stanwell. Sunbury. Teddington.		
			Places of Meeting:—Staines, Sunbury, and Hampton alternately.		
			STRAND - - St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. That part of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand which lies in Westminster. That part of the parish of St. Clement Danes which lies in Westminster. St. Paul, Covent Garden.		
			Place of Meeting:—Vestry Rooms, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.		

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 PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
MIDDLESEX—continued.		MONMOUTH—continued.		MONMOUTH—continued.	
TOWER - - -	That part of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, which lies in this county. Christchurch. St. Leonard, Shoreditch. Liberty of Norton Folgate. St. John-at-Hackney. St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. Hamlet of Mile End Old Town. Hamlet of Mile End New Town. St. Mary, Stratford Bow. Bromley, St. Leonard. All Saints, Poplar. St. Anne, Limehouse. Hamlet of Ratcliff. St. Paul, Shadwell. That part of the parish of St. George-in-the-East which lies in this county. St. John-of-Wapping. Liberty of East Smithfield. Precinct of St. Katharine.	CAERLEON - - -	Caerleon. Llandegveth. Llangattock-nigh-Caerleon. Llangibby. Llanhenock. Llanthewy-Vach. Llanvihangel Llantarnam. Llanvrechva, Lower. Llanvrechva, Upper. Tredunnoch.	PONTYPOOL - - -	Glascod. Goytre. Llanbilloth. Llanover (such part of as forms the Blaenavon District). Llanvihangel Pont-y-Moile. Llanvair Kilgedin. Mamhilad. Panteg. Trevethin.
Place of Meeting:—Court House, Great Prescott-street, Whitechapel.		Place of Meeting:—Caerleon.		Place of Meeting:—Pontypool.	
UXBRIDGE - - -	Cowley. Cranford. Harefield. Harlington. Harmondsworth. Hayes. Hillingdon. Ickenham. Northolt. Ruislip. Uxbridge, Township of. West Drayton.	CHEPSTOW - - -	Caerwent. Caldicot. Chapel Hill. Chepstow. Dinham. Ifton. Iton. Kilgwrrwg. Llanvair-Discoed. Llanvihangel-Roggiet. Mathern. Mownton. Newchurch, East. Newchurch, West. Ponterry. Portskewitt. Roggiet. St. Arvans. St. Arvans Grange. St. Kingsmark. St. Pierre. Shirenewton. Tintern Parva.	RAGLAN - - -	Bryngwyn. Clytha. Dingestow. Llanarth. Llandenny. Penrose. Penyclawdd. Raglan. Tregar. Parc Grace Dieu.
Place of Meeting:—Public Rooms, Uxbridge.		Place of Meeting:—Chepstow.		Place of Meeting:—Raglan.	
MONMOUTH:		CHRISTCHURCH - - -	Bishton. Christchurch. Goldcliff. Kemeys Inferior. Llandevenny. Llangstone. Llanmartin. Llanvaches. Llanwern. Magor. Nash. Penhow. Redwick. St. Bride's, Netherwent. Undy. Whitson. Wilcrick.	SKENFRITH - - -	Grosmont. Llangattock Vibon Avel. Llangua. Llanillo Crossenny. Llanvihangel Yestern Lewern. St. Maughans. Skenfrith.
ABERGAVENTY - - -	Abergavenny. Bwiche-Trewyn. Cwmyoy, Lower. Cwmyoy, Upper. Llanellen. Llanfoist. Llangattock-Lingoed. Llangattock-nigh-Usk. Llanover (such part as is not included in the Blaenavon District). Llansaintfraed. Llanvapley. Llanvetherine. Llanvihangel-Crucorney. Llanvihangel-nigh-Usk. Llanthewy-Rytherch. Llanwenarth Citra. Llanwenarth Uftra. Llanfillio-Pertholey. Llanthewy-Skirrid. Oldcastle.	Place of Meeting:—Newport and Christchurch.		Place of Meeting:—Newcastle and Skenfrith.	
Place of Meeting:—Abergavenny.		MONMOUTH - - -	Dixton. Mitchel Irvy. Monmouth. Rockfield. Welsh Bickner. Wonorston.	TRELLECK - - -	Cwmcarvan. Llandogo. Llangoven. Llanishen. Llanvihangel-Tor-y-Mynydd. Penalt. Trelleck Grange. Trelleck Parish. Trelleck Town. Wolves Newton.
BEDWELTY - - -	Aberyswith. Bedwas. Bedwelty. Mynyddysllwynn.	Place of Meeting:—Monmouth.		Place of Meeting:—Trelleck Town.	
Places of Meeting:—Tredegar, Blackwood, and Blaina.		NEWPORT - - -	Bettws. Coedkernew. Duffryn. Graig. Henllis. Machen, Lower. Machen, Upper. Malpas. Marshfield. Michaelstone-y-Vedw. Newport. Peterstone. Risca. Rogerstone. Rumney. St. Bride. St. Mellon. St. Woollos.	USK - - -	Bettws-Newydd. Gwchellog. Gwernesney. Kemeys Commander. Llanbaddock. Llangeview. Llangwm Icha. Llangwm Ucha. Llanllowell. Llansoy. Llantrissant. Monkswood. Trostre. Usk.
		Place of Meeting:—Newport.		Place of Meeting:—Usk.	
				NORFOLK:	
				BLOFIELD AND WALSHAM:	
				Blofield, Hundred of -	Blofield. Bradeston. Brundall. Buckenham. Burlingham, St. Andrew. Burlingham, St. Edmund. Burlingham, St. Peter. Cantley. Freethorpe. Hassingham. Limpenhoe. Lingwood. Plumstead, Great. Plumstead, Little. Postwick. Southwood. Strumpshaw. Thorp-next-Norwich. Witton.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

1933

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
NORFOLK—continued. Bofield and Walsham—continued. Walsham (Hundred of).	Acle. Beighton. Halvergate. Hemblington. Moulton. Ranworth with Panxworth. Reedham. Tanstall. Upton with Fishley. Walsham, South, St. Lawrence. Walsham, South, St. Mary. Wickhampton. Woodbastwick.	NORFOLK—continued. Clavering and Loddon—continued. Clavering (Hundred of)—continued.	Norton Subcourse. Raveningham. Stockton. Thurlton. Thorpe next Haddiscoe. Toft Monks. Wheatacre, All Saints.	NORFOLK—continued. Earsham—continued -	Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen. Redenhall with Harleston. Rushall. Starston. Thorpe Abbott. Wortwell.
Place of Meeting:—Blifield.		Loddon (Hundred of)	Alpington. Ashby. Bedingham. Broome. Carleton, St. Peter. Chedgrave. Claxton. Ditchingham. Hardley. Hedenham. Hellington. Kirstead. Langley. Loddon. Mundham. Seething. Sisland. Thurton. Thwaite. Topcroft. Woodton. And the Parish of Yelverton, in the Hundred of Henstead.	Place of Meeting:—Mendham.	
BROTHERCROSS - -	Burnham Deepdale. Burnham Norton. Burnham Overy. Burnham Thorpe. Burnham Ulph and Sutton. Burnham Westgate or Market. Creake, North. Creake, South. Waterden.	Place of Meeting:—Loddon.		ERPINGHAM, NORTH -	Aldborough. Antingham. Aylmerton. Barmingham Norwood. Barmingham Winter or Town. Beckham, East. Beeston Regis. Bessingham. Cromer. Felbrigg. Gresham. Gunningham. Gunton. Hanworth. Knapton. Matlaske. Metton. Mundesley. Northrepps. Overstrand. Plumstead. Roughton. Runton. Sherringham. Sidlestrand. Southrepps. Suffield. Sustead. Thorpe Market. Thurgarton. Trimingham. Trunch. And the Parishes of Baconsthorpe and West Beckham, in the Hundred of South Erpingham.
Place of Meeting:—Burnham Westgate.		DEPWADE - - -	Asbwellthorpe. Aslacton. Bunwell. Carleton Rode. Fornsett, St. Mary. Fornsett, St. Peter. Fritton. Fundenhall. Hapton. Hardwick. Hempnall. Morningthorpe. Moulton. Shelton. Stratton, St. Mary. Stratton, St. Michael. Tacolnestone. Tasburgh. Tharston. Tibham. Wacton.	Place of Meeting:—Cromer.	
CLACKLOSE (except the Parishes of Beachamwell and Shingham).	Barton Bendish. Bezxwell. Boughton. Crimplisham. Derwer. Dereham, West. Downham Market. Fincham. Fordham. Hilgay. Holme. Marham. Outwell. Roxham. Runcton, South. Ryston. Shouldham. Shouldham Thorpe. Southery. Stoke Ferry. Stow Bardolph. Stradsett. Tottenhill. Upwell. Wallington with Thorpe-land. Watlington. Welney. Wereham. Wimbotsham. Wormegay. Wretton. Parts of the Parishes of Feltwell and Methwold, in the Hundred of Grimshoe, and the extra-Parochial place of Redmere, in the Ely Union.	Place of Meeting:—Stratton, St. Mary.		ERPINGHAM, SOUTH (except the Parishes of Baconsthorpe and West Beckham).	Alby. Aylsham. Banningham. Barningham, Little. Belagh. Blickling. Boston. Branpton. Burgh ext Aylsham. Buxton. Calthorpe. Cawston. Colby. Coltishall. Corpusty. Erpingham. Hautbois, Great. Hevingham. Heydon. Ingworth. Irmingland. Itteringham. Lammas with Little Hautbois. Mannington. Marsham. Oulton. Oxnead. Saxthorpe. Scottow. Skeyton. Stratton Strawless. Swanton Abbott. Thwaite. Tuttington. Wickmere. Wolterton.
Place of Meeting:—Downham Market.		Diss - - -	Bressingham. Burston. Dickleburgh with Langmere. Diss. Fersfield. Gissing. Roydon. Scole with Frenze and Thorpe Parva. Shelfanger. Shimpling. Thelveton. Twtishall, St. Margaret. Twtishall, St. Mary. Winfarthing.	Place of Meeting:—Aylsham.	
CLAVERING AND LODDON: Clavering (Hundred of).	Aldeby. Bergh Apton. Brooke. Burgh, St. Peter. Ellingham. Geldestone. Gillingham, All Saints. Gillingham, St. Mary. Haddiscoe. Hales. Heckingham. Howe. Kirby Cane.	Place of Meeting:—Diss.			
		EARSHAM - - -	Alburgh. Billingford. Brockdish. Denton. Earsham. Mendham. Needham. Pulham, St. Mary the Virgin.		

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 PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
NORFOLK—continued. EYNSFORD - - -	Alderford. Bawdeswell. Billingford. Blunry. Brandistone. Bylaugh. Elsing. Foulsham. Foxley. Guestwick. Guist. Hackford next Reep- ham. Haveringland. Hindolveston. Lyng. Morton. Reepham with Kerdis- ton. Ringland. Sall. Sparham. Swanington. Themelthorpe. Thurning. Twyford. Weston. Whitwell. Witchingham, Great. Witchingham, Little. Wood Dalling. Wood Norton.	NORFOLK—continued. FREEBRIDGE LYNN -	Anmer. Ashwicken. Babingley. Bawsey. Bilney, West. Castleacre. Castle Rising. Congham. Dersingham. Fitcham-cum-Appleton. Gayton. Gayton Thorpe. Gaywood. Grimstone. Harpley. Hillington. Leziate. Massingham, Great. Massingham, Little. Middleton. Mintlyn. Newton, West. Pentney. Roydon. Runceton, North. Sandringham. Setchey or Setch. Walton, East. Westacre. Winch, East. Winch, West. Woolverton. Wootton, North. Wootton, South.	NORFOLK—continued. Gallow—continued -	Syderstone. Tatterford. Tatterset or Gatesend. Testerton. Tatfrees.
	Place of Meeting :—Hackford next Reepham.		Places of Meeting :—Hillington and Gayton.		Place of Meeting :—Fakenham.
EAST FLEGG AND WEST FLEGG : East Flegg (Hundred of). West Flegg (Hundred of).	Caister next Yarmouth. Filby. Mantby. Ormesby, St. Margaret, with Scrathby. Ormesby, St. Michael. Runham. Stokesby with Herringby. Thrigby. Ashby with Oby. Billockby. Burgh, St. Margaret. Chippesby. Hemaby. Martham. Repps with Bastwick. Rollesby. Somerton, East. Somerton, West. Thurne. Winterton.	FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND.	Clenchwarton. Emneth. Lynn, North, St. Edmund. Lynn, West, St. Peter. Terrington, St. Clement. Terrington, St. John. Tilney, All Saints. Tilney-cum-Ialington. Tilney, St. Lawrence. Walpole, St. Andrew. Walpole, St. Peter. Walsoken. Walton, West. Wiggenhall, St. German. Wiggenhall, St. Mary Magdalen. Wiggenhall, St. Mary the Virgin. Wiggenhall, St. Peter.	GREENHOE, NORTH -	Barney. Binham. Cockthorpe. Egmere. Field Dalling. Hindringham. Holkham. Houghton-in-the-Dale. Quaries. Snoring, Great. Stiffkey. Thursford. Walsingham, Great. Walsingham, Little. Warham, All Saints. Warham, St. Mary. Wells-next-the-Sea. Wighton.
	Place of Meeting :—Rollesby.		Place of Meeting :—Terrington, St. Clement.		Place of Meeting :—Little Walsingham.
FOREHOE - - -	Barford. Barnham Broom. Bawburgh. Bowthorpe. Brandon Parva. Carleton Forehoe. Colton. Costessey. Coston. Crownthorpe. Deopham. Easton. Hackford. Hingham. Honingham. Kimberley. Marlingford. Morley, St. Botolph. Morley, St. Peter. Runhall. Welborne. Wicklewood. Wrampingham. Wymondham.	GALLOW - - -	Alethorpe. Bagthorpe. Barner. Basham, East. Basham, North. Basham, West. Broomsthorpe. Dunton-cum-Doughton. Fakenham. Fulmodestone with Croxton. Helhoughton. Hempton. Houghton-in-the-Brake. Kettlestone. Pensthorpe. Pudding Norton. Rainham, East. Rainham, South. Rainham, West. Rudham, East. Rudham, West. Ryburgh, Great. Ryburgh, Little. Sculthorpe. Shereford. Snoring, Little. Stibbard.	GREENHOE, SOUTH (except the Parishes of Didlington and Langford).	Bodney. Bradenham, East. Bradenham, West. Caldecote. Cockley Cley. Crossingham, Great. Crossingham, Little. Foulden. Gooderstone. Hilborough. Holme Hale. Houghton-on-the-Hill. Narborough. Narford. Necton. Newton. Oxborough. Pickenham, North. Pickenham, South. Southacre. Spore with Palgrave. Swaffham.
	Place of Meeting :—Wymondham.		Place of Meeting :—Mundford.		Place of Meeting :—Swaffham.
				GRIMSHOE - - -	Brandon. Buckenham, Tofts. Colvestone. Cranwich. Croxton. Feltwell, St. Mary and St. Nicholas, part of. Hockwold-cum-Wilton. Ickburgh. Lynford. Methwold, part of. Mundford. Northwold. Santon. Stanford. Starston. Tofts, West. Weeting with Broomhill. And the Parishes of Didlington and Langford, in the Hundred of South Greenhoe.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
NORFOLK—continued.		NORFOLK—continued.		NORFOLK—continued.	
GUILTCROSS AND SHROPHAM:		HOLT - - -	Bala. Blakeney. Bodham. Briningham. Brinton. Briston. Cley-next-the-Sea. Edgefield. Glandford-with-Bayfield. Gunthorpe. Hempstead. Holt. Hunworth. Kelling. Langham. Letheringsett. Melton Constable-with-Burgh Parva. Morston. Salthouse. Saxlingham. Sharrington. Stody. Swanton Novers. Thornage. Weybourne. Wiveton.	SMITHDON - - -	Barwick. Bircham, Great. Bircham Newton. Bircham Tofts. Brancaster. Choseley. Docking-with-Summerfield. Fring. Heacham. Holme-next-the-Sea. Hunstanton-with-Barrett Ringstead. Ingoldisthorpe. Ringstead, Great. Sedgesford. Sherbourne. Snettisham. Stanhoe. Thornbam. Titchwell.
Guldcross, Hundred of.	Banham. Blo Norton. Garboldisham. Gasthorpe. Harling, East. Harling, West. Kenninghall. Lopham, North. Lopham, South. Quiddenham. Riddlesworth. Rushford. Snarehill, Great. Snarehill, Little.	Place of Meeting:—Holt.		Places of Meeting:—Snettisham and Docking.	
Shropham, Hundred of.	Attleborough. Besthorpe. Brettenham. Bridgham. Buckenham, New. Buckenham, Old. Eccles. Ellingham, Great. Hargham. Hockham. Illington. Kilverstone. Larling. Rockland, All Saints. Rockland, St. Andrew. Roudham. Shropham. Snetterton. Wilby. Wretham, East. Wretham, West.	LAUNDITCH - - -	Beeston-with-Little Bittering. Beetley. Bilney, East. Brisley. Colkirk. Dillington. Dunham, Great. Dunham, Little. Elmham, North. Fransham, Great. Fransham, Little. Gateby. Gressenhall. Hoe. Hornington. Kempstone. Lexham, East. Lexham, West. Litcham. Longham. Mileham. Oxwick-with-Patteley. Rougham. Scarning. Staunfield. Swanton Morley. Tittleshall-with-Godwick. Weasenham, All Saints. Weasenham, St. Peter. Wellingham. Wendling. Whissonsett. Worthing.	SWAINSTHORPE:	Arminghall. Bixley. Bramerton. Caister, St. Edmund. Framingham Earl. Framingham Pigot. Holvestone. Kirby Bedon. Poringland, Great and Little. Rockland, St. Mary. Saxlingham Nethergate. Saxlingham Thorpe. Shotesham, All Saints. Shotesham, St. Mary and St. Martin. Stoke Holy Cross. Surlingham. Trowse-with-Newton. Willingham.
Place of Meeting:—East Harling.		Place of Meeting:—Litchum and North Elmham.		Humbleyard, Hundred of.	Bracon Ash. Carleton, East. Colney. Cringelford. Dunston. Fiordon. Hethel. Hethersett. Intwood. Kewick. Ketteringham. Melton, Great. Melton, Little. Markshall, or Mattishall Heath. Mulbarton. Newton Flotman. Swainthorpe. Swardeston. Wreningham.
HAPPING AND TUNSTEAD:		MITFORD - - -	Cranworth. Dereham, East. Garvestone. Hardingham. Hockering. Letton. Mattishall. Mattishall Bergh. Reymerstone. Shipdham. Southbergh. Thuxton. Tuddenham, East. Tuddenham, North. Westfield. Whinburgh. Woodrising. Yaxham.	Places of Meeting:—Stoke Holy Cross, Hethersett, and Mulbarton.	
Happing, Hundred of.	Brunstead. Catfield. Happisburgh. Hempstead-with-Eccles. Hickling. Horsay. Ingham. Lessingham. Ludham. Palling. Potter Heigham. Ruston, East. Stalham. Sutton. Walcot. Waxham.	Place of Meeting:—East Dereham.		TAVERHAM - - -	Attlebridge. Beeston, St. Andrew. Caton. Crostwick. Drayton. Felthorpe. Frettenham. Hayford. Hellesdon. Horsham, St. Faith's, and Newton, St. Faith's. Horsford. Horstead-with-Stanninghall. Rackheath. Salhouse. Spixworth. Sprowston. Taverham. Wroxham.
Tunstead, Hundred of.	Ashmanhaugh. Bacton. Barton Turf. Beeston, St. Lawrence. Bradfield. Crostwight. Dilham. Edingthorpe. Felmingham. Honing. Horning. Hoveton, St. John. Hoveton, St. Peter. Irestead. Neatishead. Paston. Ridlington. Seo Ruston. Sloley. Smallburgh. Swafeld. Tunstead. Walham, North. Westwick. Witton. Worstead.	Place of Meeting:—Smallburgh and North Walsham.		Place of Meeting:—The Shirehouse, at the Castle of Norwich.	

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	
NORFOLK—continued.		NORTHAMPTON—continued.		NORTHAMPTON—continued.		
AYLAND - - -	Ashill. Breckles. Carbrooke. Caston. Ellingham, Little. Griston. Merton. Ovington. Rockland, St. Peter. Saham Toney. Scoulton. Stow Bedon. Thompson. Threxton. Totlington. Watton.	Daventry—continued -	Canons Ashby. Catesby. Charwelton. Claycoton. Crick. Daventry. Dodford. Elkington. Everdon. Farthingstone. Fawsley. Hellidon. Kilsby. Lilbourne. Long Buckby. Newnham. Norton. Preston Capes. Stanford. Staverton. Stoneton. Stowe-Nine-Churches. Watford. Weedon Beck. Welton. West Haddon. Wilton. Winwick. Woodford-cum-Membra. Yelvertoft.	Northampton—contd. -	Dallington. Denton. Duston. East Haddon. Floore. Guilsborough. Hackleton. Hanging Houghton. Hannington. Hardingstone. Harlestone. Harpole. Heyford, Nether. Heyford, Upper. Holcot. Holdenby. Hollowell. Horton. Houghton, Great. Houghton, Little. Kingsthorpe. Kislingbury. Lampport. Milton. Moulton. Moulton Park. Nortoft. Overstone. Piddington. Pitsford. Preston Deanery. Quinton. Ravensthorpe. Rode. Rothersthorpe. Scaldwell. Spratton. Teeton. Thornby. Upton. Walgrave. Weston Favell. Whiston. Wold. Wootton. Yardley Hastings.	
Place of Meeting :—Watton.		Place of Meeting :—Daventry.		Place of Meeting :—Northampton.		
NORTHAMPTON :		KETTERING - - -	Barford. Barton Seagrave. Broughton. Burton Lattimer. Carlton. Corby. Cottingham. Cranford, St. John. Cranford, St. Andrew. Cransley. Desborough. Draughton. Faxton. Geddington. Glendon. Grafton Underwood. Gretton. Harrington. Kettering. Loddington. Middleton. Newton. Oakley, Great. Oakley, Little. Orton. Pytchley. Rockingham. Rothwell. Rushton. Stanion. Thorpe Malsor. Warkton. Weekley. Weldon, Great. Weldon, Little.		OUNDE - - -	Armston. Ashton. Apthorpe. Barnwell, All Saints. Barnwell, St. Andrew. Benefield. Blatherwycke. Bulwick. Colley weston. Cotterstock. Deene. Deenthorpe. Duddington. Easton-on-the-Hill. Fineshade. Fotheringhay. Glaphorn. Harrington. Hemington. Kingscliffe. Laxton. Lilford-cum-Wigsthorpe. Luddington. Lutton. Nassington. Oundle. Pilton. Polebrooke. Brixworth. Southwick. Stoke Doyle. Tansor. Thorpe Achurch. Thurning. Wadenhoe. Wakerley. Warmington. Winoick. Woodnewton. Yarwell.
Places of Meeting :—Brackley and Middleton Cheney.		Place of Meeting :—Kettering.		Places of Meeting :—Oundle and Stamford.		
WIDEN, LITTLE - - -	Arthingworth. Ashley. Bowden, Little. Brampton Ash. Braybrooke. Clipston. Dingley. East Farndon. Hszlebeech. Hothorpe. Kelmarsh. Maidwell. Marston Trussell. Naseby. Oxendon, Great. Sibbertoft. Stoke Albany. Sulby. Sutton Bassett. Thorpe Lubenham. Welford. Weston by Welland. Wilbarston.	NORTHAMPTON - - -	Abington. Althorp. Billing, Great. Billing, Little. Boughton. Brayfield. Brinton. Brixworth. Bugbrooke. Castle Ashby. Chapel Brampton. Church Brampton. Coaton. Cogenhoe. Cold Ashby. Collingtree. Cottesbrooke. Courteenhall. Creaton, Great. Creaton, Little.			
Place of Meeting :—Little Bowden.						
VENTRY - - -	Ashby St. Ledgers. Badby. Barby. Bramston. Brockhall. Byfield.					

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

1937

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
NORTHAMPTON — <i>continued.</i>		NORTHAMPTON — <i>continued.</i>		NORTHUMBERLAND — <i>continued.</i>	
THRAPSTON - -	Addington, Great. Aldwinckle, All Saints. Aldwinckle, St. Peter. Brigstock. Clapton. Denford. Hargrave. Islip. Lowick. Raunds. Ringstead. Slipton. Sudborough. Thrapston. Titchmarsh. Turpoll. Woodford.	MARTIN'S, ST., STAMFORD BARON.	Ashton. Bainton. Barnack. Pilgate. St. Martin's. Southorpe. Stamford Baron. Thornhaugh. Ufford. Wansford. Wittering. Wothorpe.	CASTLE WARD - - (East Division.)	Backworth. Burradon. Chirton. Cullercoats. Earsdon. Hartley. Holywell. Monkseaton. Murton. Newsham and South Blyth. Preston. Seaton Delaval. Seghill. Shields, North. Tynemouth. Wallsend. Whitley.
Place of Meeting :—Thrapston.		Place of Meeting :—Town Hall, Stamford.		Place of Meeting :—Tynemouth.	
TOWCESTER - -	Abthorpe. Adstone. Alderton. Ashton. Blakesley. Blisworth. Bradden. Cold Higham. Cosgrove. Easton Neston. Furtho. Gayton. Grafton Regis. Greensnorton. Hartwell. Litchborough. Maidford. Pattishall. Passenham. Paulerspury. Plumpton. Potterspury. Shutlanger. Silverstone. Slapton. Stoke Bruerne. Tiffeld. Towcester. Wappenham. Weston and Weedon. Whittlebury. Wicken. Woodend. Yardley Gobion.	PETERBOROUGH -	Ailsworth. Borough Fen. Castor. Deeping Gate. Etton and Woodcroft. Eye. Gilnton. Gunthorpe. Helpstone. Marholme. Maxey. Newborough. Northborough. Paston. Peakirk. Peterborough. Peterborough Precincts. Sutton. Upton. Walton. Werrington.	CASTLE WARD - - (West Division.)	Benwell. Berwick Hill. Brenkley. Brunton, East. Brunton, West. Butterlaw. Callerton, Black. Callerton, High. Callerton, Little. Coldcoats. Coxlodge. Cramlington. Dalton. Darras Hall. Denton, East. Denton, West. Dinnington. Dissington, North. Dissington, South. Eachwick. Fawdon. Fenham. Gosforth, North. Gosforth, South. Heddon, East. Heddon, West. Heddon-on-the-Wall. Higham Dyke. Horton Grange. Houghton and Cloosehouse. Kenton. Kirkley. Longbenton. Mason. Milbourne. Milbourne Grange. Newbiggen. Newburn. Newburn Hall. Ponteland. Prestwick. Radchester. Stannington. Sugley. Throckley. Wallbottle. Whitcheater. Whorlton. Woolington. Wylam.
Places of Meeting :—Towcester and Stony Stratford.		Place of Meeting :—Sessions House, Peterborough.		Place of Meeting :—Moot Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
WELLINGBOROUGH -	Addington, Little. Bozeat. Chelveston-cum-Caldcott. Doddington, Great. Earl's Barton. Easton Mauditt. Ecton. Finedon. Grendon. Hardwick. Harrowden, Great. Harrowden, Little. Higham Ferrers. Higham Park. Irecheater. Irthlingborough. Isam. Mear's Ashby. Mawsley. Newton Bromshold. Orlingbury. Rushden. Stanwick. Strixton. Swell. Wellingborough. Wilby. Wollaston.	NORTHUMBERLAND :		COQUETDALE WARD - (East Division.)	Acklington. Acklington Park. Acton and Old Felton. Alnmouth. Alnwick. Aunby. Bassington. Birling. Boulmer and Seaton House. Brotherwick. Broxfield. Brunton. Buston, High. Buston, Low. Charlton, North. Charlton, South.
Place of Meeting :—Wellingborough.		BAMBURGH WARD -	Adderstone. Bamburgh. Bamburgh Castle. Beadnell. Belford. Bradford. Budle. Burton. Chathill. Detchant. Easington. Easington Grange. Elford. Ellingham. Elwick. Fleetham. Glororum. Hoppen. Lucker. Middleton. Mousin. Newham. Newstead. Outchester. Preston. Ratchwood. Shoston. Spindleton. Sunderland. Swinhoe. Tughall. Warenford. Warenton. Farne Islands. Monk's House.		
		Place of Meeting :—Belford.			
		BEDLINGTONSHIRE -	Bebside. Bedlington. Cowpen. Hartford, East. Hartford, West. Horton.		
		Place of Meeting :—Bedlington.			

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
NORTHUMBERLAND—continued. Coquetdale Ward (East Division)— <i>continued.</i>	Crastor. Ditchburn. Dunstan. Doxford. Elyhaugh. Embleton. Falloden. Felton. Glester Hill. Greens and Glantless. Guyzance. Hauxley. Hazon and Hartlow. Howick. Lesbury. Littlehoughton. Longhoughton. Morwick. Newton-on-the-Moor. Newton-by-the-Sea. Rennington. Rock. Shillbottle. Shipley. Stamford. Sturton Grange. Swarland. Togstone. Walkmill. Warkworth. Whittle. Woodhouse.	NORTHUMBERLAND—continued. Coquetdale Ward (West Division)— <i>cont'd.</i>	Harbottle. Hepple. Hepple Demesne. Hesleyhurst. Hollinghill. Holystone. Kidland. Lee Ward, Long Framlington. Linbridge. Linsheales. Mount Healey. Netherton, North Side. Netherton, South Side. Newtown. Pauperhaugh. Peels. Raw. Rothbury. Sharperton. Snitter. Thropton. Tosson, Great, and Rye-hill. Tosson, Little. Trehwitt, High and Low. Warton. Whiton. Woodside Ward. Wreighill.	NORTHUMBERLAND—continued. Haltwhistle— <i>cont'd.</i>	Melkridge. Plenmeller. Ridley. Thirlwall. Thorngrafton. Wall Town. Whitfield.
	Place of Meeting:—Alnwick.		Place of Meeting:—Rothbury.		Place of Meeting:—Haltwhistle.
COQUETDALE WARD (North Division).	Abberwick. Alham. Beanley. Bewick, New. Bewick, Old. Bolton. Brandon. Branton. Broompark. Callaley and Yetlington. Crawley. Edlingham. Eglingham. Fawdon Clinch and Hartside. Glanton. Harehope. Hedgeley. Ingram Linhope and Greenshaw Hill. Learchild. Lemington. Lorbottle. Prendwick. Reaveley. Ryle, Great. Ryle, Little. Shawdon. Screnwood. Titlington. Unthank. Wooperton. Whittingham.	GLENDALE WARD (East Division).	Chatton. Chillingham. Doddington. Earl. Ewart. Hebburn. Humbleton. Ilderton. Lilburn, East. Lilburn, West. Lowick. Middleton Hall. Middleton, North. Middleton, South. Nesbit. Newtown. Roddam. Rosedon. Wooler.	KIRKWHELPINGTON -	Bavington, Great. Bavington, Little. Cambo. Capheaton. Carrycoats. Catcher'side. Coldwell. Coreside. Crookdon. Deanham. Elsdon Ward. Fawns. Fairley. Greenleighton. Harle, Little. Harle, West. Hartington. Hartington Hall. Harwood. Hawick. Kirkharle. Kirkheaton. Kirkwelpington. Monkridge Ward. Otterburn Ward. Ramshope. Rochester Ward. Rothley. Shafto, East. Shafto, West. Sweethope. Throckington. Troughend. Wallington Demesne. Whelpington, West.
	Place of Meeting:—Whittingham.		Place of Meeting:—Wooler.		Place of Meeting:—Kirkwelpington.
COQUETDALE WARD (West Division).	Alwinton. Barrow. Bickerton. Biddlestone. Brinkburn High Ward. Brinkburn Low Ward. Burradon. Calstren. Cartington. Clennell. Debdon. Dueshill. Fairhaugh. Fairnam. Falloles. Flotterton.	GLENDALE WARD (West Division).	Akeld. Brankston. Carham. Coldsmouth and Thompson's Walls. Coupland. Crookhouse. Ford. Grey's Forest. Hethpool. Howtel. Kilham. Kirknewton. Lanton. Milfield. Paston. Selby's Forest. Westnewton. Yeaveering.	MORPETH WARD (East Division).	Ashington and Sheepwash. Bothal Demesne. Bockenfield. Bullock's Hall. Chevington, East. Chevington, West. Cresswell. Ellington. Eshot. Hadstone. Hurst. Linmouth. Longhurst. Newbiggen-by-the-Sea. North Scaton. Old Moor. Pegswood. Therston, East and West, with Shothaugh. Ulgham. Widdrington. Woodhorn. Woodhorn.
	Place of Meeting:—Whittingham.		Place of Meeting:—Wooler.		Place of Meeting:—Morpeth.
		HALTWHISTLE - -	Asholme and Lambley. Bellister. Blenkinsopp. Coanwood. Featherstone. Haltwhistle. Hartleyburn. Henshaw. Kirkhaugh. Knarsdale.	MORPETH WARD (West Division).	Angerton, High. Angerton, Low. Belesay. Bolam. Bolam Vicarage. Bradford. Brinkburn, South Side. Bigge's Quarter. Benridge. Buller's Green. Corridge. Causey Park. Cockle Park.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &C.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
NORTHUMBERLAND—continued.		NORTHUMBERLAND—continued.		NORTHUMBERLAND—continued.	
Morpeth Ward (West Division)— <i>continued.</i>	Coatyards. Baredon. Earsdon Forest. Edington. Ewesley. Fenrother. Freeholders' Quarter. Gallowhill. Harnham. Hartburn. Hartburn Grange. Healey and Combhill. Hebron. Hepscott. Highlaws. Highlaws (High and Low). Longshaws. Longwitton. Meldon. Middleton (North). Middleton (South). Mitford. Molesdon. Morpeth. Morpeth Castle, Catchburn, Stobhill, and Parkhouses. Netherwitton. Newham. Newminster Abbey. Newton Park. Newton Underwood. Nunnykirk. Nunriding. Ogle. Pigdon. Riddell's Quarter. Riplington. Bitton Colt Park. Ritton White House. Rivergreen. Shilvington. Shortflatt. Spittie Hill. Stanton. Thornton (East). Thornton (West). Throple. Todburn. Todridge. Tranwell and High Church. Trewick. Tritlington. Twizel. Whalton. Whitridge. Wingates. Witton Shields.	Tindale Ward (East Division)— <i>continued.</i>	Bywell. Clarewood. Corbridge. Dilston. Dukeshagg. Espersheels. Biltringham. Fotherley (High). Halton. Halton Shreeles. Harlowhill. Healey. Hedley. Hedley Woodside. High Quarter. Horsley. Master's Close. Mickley. Nafferton. Newbiggen. Newlands. Newton. Newton Hall. Ovingham. Ovington. Prudhoe. Prudhoe Castle. Ridgag. Shotley, Low Quarter. Slaley, Out Quarter. Slaley Tourn. Spittle. Stelling. Stocksfield Hall. Styford. Thornbrough. Welton. Whittington, Great. Whittington, Little. Whittle. Whittonstall.	TINDALE WARD (South Division).	Acomb. Allendale. Anick. Anick Grange. Bingfield. Cocklaw. Fallowfield. Hallington. Hexham. High Quarter. Low Quarter. Middle Quarter. Portgate. Sandhoe. Wall. West Quarter.
	Place of Meeting :—Morpeth.		Place of Meeting :—Hexham.		Place of Meeting :—Hexham.
NORTHAM AND ISLANDSHIRE.	Ancroft. Cornhill. Duddo. Felkington. Grindon. Holy Island. Horncliffe. Horncliffe Loanend. Kylce. Longridge. Norham. Norham Mains. Ord. Ross. Shoreswood. Thornton. Twizel.	TINDALE WARD (North-East Division).	Birtley. Bitchfield. Black Heddon. Cheeseburn Grange. Chollerton. Fenwick. Hawkwell. Heugh. Ingoe. Kearsley. Matfen, East. Matfen, West. Nesbitt. Ouston. Ryal. Walbridge.		
	Place of Meeting :—Berwick-upon-Tweed.		Place of Meeting :—Hexham.		
TINDALE WARD (East Division).	Acomb (East). Apperley. Aydon. Aydon Castle. Beale. Broomhaugh. Broomley.	TINDALE WARD (North-West Division).	Bellingham. Blackcarts and Ryhill. Charleton, East Quarter. Charleton, West Quarter. Chirdon. Haughton. Haydon. Humshaugh. Leemsaling. Newbrough. Nook. Plasbet and Tynehead. Shitlington, High Quarter. Shitlington, Low Quarter. Simonburn. Smalesmouth. Tarretburn. Tarsat, West. Thorneyburn. Warden. Wark. Warkaburn. Wellhaugh.		
			Place of Meeting :—Hexham.		
				NOTTINGHAM :	
				BINGHAM - - -	Aslockton. Bingham. Bridgford, East. Broughton Sulney. Car Colstone. Clipstone. Colston Bassett. Cotgrave. Cropwell Bishop. Cropwell Butler. Elton. Flintham. Gamston. Granby-cum-Sutton. Hawksworth. Hickling. Holmepierrepont, Lambcote, Bassingfield, and Oldbolton. Kinoulton. Kneeton. Langcar-cum-Barnston. Orston. Owthorpe. Ratcliffe-on-Trent. Scarrington. Screveton. Shelford - with - Newton and Saxondale. Thoroton. Tithby. Tollerton. Whatton. Wiverton.
					Place of Meeting :—Bingham.
				MANSFIELD - - -	Blidworth. Clipstone. Fulwood. Heywood Oaks. Hucknall-under-Huthwaite. Kirkby. Lindhurst. Mansfield. Mansfield Woodhouse. Skegby. Sookholme. Sutton-in-Ashfield. Teversall. Warsop.
					Place of Meeting :—Mansfield.
				NEWARK - - -	Alverton. Averham. Balderton. Barnby. Bathley. Besthorpe. Broadholme. Carlton-upon-Trent. Clifton, North. Clifton, South. Coddington. Warkaburn. Collingham, North. Collingham, South. Cotham.

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
NOTTINGHAM— <i>continued</i> . Newark— <i>continued</i> .	Cauntton. Cromwell. Elston. Farndon. Flawborough. Fledborough. Girton. Grasathorpe. Harby. Hawton. Holme. Kelham. Kersall. Kilvington. Kneesall. Langford. Maplebeck. Marnham. Meering. Muskham, North. Muskham, South. Normanton-on-Trent. Norwell. Norwell Woodhouse. Ossington. Park Leys. Rolleston. Searle, South. Shelton. Sibthorpe. Spalford. Staunton (including Staunton Chapel). Staythorpe. Stoke, East. Sutton-on-Trent. Syerston. Thorney. Thorpe. Weston. Wigsley. Winthorpe.	NOTTINGHAM— <i>continued</i> . Nottingham— <i>cont'd</i> .	Oxton. Papplewick. Plumtree. Radford. Ratcliffe-upon-Soar. Rempstone. Ruddington. Selstone. Sneinton. Standard Hill. Stanford. Stanton-on-the-Wolds. Stapleford. Stoke Bardolph. Strelley. Sutton Bonnington. Thorpe. Thrumpton. Toton. Trowell. Widmerpool. Wilford. Willoughby. Wollaton. Woodborough. Wysall.	NOTTINGHAM— <i>continued</i> . Retford— <i>continued</i> .	Walesby. Walkeringham. Wheatley, North. Wheatley, South. Wiseton.
	Place of Meeting:—Newark.		Place of Meeting:—Shire Hall, Nottingham.		Place of Meeting:—East Retford.
NOTTINGHAM - - -	Annesley. Arnold. Barton. Basford. Beeston. Bilborough. Bradmore. Bramcote. Brewhouse Yard. Bridgford, West. Bulcote. Bulwell. Bunney. Burton Joyce. Calverton. Carlton. Caythorpe. Chilwell. Clifton. Colwick. Cossall. Costock. Eastwood. Edwalton. Epperstone. Felley. Gedling. Gonalston. Gotham. Greasley. Gunthorpe. Hucknall Torkard. Keyworth. Kingstone. Lambley. Leake, East. Leake, West. Lenton (including Bestwood Park). Lowdham. Lynby. Newstead. Normanton-on-Soar. Normanton-on-the-Wolds. Nuttall.	RETTFORD - - -	Askham. Aukley. Babworth. Barnby. Beckingham. Bevercotes. Blyth. Bole. Bothamsall. Boughton. Burton, West. Clarborough. Clayworth. Cottam. Darlton. Drayton, East. Drayton, West. Dunham. Eatton. Egmanton. Elksley. Everton. Finningley. Gamston. Gringley-on-the-Hill. Grove. Habblesthorpe. Hayton. Headon-cum-Upton. Houghton. Kirton. Laneham. Laxton. Leverton, North. Leverton, South. Littleborough. Lound. Markham, East. Markham, West. Mattersey. Misson. Misterton. Ompton. Ordsall. Perlethorpe. Ragnall. Rampton. Ranskill. Retford, West. Rufford. Saundby. Scaftworth. Scrooby. Stockwith, West. Stokeham. Sturton. Sutton. Torworth. Treswell. Tuxford.	WORKSOP - - -	Budby. Carburton. Carlton in Lindrick. Cuckney, Holbeck, Langwith, and Norton. Edwinstowe. Harworth. Hodsack. Holbeck, Woodhouse Hall. Ollerton. Styrrup. Wallingwells. Welbeck. Wellow. Worksop, Osberton, and Scofton.
					Place of Meeting:—Southwell.
					Place of Meeting:—Worksop.
				OXFORD:	
				BAMPTON, EAST -	Aston and Cote. Bampton and Weald. Brightthampton. Chimney. Coggs. Crawley. Curbridge. Ducklington. Eynsham. Hailey. Hardwick. Lew. Minster Lovel. Northmoor. Ramsden. Shifford. Southleigh. Standlake. Stanton Harcourt. Witney. Yelford.
					Place of Meeting:—Witney.
				BAMPTON, WEST -	Alvescot. Asthal. Blackbourton. Brizenorton. Broadwell. Broughton Poggs. Burford. Clanfield. Faringdon, Little. Filkins. Fulbrook. Grafton. Holwell. Kelmescot. Kencot.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
OXFORD—continued.		OXFORD—continued.		OXFORD—continued.	
Bampton, West—cont ^d -	Langford. Radcot. Shilton. Swinbrook. Taynton. Upton and Signet. Westwell. Widford.	Bullington—continued -	Shotover (with Lower Shotover). Stadhampton. Stanton, St. John. Stowood. Studley. Tetsworth. Thame (comprising Moreton, Priestend, North Weston, Thame Park, New and Old Thame). Thomley. Tiddington. Waterperry. Waterstock. Wheatley. Woodeaton. Woolvercot.	Ploughley—continued -	Cottisford. Caversfield. Fencot and Murcot. Finnere. Fringford. Fritwell. Goddington. Hardwick. Hethe. Heyford, Lower. Heyford, Upper. Islip. Kirtlington. Launton. Merton. Middleton, Stoney. Mixbury. Newton Purcell. Oddington. Piddington. Shelswell. Somerton. Souldern. Stoke Lyne. Stratton Audley. Tusmore. Wendlebury. Weston-on-the-Green.
Place of Meeting :—Burford.		Place of Meeting :—Oxford.		Place of Meeting :—Bicester.	
BANBURY AND BLOXHAM.	Adderbury, East. Adderbury, West. Alkerton. Balscot. Barford, St. John. Bloxham. Boddicot. Bourton. Broughton. Clattercot. Claydon. Cropredy. Drayton. Epwell. Hanwell. Horley. Hornton. Milcomb. Milton. Mollington. Nethrop. Newington, North. Prescot. Shennington. Shutford, East. Shutford, West. Sibford Ferris. Sibford Gower. Swalcliffe. Tadmarton. Wardington and Williams. Wigginton. Wroxton.	CHADLINGTON - -	Ascot-under-Wychwood. Bruern. Chadlington, East. Chadlington, West. Charlbury. Chastleton. Chipping Norton (Borough). Churchill. Cornbury Park. Cornewell. Enstone. Fawler. Fifeild. Finstock. Heythrop and Duntthrop. Hooknorton. Idbury. Kingham. Langley. Leafield. Lyneham. Milton. Overnorton. Rollright, Great. Rollright, Little. Salford. Sarsden. Shipton-under-Wychwood. Shorthampton Chilson and Puddicott. Spelsbury. Swerford. Whichwood.	WATLINGTON - -	Adwell. Asseuden. Aston Rowant. Benson. Berrick Prior. Berrick Salome. Brightwell. Britwell Prior. Britwell Salome. Brookhampton. Cadwell. Chalford. Charlgrove. Chinnor. Clare. Crowell. Cuxham. Easington. Emmington. Ewelme. Goldar. Greenfield. Haseley, Great. Haseley, Little. Henton. Holcomb. Ibstone. Kingston Blount. Latchford and Lobb. Lewknor. Lewknor Uphill. Nettlebed. Newington. Nuffield. Pishill. Postcomb. Pyrton. Rofford. Rycot. Shirburn. Standhill. Stokenchurch. Stoke Talmage. Swyncombe. Sydenham. Tythrop. Warborough. Warmscomb. Warpsgrove. Watlington. Weston, South. Wheatfield.
Place of Meeting :—Banbury.		Place of Meeting :—Chipping Norton.		Place of Meeting :—Watlington.	
BULLINGTON - -	Albury. Ascot. Attington. Baldon Marsh. Baldon Toot. Beckley. Burcot. Chilworth. Chippinghurst. Chislehampton. Clifton Hampden. Cowley. Cuddesden. Culham. Cutslow. Denton. Dorchester. Draycot. Drayton. Elsfield. Fifeild. Foresthill. Garsington. Giles, St. (as to the part without the City of Oxford). Hampton Gay. Hampton Poyle. Headington. Holton. Horsepath. Horton-cum-Studley. Iffley and Hockmore. Littlemore. Marston. Milton, Great. Milton, Little. Noke. Nuneham Courtenay. Sandford-on-Thames.	HENLEY - - -	Bix. Caversham. Checkendon. Crowmarsh Giffard. Eye and Dunsden. Goring. Harpsden. Henley-on-Thames. Ipsden. Mapledurham. Mongewell. Newnham Murren. Northstoke. Rotherfield Greys. Rotherfield Peppard. Shiplake. Southstoke-cum-Woodcot. Whitchurch.	WOOTTON, NORTH -	Aston, Middle. Aston, North. Aston, Steeple. Barford, Great.
		Place of Meeting :—Henley-on-Thames.			
		PLOUGHLEY - -	Ambrosden. Ardley. Ardcot. Bicester, King's End. Bicester, Market End. Blackthorn. Bletchington. Bucknell. Charlton-on-Otmore. Chesterton.		

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
OXFORD—continued. Wootton, North—cont'd -	Barton, Steeple. Barton, Westcot. Clifton. Deddington. Dunstew. Hempton. Rousham. Sandford. Southnewington. Tew, Great. Tew, Little. Worton, Nether. Worton, Over.	RUTLAND—continued. Rutland—continued -	Seaton. Stoke Dry. Stretton. Teigh. Thistleton. Thorpe-by-Water. Tickencote. Tinwell. Tixover. Uppingham. Wardley. Whissendine. Whitwell. Wing.	SALOP—continued. Bradford, South, Hundred of (Wellington Division)—continued.	Withington. Wombidge. Wrockwardine. Wroxeter. Place of Meeting :—Wellington.
Place of Meeting :—Deddington.		Place of Meeting :—Oakham.		BRADFORD, Hundred of (Wem Division).	Lee Brockhurst. Loppington. Moreton Corbet. Shawbury. Stanton upon Hine Heath. Wem. Weston and Wixhill. Place of Meeting :—Wem.
WOOTTON, SOUTH -	Begbroke. Bladon. Blenheim. Cassington and Worton. Combe. Glympton. Gosford. Hanborough. Hensington. Kiddington. Kidlington. Northleigh. Shipton-on-Cherwell. Stonesfield. Tackley and Wighthill. Thrupp. Water Eaton. Wilcot. Woodstock (Borough). Wootton. Yarnton.	SALOP : ALBRIGHTON - -	Acton Reynald. Albrighton. Astley. Battlefield. Broughton. Clive. Fitz. Grinshill. Hadnal. Haughmond Demesne. Preston Gubbalds. Saint Almond. Saint Mary. Uffington.	BRADFORD, NORTH, Hundred of (Whitchurch Division).	Ightfield. Prees. Whitchurch. Place of Meeting :—Whitchurch.
Place of Meeting :—Woodstock.		Place of Meeting :—Shirehall, Shrewsbury.		BRIMSTREE, BRIDGE-NORTH, AND CHELMARSH STOTTESDON.	Acton Round. Alveley. Ashfield. Astley Abbots. Ashton Eyre. Billingsley. Claverley. Chelmarsh. Chetton. Cleobury, North. Deuxhill. Eardington. Glazeley. Highley. Middleton Scriven. Morville. Neenton. Oldbury. Quatt Malvern. Romsley. Rudge. Ruthall. Sibbury. Stanton, Long. Tasley. Upton Cressett. Worfield. Place of Meeting :—Bridgnorth.
RUTLAND :	Ashwell. Ayston. Barrow. Barrowden. Beaumont Chase. Belton. Bisbrooke. Braunston. Brooke. Burley. Caldecott. Casterton Magna. Casterton Parva. Clipsam. Cottesmore. Edith Weston. Egleton. Empingham. Essendine. Exton. Glaston. Greetham. Gunthorpe. Hambleton. Horn. Kelton. Langham. Leighfield. Liddington. Luffenham, North. Luffenham, South. Lyndon. Manton. Market Overton. Martinthorpe. Morcott. Normanton. Oakham Deanshold with Barleythorpe. Oakham Lordshold. Pickworth. Pilton. Preston. Ridlington. Ryhall - cum - Belmishorpe.	BISHOPS CASTLE, Borough of.	Bishops Castle, Borough.		
		Place of Meeting :—Guildhall, Bishops Castle.		BRIMSTREE, Hundred of (Shifnal Division).	Albrighton. Badger. Beckbury. Bonninghall. Boscobel. Donnington. Kemberton. Ryton. Shifnal. Stockton. Sutton Maddock. Tong. Place of Meeting :—Shifnal.
		BRADFORD, NORTH, Hundred of (Drayton Division).	Adderley. Cheswardine. Childs Ercall. Drayton in Hales (the Shropshire portion of the Parish). Hinstock. Hodnet. Moreton Say. Norton in Hales. Woore (the Shropshire portion of the Parish of Mucklestone).		
		Place of Meeting :—Market Drayton.		BURFORD - - -	Burford. Boraston and Whatmore. Coveley. Greet. Nash Tilsop and Weston. Whitton. Place of Meeting :—Swan Hotel, Burford, near Tenbury.
		BRADFORD, SOUTH, Hundred of (Newport Division).	Bolas Magna. Cherrington. Chetwynd Aston. Chetwynd. Church Aston. Edgmond. Kinnersley. Lilleshall. Longford. Newport. Preston. Sheriffhales. Tibberton. Woodcote.		
		Place of Meeting :—Newport.		CHIRBURY - - -	Brompton. Chirbury. Mucklewick. Rhiston. Shelve. Worthin. Place of Meeting :—Chirbury, Shrewsbury.
		BRADFORD, SOUTH, Hundred of (Wellington Division).	Alcham. Bulldwas. Daviey. Eaton Constantine. Ercall Magna. Eyton. Leighton. Longden-upon-Tern. Rodington. Stirchley. Uppington. Upton Magna. Waters Upton. Wellington.		

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
SALOP—continued. CLAN AND PURSLOW -	Bishop's Castle. Clun. Edgton. Hill End. Lydbury, North. Lydham. Mainstone. More. Myndtown. Norbury. Ratlinghope. Wentnor.	SALOP—continued. Munslow, Lower, and Part of Overs and Stottesden—cont'd.	Stanton Lacy. Stoke, St., Milborough. Stokesay. Tugford. Ludford, Salop.	SOMERSET—continued. Axbridge—continued -	Chapel Allerton. Charterhouse on Mend. Cheddar. Christon. Churchill. Compton Bishop. Congresbury. East Brent. Hutton. Kewatoke. Locking. Loxton. Lympeham. Mark. Puxton. Rowberrow. Shipham. South Brent. Uphill. Weare. Weck, St. Lawrence. Wedmore. Weston-super-Mare. Winscombe. Worle. Wrington.
Place of Meeting:—	Bishop's Castle.	Place of Meeting:—	Guildhall, Ludlow.	Places of Meeting:—	Axbridge and Weston super-Mare.
	Bedstone. Betws. Bucknall. Clunbury. Clunbury. Clunbury. Hopesay. Hopton Castle. Llanvaerwaterdine. Sibdon. Stowe.	MUNSLow, Hundred of (Upper Division).	Acton Scott. Cardington. Church Stretton. Easthope. Easton-under-Haywood. Hope Bowdler. Rushbury. Shipton. Wistanstow.	BISHOP'S LYDEARD -	Ash Priors. Bishop's Lydeard. Combe Florey. Cothelstone. Halse. Heathfield. Lydeard, St. Lawrence. Tolland. West Bagborough.
Place of Meeting:—	Purslow Hundred House, in the Parish of Clunbury, near Bishop's Castle.	Place of Meeting:—	Church Stretton.	Place of Meeting:—	Bishop's Lydeard.
CONDOVER - - -	Church Pulverbatch. Condover. Frodesley. Leebotwood. Longnor. Meole Brace. St. Julian's. Smethcote. Stapleton. Sutton. Woolstaston.	OSWESTRY, Hundred of	Knockin. Kinnerley. Llanyblodwell. Llwyntidman and Treprenal (Townships in the Parish of Llany-mynech). Melverley. Oswestry. Selattyn. St. Martin's. Sychtyn (Township in the Parish of Llansillin). West Felton. Whittington.	BRIDGWATER - -	Asheott. Asholt. Rawdrip. Bridgwater Borough and Parish. Broomfield. Cannington. Cattcott. Charlinch. Chedzoy. Chilton Common. Chilton Trinity. Chilton-super-Polton. Cossington. Durburrow. Durlough. Durston. Edington. Edstock and Beer. Enmore. Goathurst. Greinton. Huntspill. Lyng. Middlezoy. Moorlinch. North Petherton. Othery. Otterhampton. Pawlett. Puriton. St. Michael Church. Shapwick. Spaxton. Stawell. Stockland Bristol. Sutton Mallett. Thurloxton. Wembdon. Westonzoyland. Woolavington.
Place of Meeting:—	Condover, Shrewsbury.	Place of Meeting:—	Oswestry.	Places of Meeting:—	Bridgwater and North Petherton.
FORD - - -	Alberbury. Cardiston. Ford. Hanwood, Great. Habberley. Minsterley. Pontesbury. St. Chad (part of). St. Julian's (part of). Westbury. Worthen (part of).	PIMHILL, Hundred of	Baschurch. Ellesmere. Hordley. Middle. Montford. Ness, Great. Ness, Little. Petton. Ruyton of the Eleven Towns. Shrawardine. Welsh Hampton.		
Place of Meeting:—	Cruckton, Shrewsbury.	Place of Meeting:—	Town Hall, Ellesmere, and the Boreatton Arms, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.		
MUNSLow, LOWER, and Part of OVerS and STOTTESDEN.	Abdon. Ashford Bowdler. Ashford Carbonell. Bitterley. Bromfield. Cainham. Clee, St. Margaret. Cold Weston. Culmington. Diddlebury. Halford. Heath. Holdgate. Hope Baggott. Hopton Cangeford. Ludlow Castle. Munslow. Onibury. Richard's Castle, Salop.	STOTTESDEN, Hundred of (Cleobury Mortimer Division).	Aston Botterell. Burwarton. Cleobury Mortimer. Dowles. Furlow. Hopton Wafers. Kinlet. Loughton. Milson. Neen, Savage. Neen, Solars. Silvington. Stottesden. Wheatthill. Woodhouse.		
Place of Meeting:—	Cruckton, Shrewsbury.	Place of Meeting:—	Cleobury Mortimer, Bewdley.		
		SOMERSET:			
		AXBRIDGE - - -	Axbridge Borough and Parish. Badgworth. Banwell. Berrow. Biddisham. Blagdon. Bleadon. Brean. Burnham. Burrington. Butcombe.		

44 PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
SOMERSET—continued.		SOMERSET—continued.		SOMERSET—continued.	
CREWKERNE - - -	Crewkerne. Haselbury Plucknett. Hinton, St. George. Lopen. Merritt. Middle Chinnock. Misterton. North Perrott. Seaborough. Wayford. West Chinnock.	ILMINSTER—continued -	Dowlish Wake. Drayton. Earnshill. Fivehead. Hatch Beauchamp. Ilminster. Ilton. Isle Abbots. Isle Brewers. Kingsbury Episcopi. Knowle, St. Giles. North and South Bradon. Puckington. Seavington, St. Mary. Seavington, St. Michael. Shepton Beauchamp. South Petherton. Stocklinch Magdalen. Stocklinch Ottersey. Street and Leigh. Swell.	SHEPTON MALLETT -	Batcombe. Croscombe. Ditcheat. Doulting. Downhead. East Cranmore. East Pennard. Evercreech. Hornblotton. Lamyt. Milton Clevedon. Pilton. Pylle. Shepton Mallet. Stoke Lane. Upton Noble. West Cranmore.
Place of Meeting:—Crewkerne.		Places of Meeting:—Chard, Ilminster, and South Petherton.		Place of Meeting:—Shepton Mallet.	
DULVERTON - - -	Brushford. Dulverton. Exford. Exmoor. Exton. Hawkridge. Kingsbrompton. Skilgate. Upton. Winsford. Withypool.	KEYNSHAM - - -	Brislington. Burnett. Compton Dando. Keynsham. Marksbury. Norton Malreward. Pensford. Priston. Publow. Queen Charlton. Saltford. Stanton Drew. Stanton Prior. Whitechurch.	SOMERTON - - -	Aller. Babcary. Baltonsborough. Barton, St. David. Butleigh. Charlton Mackarell. Charlton Adam. Compton Dundon. East Lydford. High Ham. Huish Episcopi. Keinton Mandefield. Kingsdon. Kingweston. Langport Borough and Parish. Long Sutton. Muchelney. Pitney. Puddimore Milton. Somerton Borough and Parish. Street. Walton. West Camel. West Lydford. Yeovilton.
Place of Meeting:—Dulverton.		Place of Meeting:—Keynsham.		Place of Meeting:—Somerton.	
DUNSTER - - -	Carhampton. Culbone. Cutcombe. Dunster Borough and Parish. Luckham. Luxborough. Minehead Borough and Parish. Oar. Porlock. Selworthy. Stoke Pero. Timberscombe. Treborough. Withycombe. Wotton Courtenay.	KILMERSDON - - -	Ashwick. Babington. Buckland Dinham. Hardington. Hemington. Holcombe. Kilmersdon. Radstock. Stratton-on-the-Foss. Writhlington.	TAUNTON - - -	Angersleigh. Bickenhall. Bishops Hull. Cheddon Fitzpaine. Corfe. Creech, St. Michael. Curland. Hillfarrence. Kingston. North Curry. Norton Fitzwarren. Oake. Orchard Portman. Otterford. Pitminster. Ruishton. Staple Fitzpaine. Staplegrove. Stoke, St. Gregory. Stoke, St. Mary. Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen. Taunton, St. James. Thornfalcon. Thurlbear. Trull. West Hatch. West Monckton. Williton.
Place of Meeting:—Dunster.		Place of Meeting:—Kilmersdon.		Place of Meeting:—Taunton.	
FROME - - -	Beckington. Berkley. Cloford. Elm. Frome Selwood. Laverton. Leigh-upon-Mendip. Lullington. Marston Bigott. Melle. Orchardley or Orchardleigh. Nunney. Road. Rodden. Standerwick. Wanstrow. Whatley. Witham Friary. Woolverton.	LONG ASHTON - - -	Abbotts Leigh. Backwell. Barrow Gurney. Bedminster. Bourton or Flax Bourton. Brockley. Chelvey. Clapton. Clevedon. Dundry. Kenn. Kingston Seymour. Long Ashton. Nailsea. Portbury. Portishead. Regilbury. St. George's, or Easton in Gordano. Tickenham. Walton in Gordano. Weston in Gordano. Winford. Wraxall. Yatton.	TEMPLE CLOUD -	Camely. Chelwood. Chew Magna. Chewstoke. Chewton Mendip. Chilcompton. Clutton.
Place of Meeting:—Frome.		Place of Meeting:—Long Ashton.			
ILMINSTER -	Allowenshay and Kingstone. Ashill. Barrington. Beererocombe. Broadway. Buckland, St. Mary. Chuffcombe. Chard Borough and Parish. Chillington. Combe, St. Nicholas. Cricket Malherbie. Cricket, St. Thomas. Cudworth. Curry Mallet. Curry Rivell. Dinnington. Donyatt.				

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
SOMERSET—continued. Temple Cloud—cont'd. -	Compton Martin. East Harptree. Emberrow. Farmborough. Farrington Gurney. Green Ore. High Littleton. Hinton Bluett. Lilton. Midsomer Norton. Norton Hawkfield. Paulton. Ston Easton. Stowey. Thrubwell Nempnett. Tisbury. Ubley. West Harptree. Widcombe.	SOMERSET—continued. Weston—continued -	Twiverton or Twerton. Walcot. Wellow. Weston. Woolley.	SOMERSET—continued. Wiveliscombe—cont'd. -	Milverton. Raddington. Withiel Florey. Wiveliscombe.
	Place of Meeting :—Temple Cloud.		Place of Meeting :—Weston in Bath.		Place of Meeting :—Wiveliscombe.
WELLINGTON - - -	Ashbrittle. Bradford. Kittisford. Langford Budville. Nynehead. Runnington. Sampford Arundell. Stawley. Thorn, St. Margaret. Wellington. West Buckland.	WILLITON - - -	Bicknoller. Crowcombe. Doddington. East Quantoxhead. Elworthy. Fiddington. Holford. Kilton. Kilve. Lilstock. Monksilver. Nether Stowey, Borough and Parish. Nettlecombe. Old Cleeve. Over Stowey. Sampford Brett. St. Decumans. Stogumber. Stoke Courcy or Stogursey. Stringston. West Quantoxhead.	YEovil - - -	Ashington. Barwick. Brympton. Chilton Cantelo. Chilthorne Domer. Chiselborough. Closworth. East Chinnock. East Coker. Draycot. Hardington Mandeville. Hescombe. Ivelchester, Borough and Parish. Lufton. Lymington. Marston Magna. Martock. Montacute, Borough and Parish. Mudford. Northover. Norton-under-Hamdon. Odcombe. Pendomer. Preston Plucknett. Queen Camel. Rimpton. Sock Dennis. Sparkford. Stoke-under-Hamdon. Sutton Bingham. Thorne Coffin. Tintinhull. Trent. West Coker. Yeovil, Borough and Parish.
	Place of Meeting :—Wellington.		Places of Meeting :—Williton in St. Decumans and Nether Stowey.		Place of Meeting :—Yeovil.
WELLS - - -	Batcombe-cum-Nyland. Binegar. Dinder. Glaston, St. Benedict. Glaston, St. John. Meare. North Wootton. Priddy. Rodney Stoke. St. Andrew in Wells, Liberty. St. Cuthbert, In-Parish. St. Cuthbert, Out-Parish. West Bradley. Westbury. West Pennard. Wookey.	WINCANTON - - -	Abbas and Temple Combe. Alford. Ansford. Blackford. Bratton Seymour. Bruton. Castle Cary. Charlton Horethorne. Charlton Musgrove. Compton Pauncefoot or Pouncefoot. Corten Dinham. Cucklington. Eastrip. Gasper, or Brook. Goathill. Henstridge. Holton. Horsington. Kilminster. Lovington. Maperton. Milborne Port, Borough and Parish. North Barrow. North Bruham. North Cadbury. North Cheriton. Penselwood. Pitcombe. Pointington. Sandford Orcas. Shepton Montacute. South Barrow. South Bruham. South Cadbury. Stoke Trister. Stowell. Sutton Montis. Weston Bampfylde. Wheathill. Wincanton, Borough and Parish. Yarnfield. Yarlington.	SOUTHAMPTON : ALTON - - -	Alton. Bentley. Bentworth. Binstead. Chawton. Coldrey. Dockenfield. East Tisted. East Worldham. Froyle. Farrington. Hartley Mauditt. Holybourn. Headley. Kingsley. Lasham. Medstead. Neatham. Newton Valence. Selborne. Shalden. West Worldham. Wield.
	Place of Meeting :—Wells.		Place of Meeting :—Wincanton.		Place of Meeting :—Alton.
WESTON - - -	Bathampton. Batheaston. Bathford. Bath, St. James. Bath, St. Michael. Bath, St. Peter and St. Paul. Bathwick. Camerton. Charlecombe. Claverton. Combhay. Corston. Dunkerton. Englishcombe. Farley Hungerford. Foscote or Forscote. Freshford. Hinton Charterhouse. Kelston or Kelweston. Langridge. Lyncombe and Widcombe. Monckton Coombe. Newton, St. Loe. Northstoke. Norton, St. Phillip. Southstoke. St. Catherine. Swainswick. Tellsford or Telsford.	WIVELISCOMBE -	Bathealton. Brompton Ralph. Chipstable. Clatworthy. Fitshead. Hulsh Champflower.	ANDOVER - - -	Amport. Appleshaw. Abbotts Ann. Barton Stacey. Bullington. Chilbolton. Fyfield. Foxcott. Grately. Goodworth Clatford. Hurstbourne Tarrant. Hurstbourne Priors.

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
SOUTHAMPTON—continued. Andover—continued.	Kilmpton. Knight's Enham. Leckford. Longstock. Longparish. Linkenholt. Monxton. Nether Wallop. Over Wallop. Penton Grafton, or Weyhill. Penton Mewsey. Quarley. Shipton. South Tedworth. St. Mary Bourne. Stockbridge. Tangley. Thruton. Upper Clatford. Vernham's, Dean. Wherwell.	SOUTHAMPTON—continued. Fareham—continued.	Great Salterns. Hayling, North. Hayling, South. Havant. Porchester. Rowner. Southwick. Titchfield. Warblington. Waterloo. Wickham. Widley. Wymering.	SOUTHAMPTON—continued. PETERSFIELD - -	Blendworth. Bramshott. Burlton. Catherington. Chalton. Clanfield. Colemore. Eastmeon. Empshott. Froxfield. Greattham. Hawley. Idsworth. Liss. Petersfield. Prior's Dean. Privett. Sheet. Steep.
Place of Meeting:—Andover.		Places of Meeting:—Fareham, Gosport, and Havant.		Place of Meeting:—Petersfield.	
BASINGSTOKE - -	Andwell. Basing. Bradley. Bramley. Chiddesden. Church Oakley. Deane. Dummer. Eastrop. Ellisfield, or Ilesfield. Farleigh Wallop. Hartley Westpall. Herriard. Mapledurwell. Mortimer, West End. Nately Scures. Newnham. North Waltham. Nutley. Pamber. Popham. Preston Candover. Sherborne, St. John. Sherfield-upon-Loddon. Silchester. Stratfield Saye (part of). Stratfield Turgiss. Tunworth. Up Nately. Upton Grey. West Sherborne, otherwise Monk Sherborne. Weston Corbett. Weston Patrick. Winslade and Kempshott. Woodmancott. Wootton, St. Lawrence. Worting.	KINGSCLERE - -	Ashe. Ashmansworth. Baughurst. Burgclere. Coombe. Crux Easton. East Woodhay. Ewhurst. Faccombe. Freefolk Manor. Hannington. Highclere. Itchingswell. Kingsclere. Litchfield. Laverstoke. Woodcutt. Newtown. Overton. Steventon. Sidmouton. Tadley. Tufton. Whitchurch. Woolverton.	RINGWOOD - -	Ashley Walk Township. Bresmore. Broomy Township. Burley Township. Christchurch. Ellingham. Fordingbridge. Hale. Harbridge. Holdenhurst. Ibsley. North Charford. Rockbourne. Ringwood. Sopley. South Charford. Woodgreen.
Place of Meeting:—Basingstoke.		Places of Meeting:—Kingsclere, Overton, and Whitway.		Places of Meeting:—Ringwood, Christchurch, and Fordingbridge.	
OXFORD - -	Bishop's Waltham. Corhampton. Droxford. Durley. Exton. Hambleton. Meonstoke. Soberton. Upham. Warnford. Westmeon.	LYMINGTON AND NEW FOREST.	Beaulieu. Boldre. Bramshaw. Brockenhurst. Denny Lodge Township. Dibden. Eling. Exbury and Lepe. Fawley. Hordle. Lymington. Lyndhurst. Miford. Milton. Minestead. Rhinefield Township.	ROMSEY - - -	Bossington. Broughton. Buckholt, East and West. Crown Farm. Dunwood. East Dean. East Tytherley. East Wellow. Frenchmore. Houghton. Kingsomborne. Lockerley. Mottisfont. Mitchelmersh. Nursling. North Baddesley. Romsey Extra. Sherfield English. Tisbury. Upper Eldon. West Dean (part of). West Tytherley.
Place of Meeting:—Droxford.		Places of Meeting:—Lymington, Lyndhurst, New Forest Union, and Hythe.		Place of Meeting:—Romsey.	
FAREHAM - - -	Alverstoke and Gosport. Bedhampton. Boarhunt. Fareham. Farlington.	ODIHAM - - -	Aldershot. Bramshill. Cove. Cron dall. Dogmersfield. Elvetham. Eversley. Farnborough. Greywell. Hartley Wintney. Hawley and Minley. Heckfield. Long Sutton. Mattingley. Odiham. Rotherwick. South Warnborough. Winchfield. Yately.	SOUTHAMPTON - -	Botley. Bursledon. Chilworth. Hamble-en-le-Rice. Hound. Millbrook. North Stoneham. South Stoneham. St. Mary Extra.
Place of Meeting:—Fareham.		Places of Meeting:—Odiham and Aldershot.		Place of Meeting:—Southampton.	

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
SOUTHAMPTON —continued.		STAFFORD:		STAFFORD —continued.	
WINCHESTER - - -	Ashley. Avington. Beauworth. Bighton. Bishopstoke. Bishop's Sutton. Bramdean. Brown Candover. Cheriton. Chilcomb (part of). Chilton Candover. Compton. Crawley. Easton. East Stratton. Farley Chamberlayne. Godsfield. Headbourne Worthy. Hinton Ampner. Hunton. Hursley. Itchen Abbas. Itchen Stoke. Kilmiston. King's Worthy. Lainston. Little Somborne. Littleton. Martyr Worthy. Mitcheldever. Morestead. New Alresford. Northington. Old Alresford. Otterbourne. Ovington. Owslebury. Ropley. St. Bartholomew Hyde (part of). St. Faith (part of). St. John (part of). St. Peter Cheesehill (part of). Sparsholt. Stoke Charity. Swarraton. Tichborne. Twyford. Week (part of). West Tisted. Winnal (part of). Wonston.	BILSTON - - - Bilston. Place of Meeting:—Bilston. BURTON-UPON-TRENT Analow. Barton - under - Need - wood. Branstone. Burton Extra. Burton-upon-Trent. Dunstall. Hanbury. Horninglow. Rolleston. Scropton (part of). Stretton. Tatenhill. Tutbury. Wichnor. Place of Meeting:—Burton-upon-Trent. CHEADLE - - - Alveton, otherwise Alton. Bradley-in-the-Moors. Cauldon. Caverswall and Mear. Cheadle. Checkley and Tean. Consall. Cotton. Denstone (in Alton). Dilhorne. Draycott-in-the-Moors. Farley. Kingsley. Whiston. Place of Meeting:—Cheadle. ECCLESHALL - - - Adbaston. Ashley. Chebsey. Cold Norton. Eccleshall (except the Chapelry of Chapel Chorlton, and the Townships therein of Chapel Chorlton and Hill Chorlton). Ellenhall. Forton. High Offley. Knightley (part of Gnosall). Norbury. Standon. Swinnerton. Weston Jones. Place of Meeting:—Eccleshall. ELFORD - - - Alrewas. Alrewas Hay. Clifton Campville and Haunton. Edingale. Elford. Fisherwick. Fradley. Freeford. Fulfn. Harlaston. Haselor. Oakley in Croxall. Orgreave. Statfold. Streethay. Syerscote. Tamhorne. Thorpe Constantine. Whittington. Wigginton. Yoxall. Place of Meeting:—Elford and Tamworth.	KINGSWINFORD AND WORDSLEY. Amblecote. Arley, Upper. Bobbington. Enville. Himley. Kingswinford. Kinver. Trysull and Selsdon. Wombourne. Woodford. Places of Meeting:—Wordsley and Brierley Hill. LEEK - - - Aistonefield. Place of Meeting:—Leek. LEEK - - - Biddulph. Places of Meeting:—Leek and Biddulph. LEEK - - - Blore-with-Swainscoe. Bradnop. Butterton. Calton-in-Bloore. Calton-in-Mayfield. Calton-in-Waterfall. Cheddleton - with - Basford. Endon, Longsdon, and Stanley. Fawfieldhead. Grindon. Heathylee. Heaton. Hollinslough. Horton and Horton Hay with Blackwood and Crowborough. Ilam and Throwley. Ipstones. Leek and Lowe. Leekfrith. Longnor. Museden Grange. Onecote. Quarnford. Rudyard. Rushton James. Rushton Spencer. Sheen. Tittesworth. Warslow and Elkstones. Waterfall. Wetton. Woodhouses. Place of Meeting:—Leek. PENKRIDGE - - - Acton Trussell and Bednall. Blymhill. Brewood. Cannock. Chesly Hay. Church Eaton. Coppenhall. Duuston. Easington. Featherstone. Hatherton. Hilton. Huntington. Kinvaston. Lapley and Wheaton Aston. Norton Caves and Little Wyrley. Penkridge. Saredon. Shareshill. Sheriff Hales. Stretton. Teddesley Hay. Weston-under-Lizard. Wyrley, Great.		
Places of Meeting:—Winchester and Alresford.		Places of Meeting:—Newport, Ryde, Ventnor, and West Cowes.		Place of Meeting:—Penkridge.	
WIGHT, ISLE OF -	Arreton. Binstead. Bonchurch. Brading. Brixton. Brook. Calbourne. Carlsbrooke (part of). Chale. Freshwater. Gatcombe. Godshill. Kingston. Mottistone. Newchurch. Niton. Northwood. Ryde (part of). St. Helen's (part of). St. Lawrence. St. Nicholas (part of). Shalfleet. Shanklin. Shorwell. Thorley. Whippingham. Whitwell. Wootton. Yarmouth. Yaverland.				

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
STAFFORD—continued.		STAFFORD—continued.		SUFFOLK (EASTERN DIVISION):	
PIREHILL , Hundred of (Northern Division).	Audley. Bagnall. Balterley. Betley. Burslem. Chapel and Hill, Chorlton. Keels. Madeley. Maer. Mucclstone (part of). Norton-in-the-Moors. Stoke-upon-Trent. Tirley and Bloor. Trentham. Whitmore. Wolstanton (including Knutton).	Stafford—continued.	Tillington. Tixall. Weston-upon-Trent. Whitgreave. Worston. Yarlet.	BECCLES - - -	Barsham. Beccles. Ellough. North Cove. Redisham. Ringsfield. Shaddingfield. Shipmeadow. Sotterley. Willingham. Weston. Worlingham.
Places of Meeting:—Newcastle-under-Lyme, and by Stipendiary Magistrate at Hanley, Burslem, Longton, Tunstall, Fenton, and Stoke.		Place of Meeting:—Stafford.		Place of Meeting:—Beccles.	
ROWLEY REGIS - - Rowley Regis.		STONE - - - Barlaston. Milwich. Stone.		BLYTHING - - -	Aldringham. Benacre. Blythburgh. Blyford. Bramfield. Brampton. Chedleston. Cookley. Covehithe. Cratfield. Darsham. Easton Bavent. Frostenden. Halesworth. Henham. Henstead. Heveningham. Holton. Huntingfield. Knoddishall. Leiston. Linstead, Magna. Linstead, Parva. Middleton. Peasenhall. Reydon. Rumburgh. Sibton. Sotherton. South Cove. Spexhall. Stoven. Theberton. Thorington. Ubbeston. Uggeshall. Walberswick. Walpole. Wangford. Wenhaston. Westleton. Wissett. Wrentham. Westhall. Yoxford.
Place of Meeting:—Rowley Regis.		Place of Meeting:—Stone.		Places of Meeting:—Halesworth and Yoxford, alternately.	
RUGELEY - - - Armitage with Handsacre. Bromley, Hayes. Bromley, Kings. Colton. Curborough and Elm-hurst. Hanstall Ridware. Longdon. Mavesyn Ridware. Pipe Ridware. Rugeley.		TIPTON - - - Tipton.			
Place of Meeting:—Rugeley.		Place of Meeting:—Tipton.			
SEDGLEY - - - Sedgley.		UTTOXETER - - - Abbots Bromley. Blithfield and Newton. Bromshall. Calwich. Croxdon with Greatyate. Draycott in the Clay. Ellastone. Field. Gratwich. Kingstone. Leigh. Marchington. Marchington Woodlands. Mayfield. Mauden Grange. Newborough. Okeover. Prestwood. Ramsor. Rocester. Stanton. Uttoxeter. Wootton.			
Place of Meeting:—Sedgley.		Place of Meeting:—Uttoxeter.			
SHENSTONE - - - Burntwood, Edlial and Woodhouses. Canwell. Drayton Bassett. Farewell and Chorley. Fazeley. Hamnerwick. Hints. Hopwas Hay. Ogley Hay. Pipehill. Shenstone. Staffordshire Moor. Swinfen and Packington. Tamworth (part of). Wall. Weeford.		WALSALL, OR BROWN-HILLS.	Aldridge. Bentley. Great Barr. Pelsall. Rushall. Walsall Wood.		
Places of Meeting:—Shenstone and Muckley Corner.		Place of Meeting:—Rushall.			
STAFFORD - - - Berkswich, or Baswich, with Milford and Walton. Bradley. Brocton. Castle Church. Chartley Holme. Colwich. Creswell. Fradswell. Gayton. Gnosall (except Knightley). Haughton. Hopton and Coton. Ingestre. Marston. Rauton. Rauton Monastery, Salt and Enson. Sandon. Seighford. St. Mary and St. Chad, Stafford. Stowe.		WEDNESBURY - - - Darlaston. Wednesbury and Hill Top (part of West Bromwich).			
		Place of Meeting:—Wednesbury.			
		WEST BROMWICH - - - Handsworth. Harborne. Smethwick. West Bromwich (except Hill Top, and such part thereof as is included in the Wednesbury Division).			
		Place of Meeting:—West Bromwich.			
		WILLENHALL - - - Willenhall.			
		Place of Meeting:—Willenhall.			
		WOLVERHAMPTON - - - Bushbury. Codsall. Oaken. Patsull. Pattingham. Penn, Lower. Penn, Upper. Tettenhall. Wednesfield.			
		Place of Meeting:—Wolverhampton.			
				BOSMERE AND CLAYDON.	Akenham. Ashbocking. Badley. Barham. Barking. Battisford. Bayham. Blakenham, Magna. Blakenham, Parva. Bramford. Bricett. Coddensham. Claydon. Creeping, All Saints. Creeping, St. Mary. Creeping, St. Olave. Crowfield. Darmsden. Flowton. Gosbeck. Helmington. Hemingstone.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

AG

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
SUFFOLK (EASTERN DIVISION)—continued.		SUFFOLK (EASTERN DIVISION)—continued.		SUFFOLK (EASTERN DIVISION)—continued.	
Bosmere and Claydon—continued.	Henley. Mickfield. Needham Market. Nettlestead. Ofton. Ringshall. Somersham. Stonham Aspall. Stonham, Earl. Stonham, Parva. Swilland. Westerfield. Whitton. Willisham.	Hartismere—continued.	Rickinghall Superior. Rishangles. Stoke Ash. Stuston. Thorndon. Thornham, Magna. Thornham, Parva. Thrandeston. Thwaite. Westhorpe. Wetheringsett - cum - Brockford. Wickham Skeith. Wortham. Wyverstone. Yaxley.	Samford—continued.	Wenham, Magna. Wenham, Parva. Wherstead. Woolverstone.
Place of Meeting :—Needham Market.		Place of Meeting :—Eye.		Place of Meeting :—Ipswich.	
BUNGAY - - -	All Saints-with-St. Nicholas, Southelmham. Bungay, Holy Trinity. Bungay, St. Mary. Flixton. Homersfield. Ilketshall, St. Andrew. Ilketshall, St. John. Ilketshall, St. Lawrence. Ilketshall, St. Margaret. Mettingham. Southelmham, St. Cross. Southelmham, St. James. Southelmham, St. Margaret. Southelmham, St. Michael. Southelmham, St. Peter.	HOXNE - - -	Athelington. Bedingfield. Brundish. Denham. Fressingfield. Horham. Hoxne. Laxfield. Mendham. Metfield. Southolt. Stradbroke. Syleham. Weybread. Wilby. Wingfield. Withersdale. Worlingwor	Stow - - -	Buxhall. Combs. Creeting, St. Peter. Finborough, Magna. Finborough, Parva. Gipping. Harleston. Haughley. Old Newton. Onehouse. Shelland. Stowmarket. Stowupland. Wetherden.
Place of Meeting :—Bungay.		Place of Meeting :—Stradbroke.		Place of Meeting :—Stowmarket.	
FRAMLINGHAM - - -	Ashfield-with-Thorpe. Badingham. Bedfield. Benhall. Brandeston. Bruisyard. Carlton. Cransford. Cretingham. Debenham. Dennington. Earl Soham. Easton. Framlingham. Framsden. Glemham, Magna. Glemham, Parva. Hacheston. Hoo. Kelsale. Kenton. Kettleburgh. Letheringham. Marlesford. Monewden. Monk Soham. Parham. Pettaugh. Rendham. Saxmundham. Saxted. Stratford, St. Andrew. Sweffing. Tannington. Winston.	MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND.	Ashby. Barnby. Belton. Blundeston. Bradwell. Burch Castle. Carlton Colville. Corton. Flixton. Fritton. Gisleham. Gunton. Herringfleet. Hopton. Kessingland. Kirtley. Lound. Lowestoft. Mutford. Oulton. Pakefield. Rushmere. Somerleyton.	WOODBRIDGE - - -	Alderton. Bawdsey. Beulings, Magna. Beulings, Parva. Blaxhall. Boulge. Boyton. Bredfield. Brightwell. Broneswell. Bucklesham. Burgh. Butley. Campsey Ash. Capel, St. Andrew. Charsfield. Chillesford. Clopton. Culpho. Dallingho. Dallingho Wield. Debach. Eyke. Falkenham. Farnham. Felixstow. Foxhall. Friston. Gedgrave. Grundisburgh. Hasketon. Havergate Island. Hazlewood. Hemley. Hollisley. Iken. Kesgrave. Kirtton. Levington. Martlesham. Melton. Nacton. Newbourn. Otle. Petistree. Playford. Ramsholt. Rendlesham. Rushmere. Shottisham. Snape. Sternfield. Sudbourn. Sutton. Trimley, St. Martin. Trimley, St. Mary. Tuddenham. Tunstall. Ufford. Waldringfield. Walton. Wantisden. Wickham Market. Witnesham. Woodbridge.
Place of Meeting :—Framlingham.		Place of Meeting :—Lowestoft.		Place of Meeting :—Woodbridge.	
HARTISMERE - - -	Aspall. Bacton. Botesdale. Braiseworth. Brome. Burgate. Cotton. Finningham. Gislingham. Mellis. Mendlesham. Oakley. Occold. Palgrave. Redgrave. Redlingfield.	SAMFORD - - -	Arwarton. Belstead. Bentley. Brantham. Burstall. Capel, St. Mary. Chattisham. Chelmondiston. Copdock. East Bergholt. Freston. Harkstead. Higham. Hintlesham. Holbrook. Holton. Raydon. Shelly. Shotley. Sproughton. Stratford, St. Mary. Stutton. Tattingstone. Washbrook.		

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
SUFFOLK (WESTERN DIVISION)—cont^d.					
LACKBOURN - - -	Ashfield Magna. Badwell Ash. Bardwell. Barnham. Barningham. Coney Weston. Elmswell. Euston. Fakenham. Hepworth. Hinderclay. Honington. Hopton. Hunston. Ixworth. Ixworth Thorpe. Knettishall. Langham. Livermere Magna. Norton. Pakenham. Rickingham Inferior. Rymer. Sapiston. Stanton. Stowlangtoft. Thelnetham. Troston. Walsham-le-Willows. Wattisfield. Weston Market.	LACKFORD - - -	Barton Mills. Brandon. Cavenham. Elvedon. Eriswell. Exning. Freckenham. Herringswell. Higham. Icklingham. Lakenheath. Mildenhall. Newmarket, St. Mary. Santon Downham. Tuddenham. Wangford. Worlington.	THINGOE AND THEDWASTRE - - - <i>—continued.</i>	Westley. West Stow. Whelnethan Magna. Whelnethan Parva. Whepstead. Woolpit. Wordwell.
Place of Meeting:—Ixworth.		Place of Meeting:—Mildenhall.		Place of Meeting:—Bury St. Edmunds.	
BOXFORD - - -	Assington. Boxford. Bures, St. Mary. Edwardston. Groton. Milden. Nayland. Newton. Polstead. Stoke-by-Nayland. Wisingtop.	MELFORD - - -	Acton. Alpheton. Boxted. Brent Eleigh. Cavendish. Chilton. Cockfield. Cornard, Great. Cornard, Little. Glemsford. Hartest. Lavenham. Lawshall. Melford. Monk's Eleigh. Preston. St. Bartholomew. Shimpling. Somerton. Stanstead. Sudbury, All Saints. Sudbury, St. Gregory. Sudbury, St. Peter. Waldingfield, Great. Waldingfield, Little.	WICKHAMBROOK - - -	Chedburgh. Cowlinge. Dalham. Denham. Denston. Depden. Gazeley. Hawkedon. Kentford. Lidgate. Moulton. Ousden. Stansfield. Stradishall. Wickhambrook.
Place of Meeting:—Boxford.		Place of Meeting:—Melford.		Place of Meeting:—Wickhambrook.	
CLARE - - -	Barnardiston. Bradley, Great. Bradley, Little. Clare. Haverhill. Hundon. Kedington. Monk's Risbridge. Poslingford. Stoke-by-Clare. Thurlow, Great. Thurlow, Little. Withersfield. Wixoe. Wratting, Great. Wratting, Little.	THINGOE AND THEDWASTRE.	Ampton. Barrow. Barton Magna. Beyton. Bradfield Combust. Bradfield, St. Clare. Bradfield, St. George. Brookley. Chevington. Chimney Mills. Culford. Drinkstone. Felsham. Flempton. Fornham, All Saints. Fornham, St. Genevieve. Fornham, St. Martin. Gedding. Hardwicke. Hargrave. Hawstead. Hengrave. Hessett. Horringer. Ickworth. Ingham. Lackford. Livermere Parva. Nowton. Rattlesden. Rede. Risby. Rougham. Rushbrooke. Saxham Magna. Saxham Parva. Stanningfield. Thurston. Timworth. Tostock.	SURREY:	
Place of Meeting:—Clare.				CHERTSEY - - -	Bisley. Byfleet. Chertsey. Chobham. Egham. Horsell. Pyrford. Thorpe. Weybridge.
COSFORD - - -	Aldham. Bildeston. Brettenham. Chelsworth. Elmsett. Hadleigh. Hadleigh Hamlet. Hitcham. Kersey. Kettlebaston. Layham. Lindsey. Naughton. Nedging. Semer. Thorpe Morieux. Wattisham. Whatfield.			Place of Meeting:—Chertsey.	
Place of Meeting:—Hadleigh.				DORKING - - -	Abinger. Capel. Dorking. Efingham. Mickleham. Newdigate. Ockley. Wootton.
				Place of Meeting:—Dorking.	
				EPSOM - - -	Ashstead. Banstead. Bookham, Great. Bookham, Little. Cheam. Chessington. Cuddington. Epsom. Ewell. Fetcham. Leatherhead. Sutton. Walton-on-the-Hill.
				Place of Meeting:—Epsom.	
				FARNHAM - - -	Elstead. Farnham. Frensham. Frimley. Seale and Tongham. Waverley.
				Place of Meeting:—Farnham.	
				GODSTONE - - -	Bletchingly. Caterham. Chelsham. Crowhurst. Farley. Godstone.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
SURREY—continued.		SURREY—continued.		SUSSEX (EASTERN DIVISION)—continued.	
Godstone—continued	Horne. Limpsfield. Lingfield. Oxted. Tandridge. Tatsfield. Titsey. Warlingham. Woldingham.	REIGATE - - -	Betchworth. Buckland. Burstow. Chaldon. Charlwood. Chipstead. Gatton. Horley. Kingswood. Leigh. Merstham. Nutfield. Reigate Borough. Reigate Foreign.	Lewes—continued. Swanborough Hundred.	Iford. Kingston.
Place of Meeting:—Godstone.		Place of Meeting:—Reigate.		Totmore Hundred	Beddingham. Westfrie.
GUILDFORD - - -	Albury. Alfold. Artington (not within the Borough of Guildford). Ash and Normandy. Bramley. Chiddingfold. Clandon, East. Clandon, West. Compton. Crasley. Dunsfold. Ewhurst. Godalming. Hambleton. Hascomb. Haslemere. Horsley, East. Horsley, West. Merrow. Ockham. Peper Harrow. Pirbright. Puttenham. St. Martha. Send and Ripley. Shalford (not within the Borough of Guildford). Shere. Stoke (not within the Borough of Guildford). Thursley. Wanborough. Windlesham. Wisley. Witley. Woking. Wonersh. Worplesdon.	RICHMOND - - -	Barnes. Kew. Mortlake. Petersham. Richmond.	Younsmere Hundred	Falmer. Ovingdean. Rottingdean.
Place of Meeting:—Guildford.		Place of Meeting:—Richmond.		Place of Meeting:—Lewes.	
KINGSTON - - -	Cobham. Ditton, Long. Esher. Ham. Hook. Kingston-upon-Thames. Malden. Moulsey, East. Moulsey, West. Stoke D'Abernon. Thames Ditton. Walton-upon-Thames.	WANDSWORTH - - -	Battersea. Merton. Patney. Roehampton. Tooting. Wandsworth. Wimbledon.	Hove: Dean Hundred	Patcham.
Place of Meeting:—Kingston-upon-Thames.		Place of Meeting:—Wandsworth.		Fishergate Hundred	East Aldrington. Hangleton. Portslade.
NEWINGTON - - -	Christchurch. Clapham. Hatcham. St. George, Southwark. St. Giles, Camberwell. St. John, Southwark. St. Mary, Lambeth. St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey. St. Mary, Newington. St. Mary, Rotherhithe. St. Olave, Southwark. St. Saviour, Southwark. St. Thomas, Southwark. Streatham.	SUSSEX (EASTERN DIVISION):		Poynings Hundred (in part).	Fulking. Poynings.
Place of Meeting:—Sessions House, Newington.		LEWES:		Preston Hundred	Preston. Hove.
		Alciston Hundred (in part).	Alciston.	Whalesbone Hundred	West Blatchington.
		Barcombe Hundred	Barcombe. Hamsey. Newick.	Place of Meeting:—Hove.	
		Bishopstone Hundred	Bishopstone. Denton.	CUCKFIELD:	
		Danehill Horsted Hundred (in part).	Slmeston. Tarring Neville.	Buttinghill Hundred (in part).	Ardingly. Balcombe. Bolney. Clayton. Crawley. Cuckfield. Hurstpierpoint. Keymer. Slaugham. Twineham.
		Flexborough Hundred	Blatchington. Heighton.	Danehill Horsted Hundred (in part).	Horstedkeynes.
		Holmstrow Hundred	Newhaven. Piddinghoe. Rodmell. Southease. Telscombe.	Lindfield Burleigh Arches Hundred.	Lindfield.
		Lewes Borough	All Saints. St. Peter and St. Mary Westout. St. John under the Castle. The Pecinct of the Castle. St. Michael.	Street Hundred (in part).	Wivelsfield.
		Longbridge Hundred (in part).	Berwick.	Place of Meeting:—Cuckfield.	
		Poynings Hundred (in part).	Newtimber. Piecombe.	HAILSHAM:	
		Ringmer Hundred	Glynde. Ringmer. St. Thomas à Becket in the Cliffe. Southwalling. Stanmer.	Alciston Hundred (in part).	Alfriston. Lullington.
		Shiplake Hundred (in part).	Chalvington. Ripe.	Dill Hundred	Hailsham. Hellingly.
		Southover Borough	St. John the Baptist, Southover.	Eastbourne Hundred	Eastbourne.
		Street Hundred (in part).	Chailey. Chiltington. Ditchelling. Plumpton. Street. Westmeston.	Foxearle Hundred (in part).	Hurstmoneux. Wartling.
				Hawkesborough Hundred (in part).	Heathfield. Warbleton.
				Longbridge Hundred (in part).	Arlington. Folkington. Litlington. Wilmington.
				Shiplake Hundred (in part).	Chiddingly. Laughton.
				Willington Hundred	Eastdean. Friston. Jevington. Westdean. Willington.
				Places of Meeting:—Hailsham and Eastbourne.	
				UCKFIELD:	
				Loxfield Dorset Hundred.	Buxted. Framfield. Isfield. Uckfield.
				Rushmonden Hundred	Fletching. Littlehorsted. Maresfield.
				Shiplake Hundred (in part).	Easthoathly. Waldron.
				Place of Meeting:—Uckfield.	

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
SUSSEX (EASTERN DIVISION)—continued.		SUSSEX (EASTERN DIVISION)—continued.		SUSSEX (WESTERN DIVISION)—continued.	
EAST GRINSTEAD :		HASTINGS :		Midhurst—continued.	
Buttinghill Hundred (in part).	Westhoathly. Worth.	Baldslow Hundred (in part).	Ore. St. Mary in the Castle.	Dumford Hundred -	Chithurst. Didling. Elsted. Harting. Rogate. Terwick. Treyford. Trotton.
East Grinstead Hundred and Borough.	East Grinstead.	Bexhill Hundred -	Bexhill.	Lodsworth Liberty -	Lodsworth.
Hartfield Hundred -	Hartfield. Withyham.	Guestling Hundred (in part).	Fairlight. Guestling. Pett.	Midhurst Borough -	Midhurst.
Place of Meeting :—	East Grinstead.	Ninfield Hundred (in part).	St. Leonards.	Place of Meeting :—	Midhurst.
FRANT :		SUSSEX (WESTERN DIVISION) :		ARUNDEL :	
Loxfield Camden Hundred.	Lamberhurst. Mayfield. Wadhurst.	CHICHESTER :		Aldwick Hundred (in part).	Slindon.
Rotherfield Hundred -	Frant. Rotherfield.	Aldwick Hundred (in part).	East Lavant. Pagham. South Bersted. Tangmere.	Arundel Borough -	Arundel.
Place of Meeting :—	Mark Cross, Rotherfield.	Bosham Hundred -	Bosham. Chidham. Funtington. West Stoke. West Thorney.	Avisford Hundred -	Barnham. Binsted. Climping. Eastergate. Felpham. Ford. Madehurst. Middleton. South Stoke. Tortington. Walberton. Yapton.
BATTLE :		Box and Stockbridge Hundred.	Aldingbourne. Appledram. Boxgrove. Donnington. Earham. Hunston. Merston. New Fishbourne. Northmundham. Oving. Rumboldswyke. St. Bartholomew. St. Pancrass. Subdeanery. Upwaltham. Westhampnett.	Bury Hundred (in part).	Houghton.
Battle Hundred -	Battle. Whatlington.	Manhood Hundred -	Birdham. Earnley. East Wittering. Selsey. Sidlesham. West Itchenor. West Wittering.	Poling Hundred -	Angmering. Burpham. East Preston. Ferring. Goring. Kingston. Leominster. Littlehampton. North Stoke. Poling. Rastington. Warningcamp.
Baldslow Hundred (in part).	Crowhurst. Hollington. Westfield.	Westbourne and Singleton Hundred.	Binderton. Compton. Eastdean. Eastmarden. Midlavant. Northmarden. Racton. Singleton. Stoughton. Upmarden. Westbourne. Westdean.	Westeaswith Hundred (in part).	Amberley. Rackham.
Foxearle Hundred (in part).	Ashburnham.	Place of Meeting :—	Chichester.	Place of Meeting :—	Arundel.
Netherfield Hundred -	Brightling. Dallington. Mounthfield. Penhurst.	MIDHURST :		PETWORTH :	
Ninfield Hundred (in part).	Catsfield. Hooe. Ninfield.	Easebourne Hundred	Ambersham, North. Ambersham, South. Bepton. Cocking. Easebourne. Farnhurst. Graffham. Heyshott. Iving. Lanch. Linchmere. Selham. Stedham. Woolbeding.	Bury Hundred (in part).	Bignor. Bury. Coates. Coldwaltham. Fittleworth. Hardham. Wisboroughgreen.
Staple Hundred (in part).	Ewhurst. Sedlescombe.			Rotherbridge Hundred.	Barlavington. Burton. Duncton. Egdean. Kirdford. Lurgashall. Northchapel. Petworth. Stopham. Sutton. Tillington. Woolavington.
Place of Meeting :—	Battle.			Westeaswith Hundred (in part).	Billingshurst. Greatham. Parham. Palborough. West Chilmington. Wiggenholt.
BURWASH :				Place of Meeting :—	Petworth.
Hawkesborough Hundred (in part).	Burwash.				
Henhurst Hundred -	Etchingham. Salehurst.				
Shoyswell Hundred -	Ticehurst.				
Staple Hundred (in part).	Bodiam.				
Place of Meeting :—	Burwash.				
RYE :					
Broomhill - - -	That Part of, in Sussex.				
Goldspur Hundred -	Beckley. East Guildford. Iden. Peasmarsh. Playden. Rye (foreign).				
Gostrow Hundred -	Brede. Udimore.				
Guestling Hundred (in part).	Icklesham.				
Staple Hundred (in part).	Northiam.				
Place of Meeting :—	Rye.				

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
WARWICK—continued. Kington Hundred—continued.	Butlers Marston. Chadshunt. Combrook. Compton Verney. Gaydon. Kington. Lighthorne. Oxhill. Pillerton Hersey. Pillerton Priors. Radway. Tysoe.	WARWICK—continued. Knightlow Hundred—continued.	Kirby—continued - Sowe. Stivichall. Stoke. Stretton Baskerville. Stretton - under - Fosse and Newbold Revel. Wibtoft. Willenhall. Willey. Withybrook and Hopsford. Wolvey. Wyken.	WESTMORLAND—continued. Kendal Ward—cont'd. -	Docker. Farleton. Fawcett Forest. Grayrigg. Haverbrack. Helsington. Heversham with Milnthorpe. Hincaster. Hugill. Kendal. Kentmere. Kirkland. Lambrigg. Levens. Longsliddale. Meathop and Ulpha. Natland. Nethergraveship. Nether Staveley. New Hutton. Old Hutton and Holmescales. Over Staveley. Patton. Preston Patrick. Preston Richard. Scalthwaiterigg, Hay, and Hutton-i-th'-Hay. Sedgwick. Skelnburgh. Stainton. Strickland Kettle. Strickland Roger. Underbarrow and Bradley Field. Undermillbeck. Whinfell. Whitwell and Selside. Witherslack.
Place of Meeting:—Kington.		Place of Meeting:—Coventry.		Place of Meeting:—Kendal.	
Warwick - - -	Barford. Beausall. Bishops Tachbrook. Budbrook. Charlecote. Chesterton and Kingston. Haseley. Hatton. Honiley. Moreton Morrell. Newbold Pacey and Ashorne. Norton Lindsey. Sherbourn. Shrewley. Wasperton. Wellesbourn, Hastings, and Walton. Wellesbourn Mountfork. Wroxhall.	Rugby - - -	Bilton. Bourton and Draycote. Brownsover. Church Lawford. Churchover. Clifton-upon-Dunsmore. Cosford. Dunchurch. Frankton. Hillmorton. Kings Newnham. Little Lawford. Long Lawford. Newbold-on-Avon. Newton and Biggin. Princethorpe. Rugby. Ryton-upon-Dunsmore. Stretton - upon - Dunsmore. Thurlaston. Willoughby. Wolston and Marston.	LONSDALE WARD -	Barbon. Burton. Casterton. Dillicar. Firbank. Holme. Hutton Roof. Killington. Kirkby Lonsdale. Lupton. Mansergh. Middleton.
Place of Meeting:—Warwick.		Place of Meeting:—Rugby.		Place of Meeting:—Kirkby Lonsdale.	
KNIGHTLOW HUNDRED: Kenilworth - - -	Ashow. Bagginton. Bubbenhall. Cubbington. Guys Cliffe. Kenilworth. Leamington Priors. Leek Wootton. Lillington. Milverton. Offchurch. Radford Semele. Stoneleigh. Tachbrook Malfory. Whitnash.	Southam - - -	Birdingbury. Bishops Itchington. Chapel Ascote. Eathorpe. Fenny Compton. Grandborough. Harbury. Hodnell. Hunningham. Ladbroke. Leamington Hastings. Long Itchington. Lower Radbourn. Lower Shuckburgh. Marton. Napton-on-the-Hill. Priors Hardwick. Priors Marston. Southam. Stockton. Ufton. Upper Radbourn. Upper Shuckburgh. Wappenbury. Watergall. Weston-under-Wetherley. Wills Pashires. Wolfhampton. Wormleighton.	EAST WARD - - -	Appleby. Asby. Bargate. Broughs. Brough Sowerby. Crosby Garrett. Daftin. Hartley. Hillbeck. Kaber. Kirkby Stephen. Kirkby Thore. Longmartin. Mallerstang. Milburn. Musgrave (Great). Musgrave (Little). Nateby. Newbiggin. Ormside. Ravenstonedale. Smardale. Soulby. Stainmoor. Templesowerby. Waitby. Warcop. Wharton. Winton.
Place of Meeting:—Leamington Priors.		Place of Meeting:—Southam.		Place of Meeting:—Appleby.	
Kirby - - -	Allesley. Ansty. Arley. Astley. Bedworth. Berkswell. Binley. Brandon and Bretford. Brinklow. Bulkington. Burton Hastings. Combefields. Copson. Coundon. Coventry, St. Michael. Coventry, St. John. Coventry, Calludon. Coventry, Pinley. Coventry, Whitley. Coventry, Holy Trinity. Coventry, Radford. Easenhall. Exhall. Foleshill. Harborough Magna. Hydes Pashires. Keresley. Monks Kirby. Monks Riding. Pailton. Shilton.	WESTMORLAND: AMBLESIDE - - -	Ambleside. Grasmere. Langdales. Rydal and Loughrigg. Troutbeck.		
		Place of Meeting:—Ambleside.			
		KENDAL WARD - - -	Applethwaite. Beetham. Crook. Crosthwaite and Lyth.		

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
WESTMORELAND—continued.		WILTS—continued.		WILTS—continued.	
WEST WARD - -	Askham. Bampton. Barton. Bolton. Brougham. Cliburn. Clifton. Crosbyravensworth. Kings Meaburn. Lowther. Martindale. Morland. Newby. Orton. Patterdale. Shap. Slegill. Sockbridge. Strickland (Great). Strickland (Little). Thrimby. Winder (Low). Yanwith and Eamont Bridge.	Chippenham—continued. Malmesbury, Hundred of.	Draycot Cerne. Easton Piercy. Seagry. Stanton, St. Quinton. Surrendall. Sutton Benger.	Everley and Pewsey—continued. Elstub and Everley, Hundred of.	Alton Priors and Stowell. Chisenbury de la Folly. Collingbourne Ducis. Enford. Everley. Fifield (Enford). Fittleton. Hacklestone. Netheravon.
	Places of Meeting :—Hackthorpe and Shap.	Potterne and Cannings, Hundred of.	Bupton.	Kinwardstone, Hundred of.	Buttermere. Chute. Chute Forest. Collingbourn Kingston. Eakston. Hippenscombe. Fifield (Pewsey). Milton. Pewsey. Tidcomb. Wootton Rivers.
WILTS :		Selkeley, Hundred of	Catcombe.	Swanborough, Hundred of.	Hilcot. Huish. Manningford Abbotts. Manningford Bruce. Manningford Bohun. North Newton. Rushall. Uphaven. Wilcot Oare and Draycot. Woodborough.
BRADFORD :		Places of Meeting :— Chippenham and Corsham.			Places of Meeting :—Everley and Pewsey.
Bradford, Hundred of	Bradford. Broughton Gifford. Chalfield, Great. Chalfield, Little. Cottles. Monkton Farleigh. Wingfield.	CRICKLADE :	Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Hundred of.		
Elstub and Everley, Hundred of.	Westwood and Iford	DEVIZES :		HINDON :	
Place of Meeting :—Bradford.		Branch and Dole, Hundred of.	Tilshead.	Amesbury and Mere, Hundred of.	Kingston Deverill.
CALNE :		Elstub and Everley, Hundred of.	Patney.	Cawden and Cadworth, Hundred of.	Fovant. Sutton Mandeville.
Calne, Hundred of -	Blackland. Bowood. Calne. Calstone. Cherhill. Compton Bassett. Heddington. Yatesbury. Bremhill.	Melksham, Hundred of.	Earlstoake. Poulshot.	Chalke, Hundred of	Alvediston. Berwick, St. John. Bridmore. Ebbesborne Wake. Semley. Tollard Royal.
Chippenham, Hundred of.		Potterne and Cummings, Hundred of.	Bishops Cannings. Bromham. Chapelry of St. James. Chittoe. Devizes, St. John. Divizes, St. Mary. Marston. Potterne. Rowde. West Lavington. Worton.	Damerham, South, Hundred of.	Monckton Deverill.
Kingsbridge, Hundred of.	Hillmarton.	Swanborough, Hundred of.	Allcannings. Allington. Alton Barnes. Beechingstoke. Charlton. Chirton. Chiverell Magna. Chiverell Parva. Conock. Eastcost. Easterton. Etchilhampton. Fullaway. Littleton Pannell. Marden. Market Lavington. Stanton, St. Bernard. Stern. Urchfont. Wedhampton. Wilsford.	Downton, Hundred of.	Bishops Fonthill. East Knoyle. Hindon.
Potterne and Cannings, Hundred of.	Highway.			Dunworth, Hundred of.	Anaty. Berwick, St. Leonard. Chicklade. Chilmark and Rudge. Donhead, St. Andrew. Donhead, St. Mary. Fonthill Gifford. Sedghill. Swallowcliffe. Teffont Evias. Tisbury, East. Tisbury, West. Wardour.
Place of Meeting :—Calne.				Mere, Hundred of -	Mere. Stourton. West Knoyle.
CHIPPENHAM :				Warrminster Hundred of.	Dinton. Pertwood. Teffont Magna.
Chippenham, Hundred of.	Avon. Biddestone, St. Nicholas. Biddestone, St. Peter. Box. Castle Combe. Chippenham. Colerne. Corsham. Ditteridge. Hardenhuish. Lacock. Langley Burrell. Leigh de la Mere. Littleton Drew. Luckington. North Wraxall. Pewsham. Slaughterford. Tytherton Kelways. West Kingston. Yatton Keynell.				Place of Meeting :—Hindon.
		EVERLEY AND PEWSEY :		MALMESBURY :	
Damerham, North, Hundred of.	Christian Malford. Grittleton. Kington Langley. Kington, St. Michael. Nettleton.	Amesbury, Hundred of.	Compton Tything. Figheldean. Ludgershall. Milton and Briggerton. North Tidworth.	Chippenham, Hundred of.	Alderton. Easton Grey. Sherston Magna. Sherston Parva, or Pinkney. Sopworth.

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
WILTS—continued. Malmesbury—continued. Malmesbury, Hundred of.	Ashley. Bremilham. Brinkworth. Brockenborough. Burton Hill. Charlton. Cole and West Park. Corston. Crudwell and Eastcourt. Dauntsey. Foxley. Garsdon. Grittenham. Hankerton and Chatley. Hullavington. Kemble and Ewen. Lea and Cleverton. Long Newton. Malmesbury Abbey. Malmesbury, St. Paul. Malmesbury, St. Mary, or Westport. Milborne. Minty Row. Norton. Oaksey. Poole. Rodbourne. Somerford Magna. Somerford Parva.	WILTS—continued. SALISBURY AND AMESBURY : Alderbury, Hundred of.	Alderbury. Clarendon. East Grimstead. Farley. Ford. Gomeldon. Idmiston. Laverstock. Melchet Park. Pitton. Plaitford. Porton. West Dean. West Grimstead. Whaddon. Winterbourne Dauntsey. Winterbourne Earls. Winterbourne Gunner.	WILTS—continued. Salisbury and Amesbury—continued. Frustrfield, Hundred of. Heytesbury, Hundred of. Underditch, Hundred of.	Earldoms. Landford. Whiteparish. Deptford. Orcheston, St. George. Lake. Milford. Stratford - under - the - Castle. Wilsford. Woodford, Great. Woodford, Little.
Place of Meeting :—Malmesbury.		Alderbury and Amesbury, Hundred of. Amesbury, Hundred of.	Winterslow, East and West. Allington. Amesbury. Boscombe. Bulford. Cholderton. Durnford. Durrington. Newton Toney. West Wellow.	Place of Meeting :—Salisbury.	
MARLBOROUGH AND RAMSBURY : Calne, Hundred of -	Berwick Bassett.	Branch and Dole, Hundred of.	Bemerton. Berwick, St. James. Burbensball. Ditchampton. Elstone. Fisherton Anger. Fugglestone, St. Peter. Great Wishford. Grovely Woods. Hanging Langford. Little Langford. Little Wishford and Avon. Maddington. North Burcomb. Orcheston, St. Mary. Quidhampton. Shrewton. South Newton. Stapleford. Ugford. Wilton. Winterbourne Stoke.	SWINDON : Elstub and Everley, Hundred of. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Hundred of. Kingsbridge, Hundred of.	Bushton. Hinton Parva. Wroughton. Blumsden, St. Andrew. Hannington. Highworth. Inglesham. Liddiard Millicent. Rodbourne Cheney. Stanton Fitzwarren. Stratton, St. Margaret. Binknoll. Chiseldon. Clyffe Pypard. Draycot Foliat. Elcomb, Westlecott, Overton, and Salthrop. Liddiard Tregooze. Liddington. Lyncham. Swindon. Tockenham. Wanborough. Wootton Bassett.
Elstub and Everley, Hundred of.	East Overton. Ham and Henley.	Branch and Dole and Heytesbury, Hundred of.	Steeple Langford and Bathampton.	Ramsbury, Hundred of.	Bishopstone.
Kinwardstone, Hundred of.	Bedwin, Great. Bedwin, Little. Brimalade. Burbage. Charnham Street. Chilton Foliat. Chisbury. Froxfield. Hensett. Puthall. Shalbourne. South Savernake.	Cawden and Cadworth, Hundred of.	Barford St. Martin. Baverstock. Bramshaw. Britford and Longford. Bulbridge. Burcomb, South. Coombe Bissett. East Harnham. Hornington. Netherhampton. Odstock. Stratford Toney. West Harnham. Whitsbury.	Place of Meeting :—Swindon.	
Ramsbury, Hundred of	Baydon. Ramsbury.	Chalke, Hundred of -	Bower Chalke. Broad Chalke. Fifield Bavant.	TROWBRIDGE AND WESTBURY : Melksham - - -	Hilperton. Trowbridge.
Selkeley, Hundred of -	Aldbourne. Avebury. Broad Hinton and Broad Town. East Kennett. Fyfield. Marlborough, St. Mary. Marlborough, St. Peter and St. Paul. Mildenhall. North Savernake. Ogbourne, St. Andrew. Ogbourne, St. George. Preshute. Uffcott. West Overton, Lockridge, and Shaw. Winterbourne Bassett. Winterbourne Monkton.	Damerham, South, Hundred of.	Compton Chamberlayne. Damerham, North End. Damerham, South. Martin. Tidpit. Toyd Farm.	Place of Meeting :—Trowbridge.	
Place of Meeting :—Marlborough.		Downton, Hundred of	Bishopstone. Downton. Nunton and Bodenham. Standlinch.	Westbury - - -	Westbury.
MELKSHAM : Melksham, Hundred of	Melksham. Seend. Whaddon.	Elstub and Everley, Hundred of.	Rollestone.	Place of Meeting :—Westbury.	
Whorwelsdown, Hundred of.	Littleton. Semington.			WARMINSTER : Branch and Dole, Hundred of. Damerham, South, Hundred of. Elstub and Everley, Hundred of. Heytesbury, Hundred of.	Sherrington. Wiley. Longbridge Deverill. Stockton. Ashton Gifford. Bayclift. Boyton. Brixton Deverill. Chittern, All Saints. Chittern, St. Mary. Codford, St. Mary. Codford, St. Peter. Corton. Heytesbury. Hill Deverill. Horningsham. Imber, South. Knook. Tytherington. Upton Lovell. Whiteclift.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
WILTS—continued.		WORCESTER—continued.		WORCESTER—continued.	
Warminster—continued.		Evesham—continued.		Pershore—continued.	
Mere - - -	Maiden Bradley.	Cleese Prior.		Bishampton.	
Swanborough, Hundred of.	Imber, North.	Church Honeybourne.		Bredon.	
Warminster, Hundred of.	Bapton.	Church Leuch.		Bricklshampton.	
	Bishopstrow.	Great and Little Hampton.		Charlton.	
	Corsley, Magna.	Harvington.		Comberton, Great.	
	Corsley, Parva.	Littleton, North and Middle.		Comberton, Little.	
	Fisherton de la Mere.	Littleton, South.		Conderton.	
	Norridge.	Norton and Lenchwick.		Croptorne.	
	Norton Bavant.	Offenham.		Defford.	
	Sutton Veny.	Rouselench.		Dormstone.	
	Thoulstone.	Sedgberrow.		Eckington.	
	Upton Scudamore.	Wickhamford.		Elmley Castle.	
	Warminster.			Fladbury.	
Place of Meeting :—	Warminster.	Place of Meeting :—	Evesham.	Flyford Flavell.	
WHORWELSDOWN :		GREAT MALVERN -		Grafton Flyford.	
Melksham, Hundred of.	Bulkington.	Leigh.		Hill and Moor.	
Whorwelsdown, Hundred of.	Baynton.	Madresfield.		Kington.	
	Coulston.	Malvern, Great.		Naunton Beauchamp.	
	Eddington.	Malvern, Little.		Netherton.	
	Hinton.	Mathon.		North Piddle.	
	Keovil.	Newland.		Norton-juxta-Bredon.	
	North Bradley.			Overbury.	
	Southwick.	Place of Meeting :—	Great Malvern.	Peopleton.	
	Steeple Ashton.	HALESOWEN - -		Pershore, Holy Cross.	
	Tinhead.	Cakemore.		Pershore, St. Andrew.	
	West Ashton.	Frankley.		Pinvin.	
Place of Meeting :—	Steeple Ashton.	Halesowen.		Strensham.	
WORCESTER :		Hasbury.		Teddington.	
BLOCKLEY - - -		Hawn.		Throckmorton.	
Alderminster.		Hill.		Wick.	
Blockley.		Hunnington.		Wyre Piddle.	
Cutsdean.		Illey.			
Daylesford.		Lapal.		REDDITCH - - -	
Evenlode.		Oldbury and Langley.		Alvechurch (Part of).	
Shipston-on-Stour.		Ridgacre.		Bentley Pauncefoot.	
Tidmington.		Romsley.		Beoley.	
Tredington.		Warley Salop.		Feckenham.	
Place of Meeting :—	Shipston-on-Stour.	Warley Wigorn.		Inkberrow.	
BROMSGROVE - - -		Places of Meeting :—	Halesowen and Oldbury.	Oldberrow.	
Bromsgrove.		HUNDRED HOUSE -		Redditch.	
Grafton Manor.		Abberley.		Tutnall and Cobley (Part of).	
Stoke Prior.		Bayton.		Webheath.	
Tutnall and Cobley (Part of).		Clifton on Terne.			
Upton Warren.		Hillhampton.		Place of Meeting :—	Redditch.
Place of Meeting :—	Bromsgrove.	Mamble.		STOURBRIDGE - - -	
DROITWICH - - -		Martley.		Belbroughton.	
Crutch.		Pensac.		Broom.	
Dodderhill.		Rochford.		Churchill.	
Doverdale.		Rock.		Cient.	
Elmbridge.		Sapey Pitchard.		Cradley.	
Elmley Lovett.		Shelsley Beauchamp.		Hagley.	
Hadzou.		Shelsley Kings.		Lutley.	
Hampton Lovett.		Shelsley Walsh.		Lye.	
Hanbury.		Shrawley.		Pedmore.	
Himbleton.		Stanford.		Stourbridge.	
Oddingley.		Stockton.		Swinford, Upper.	
Salwarpe.		Witley, Great.		Wollaston.	
Shell.		Witley, Little.		Wollescote.	
Stock and Bradley.					
Westwood.		Place of Meeting :—	Hundred House.	Place of Meeting :—	Stourbridge.
Paper Mills (Extra Parochial).		KIDDERMINSTER -		STOURPORT - - -	
Place of Meeting :—	Droitwich.	Chaddesley Corbett.		Areley Kings.	
DUDLEY - - -		Kidderminster Foreign.		Astley.	
Dudley.		Kingsford.		Hartlebury.	
Place of Meeting :—	Dudley.	Rushock.		Mitton, Lower.	
EVESHAM - - -		Stone.		Mitton, Upper.	
Abbots Leach (Part of Fladbury).		Wolverley.		Ribbesford.	
Aldington.					
Badsey.		Place of Meeting :—	Kidderminster.	Place of Meeting :—	Stourport.
Bretforton.		NORTHFIELD - - -		TENBURY - - -	
Broadway.		Alvechurch (Part of).		Bockleton.	
		Coston Hackett.		Eastham.	
		Kingsnorton.		Edvin Loach.	
		Northfield.		Hanley Child.	
		Yardley.		Hanley William.	
		Place of Meeting :—	Kingsheath.	Knighton and Newnham.	
		PERSHORE - - -		Kyre, Magna.	
		Abberton.		Kyre, Parva.	
		Abbotsmorton.		Lindridge.	
		Besford.		Orleton.	
		Birlingham.		Tenbury Foreign.	
				Tenbury Town.	
				Place of Meeting :—	Tenbury.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	
WORCESTER— <i>continued</i> .		YORK (EAST RIDING)— <i>continued</i> .		YORK (EAST RIDING)— <i>continued</i> .		
UPTON-ON-SEVERN -	Berrow. Birtsmorton. Bushley. Castlemorton. Chaceley. Croome D'Abitot. Earls Croome. Eldersfield. Hanley Castle. Hill Croome. Holdfast. Longdon. Pendock. Queenhill. Redmarley D'Abitot. Ripple. Severn Stoke. Staunton. Upton-on-Severn. Welland.	Bainton Beacon— <i>cont'd</i> .	Middleton. Nafferton. Neswick. Rotsea. Ruston Parva. Skerne. Sledmere and Croom. Southburn. Sunderlandwick. Tibthorpe. Wansford. Watton. Wetwang.	Dickering— <i>continued</i> -	Sewerby and Marton. Speeton. Thornholme. Thwing and Octon. Ulrome. Wold Newton and Fordon.	
	Place of Meeting :—Upton-on-Severn.		Place of Meeting :—Great Driffield.		Place of Meeting :—Bridlington.	
		BUCKROSE - -	Acklam-with-Barthorpe. Birdsall. Burythorpe. Duggleby. Eddlethorpe and Firby. Fimber. Fridaythorpe. Ganton and Brompton. Grimston, North. Helpthorpe. Heslerton, East. Heslerton, West. Howsham. Kennythorpe. Kirby Grindalythe. Kirkham. Knapton. Langton. Leavening. Leppington. Luttons Ambo. Mennythorpe. Norton and Welham. Raisthorpe and Burdale. Rillington. Scagglethorpe. Scampston. Serayingham. Settrington. Sherburn. Thirkleby. Thorpe Bassett. Towthorpe. Weaverthorpe. Westow. Wharram Percy. Wharram-le-Street. Willerby, Binnington, and Staxton. Wintringham. Yedlingham.		HOLDERNESS, MIDDLE	Albrough, including Bewick, Carlton, Fosham, and Tansterne. Benningholme. Bilton. Burton Pidsea. Cousiton. Cowdens Ambo. Danthorpe. East Newton. Ellerby. Elstronwick. Fitting. Flinton. Ganstead. Garton and Grimston. Hedon. Hilston. Humbleton. Lelley. Marfleet. Marton. Owstwick. Preston. Roos. South Skirlaugh. Sproatley. Sutton (part of) and Stoneferry. Swine. Thirleby. Tunstall. West Newton. Wyton.
			Place of Meeting :—Norton.		Place of Meeting :—Sproatley.	
WORCESTER - -	Acton Beauchamp. Alfrick. Bransford. Bredicot. Broadwas. Broughton Hackett. Churchill. Claines. Cotheridge. Crowle. Doddenham. Grimley. Hallow. Hindlip. Holt. Huddington. Kempsey. Kenswick. Knightswick. Lulsley. Martin Hussingtree. Norton-juxta-Kempsey. Ombersley. Powick. St. John. St. Martin. St. Peter. Spetchley. Stoulton. Suckley. Tibberton. Upton Snodsbury. Warndon. White Lady Aston. Whittington. Wichenford.			HOLDERNESS, NORTH	Arnold and North Skirlaugh. Atwick. Bewholme. Bonwick. Bransburton. Catfoss. Catwick. Dringhoe. Dunnington. Goxhill. Hatfield Magna. Hatfield Parva. Hempholme. Hornsea. Leven. Mappleton and Roulston. Moortown. Rise. Riston. Routh. Segglesthorpe. Skipsea. Wassand and Seaton. Withernwick.	
	Place of Meeting :—Worcester.	DICKERING - -	Argam. Auburn. Barmston. Bempton and News-holme. Bessingby. Boynton. Bridlington. Buckton. Burton Agnes. Butterwick. Carnaby. Easton. Filey. Flamborough. Flixton and Folkton. Foxholes. Fraisthorpe. Gransmoor. Grindall. Haisthorpe. Hildethorpe and Wils-thorpe. Hummanby. Kelk, Little. Lissett. Muston. North Burton. Reighton. Rudston.			Place of Meeting :—Leven.
YORK (EAST RIDING):				HOLDERNESS, SOUTH	Buretwick. Easington. Frodingham, South. Halsham. Hollym. Holmpton. Keyingham. Kilnsea. Ottringham. Out Newton. Patriington. Paul. Rimswell.	
BAINTON BEACON -	Bainton. Beeford. Bracken. Brigham. Cottam. Cowlam. Dalton, North. Driffield, Great. Driffield, Little. Eastburn. Emswell. Foston. Frodingham, North. Garton. Gembling. Harpham. Hutton Cranswick. Kelk, Great. Kilham. Kilnwick. Kirkburn and Battle-burn. Langtoft. Lowthorpe. Lund.					

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
YORK (EAST RIDING)—continued. Holderness, South — <i>continued.</i>	Ryhill. Skeffing. Sunk Island. Thornhumbald. Waxholme. Welwick (including Plowland, Thorpe, and Weeton. Winestead. Withernsea and Ow- thorne.	YORK (EAST RIDING)—continued. Hunsley Beacon, North — <i>continued.</i>	Thearne. Tickton and Hull Bridge. Waivne. Walkington. Weel. Woodmansey and Be- verley Parks.	YORK (EAST RIDING)—continued. Wilton Beacon— <i>cont'd.</i>	Melbourne. Millington with Litt Givendale. Newton-on-Derwent. Nunburnholme. Owsthorpe. Pocklington. Skirpenbeck. Stamford Bridge, Eas Storwood. Sutton-on-Derwent. Thixendale. Thornton. Waplington. Warter. Wilberfoss. Yapham and Melton; Youthorpe.
Place of Meeting:—Patrington.		Place of Meeting:—Beverley.		Place of Meeting:—Pocklington.	
HOME BEACON - -	Aughton. Cliff, North. Cliff, South. Cottingwith, East. Ellerton. Everingham. Foggathorpe. Goodmanham. Harthorpe. Harswell. Holme-upon-Spalding Moor. Laytham. Londesbrough. Market Weighton and Arras. Sancton with Houghton. Seaton Ross. Shipton. Thorpe-le-Street.	HUNSLEY BEACON, SOUTH.	Anlaby. Brantingham. Bromfleet. Cave, North, with Ever- thorpe and Drewton. Cave, South. Cottingham. Ellerker. Elloughton and Brough. Faxfleet. Ferryby, North. Haltemprice. Hessle. Hotham. Kirk Ella. Melton. Newbald, South. New Village, Rowley (including Bentley). Risby and Weeton Parva Skidby. Swanland. Wauldby. Welton. West Ella. Willerby.		
Place of Meeting:—Market Weighton.		Places of Meeting:—South Cave, Welton, and Town Hall, Kingston-upon-Hull.			
HOWDENSHIRE - -	Asselby. Balkholme. Barnby Marsh. Belby. Bellasize. Blacktoft. Brackenholme - cum - Woodhall. Brighton and Gunby. Bubwith. Cavill and Portington. Cheapsides. Cotness. Eastrington. Gilberdike. Gribthorpe and Willi- toft. Hemingbrough. Howden. Kilpin. Knedlington. Laxton. Loftsme. Metham. Newport. Newholme and Brind. Saltmarshe. Scalby. Skelton. Spaldington. Thorpe. Wressle. Yokefleet.	OUSE AND DERWENT -	Barlby. Cliff-cum-Lund. Deighton. Duffield, North. Duffield, South. Dunnington. Elvington. Escrick. Fulford, Gate. Fulford, Water. Grimston. Heslington, St. Paul. Heslington, St. Law- rence. Kelfield. Kexby. Menthorpe - cum - Bow- thorpe. Naburn. Osgodby. Riccall. Skipwith. Stamford Bridge, West, with Scoreby. Stillingfleet with Moreby. Thorganby with Cot- tingwith. Wheldrake with Lang- with.		
Place of Meeting:—Howden.		Places of Meeting:—Escrick and York Castle.			
HUNSLEY BEACON, NORTH.	Aike. Beawick. Beverley, St. Martin. Beverley, St. Mary. Beverley, St. Nicholas. Bishop Burton. Cherry Burton. Eske. Etton. Holme-on-the-Wolds. Leckonfield. Lockington. Lockington-in-Kilnwick. Meaux. Molescroft. North Newbald. Scarborough. South Dalton. Storkhill.	WILTON BEACON -	Allerthorpe. Barmby Moor. Bielby. Bishop Witton and Belthorpe. Bolton. Bugthorpe. Burnby. Catton, High. Catton, Low. Fangfoss. Full Sutton. Great Givendale and Grimthorpe. Hayton. Huggate. Kilnwick Percy. Kirby Underdale and Garraby.		
				YORK (NORTH RIDING):	
				ALLERTONSHIRE -	Ainderby Steeple. Birkby. Borrowby. Brawith. Brompton. Cotcliffe. Crosby. Deighton. East Harlsey. Ellerbeck. Hutton Bonville. Knayton. Landmoth-cum-Catto. Lazenby. Leak. Morton-upon-Swale. Newby Wiske. Northallerton. North Otterington. Osmotherley. Romanby. Sigston Kirby. Smeaton, Little. Sowerby under Coteli Thimbleby. Thornton-le-Beans. Thrintoft. Warlaby. Welbury. West Harlsey. West Rounton. Winton Stank and Ha- likeld. Yafforth.
				Place of Meeting:—Northallerton.	
				BIRDFORTH - -	Angram Grange. Arden. Bagby. Balk. Bilsdale, West Side. Birdforth. Bolby. Byland. Carlton Eastwaite. Carlton Miniott. Catton. Cold Kirby. Cowsesby. Coxwold. Dale Town. Dalton. Eldmire with Crakehill Fawdington. Feliskirk. Gueldable. Hawnby. Hood Grange. Hustwaite. Hutton Sessay. Kepwick. Kilburn. Kirby Knowle. Kirby Wiske. Maunby.

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
YORK—(NORTH RIDING)— <i>continued.</i> Dishforth— <i>continued.</i>	Nether Silton - - - Newburgh - - - Newsam-with-Breckon- Brough. North Kilvington. Old Byland. Oldstead. Oulston. Over Sitton. Sand Hutton. Seasay. Skipton. South Kilvington. South Otterington. Sowerby. Sutton - under - White- stonecliffe. Thirkleby. Thirby. Thirsk. Thornbrough. Thornton Baxby. Thornton-le-Moor. Thornton-le-Street. Topcliffe. Upsall. Wass. Wildon. Yearsley.	YORK—(NORTH RIDING)— <i>continued.</i> Bulmer, West — <i>con- tinued.</i>	Tholthorpe. Thormanby. Tollerton. Whenby. Youlton. Place of Meeting :—Easingwold.	YORK—(NORTH RIDING)— <i>continued.</i> HALIKELD - - -	Ainderby Quernhow. Asenby. Baldersby. Burneston. Carthorpe. Cundall-cum-Leckby. Dishforth. East Tanfield. Gatenby. Holme. Howe. Howgrave. Humberton. Hutton Conyers. Kirby Hill. Kirklington-cum-Ups- land. Langthorpe. Marton-le-Moor. Melmerby. Middleton Quernhow. Norton Conyers. Norton-le-Clay. Pickhill-cum-Roxby. Rainton-cum-Newby. Sinderby. Sutton-cum-Howgrave. Swainby-with-Allathorpe. Theakstone. Thornton Bridge. Wath. West Tanfield.
	Place of Meeting :—Sowerby-near-Thirsk.	GILLING, EAST - - -	Barton. Bolton-on-Swale. Brompton-on-Swale. Cleasby. Cowton, East. Cowton, North. Cowton, South. Croft. Dalton-on-Tees. Danby Wiske. Ellerton. Eryholme. Kiplin. Langton, Great. Langton, Little. Manfield. Middleton Tyas. Moulton. Newton Morrell. Scorton. Stapleton. Uckerby. Whitwell.		Place of Meeting :—Melmerby, near Ripon.
FILMER, EAST - - -	Barton-le-Willows. Buttercrambe. Claxton. Clifton. Crambe. Dunsforth, High and Low. Earswick. Flaxton. Foston. Gate Helmsley. Harton. Haxby. Haworth. Holby. Huntington. Lillings Ambo. Murton. Osbalwick. Rawcliffe. St. Marygate. Sand Hutton. Sheriff Hutton, with Cornbro. Skelton. Stittenham. Stockton-on-the-Forest. Strensall. Thornton-le-Clay. Towthorpe. Upper Helmsley. Warthill. Wiggington.	Place of Meeting :—Scorton, near Catterick.	GILLING, WEST - - -	HANG, EAST - - -	Ainderby-with-Holtby. Aiskew. Appletons, East and West. Bedale. Brough-with-St. Giles. Burrill-with-Cowling. Burton-on-Yore. Catterick. Clifton. Colburn. Crakehall. Ellingstring. Ellingtons, High and Low. Exelby Leeming and Newton. Fearby. Firby. Hackforth. Healey-with-Sutton. Hornby. Ilton-cum-Pott. Killerby. Kirby Fleetham Langthorne. Masham. Newton-with-Ruswick. Patrick Brompton. Rand. Rookwith. Scruton. Snape. Swinton-with-Wather- maske. Thirn. Thornton Watlass. Tunstall. Well and Nosterfield.
	Place of Meeting :—Lobster House, in the Township of Claxton, near York.	Place of Meeting :—Richmond.	Aldborough. Arkingardhale. Aske. Barforth. Caldwell. Cliffe. Dalton. Easby. Eppleby. Forcett and Carkin. Gayles. Gilling. Hipawell. Hudswell. Kirby Ravensworth. Layton, East. Layton, West. Marrick. Marske. Melbecks. Melsonby. Muker. New Forest. Ravensworth. Reeth. St. Martin. Skeebby. Scotton. Stanwick, St. John. Whashton.		Place of Meeting :—Bedale.
FILMER, WEST - - -	Aldwark. Aine. Benningbrough. Brafferton. Brandsby-cum-Steasby. Cruik. Dalby-cum-Skewshy. Easingwold. Farlington. Flawith. Helperby. Huby. Linton-upon-Ouse. Marton-cum-Moxby. Myton-upon-Swale. Newton-upon-Ouse. Overton. Raskelfe. Scackleton. Shipton. Stillington. Sutton-on-the-Forest.	GRETA BRIDGE - - -	Barningham. Boldron. Bowes. Brignall. Cotherstone. Egglesstone Abbey. Gilmoby. Holwick. Hope. Hunderthwaite. Hutton Longvillers. Lartington. Lunedale. Mickleton. Newsham. Ovington. Rokeby. Romaldkirk. Scargill. Startforth. Wycliffe-with-Thorpe.	HANG, WEST - - -	Abbotside, High. Abbotside, Low. Arrathorno. Askrigg. Aygarth. Bainbridge. Barden. Bellerby. Bishopdale. Burton Constable. Burton-cum-Walden. Bolton, East and West. Caldbergh - with - East Scrafton. Carlton Town.
		Place of Meeting :—Greta Bridge, in the Township of Brignall, near Bernard Castle.			

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
YORK (NORTH RIDING)—continued.		YORK (NORTH RIDING)—continued.		YORK (NORTH RIDING)—continued.	
Hang, West—continued	Carlton Highdale. Carperby. Coverham. Downholme. Ellerton. Fingall - with - Hutton Hang and Arkber. Garriston. Grinton. Harby. Hauxwell, East. Hauxwell, West. Hawes. Hunton. Leyburn. Melmerby. Middleham. Newbiggin. Preston. Redwre. Scrpton, West. Spennithorne. Thoraby. Thornton Rust. Thornton Steward. Wensley. Witton, East, Within. Witton, East, Without. Witton, West.	MALTON - - -	Airyholme. Amotherby. Appleton-le-Street. Barton-le Street. Broughton. Bulmer. Butterwick. Coneythorpe. Fryton. Ganthorpe. Henderskelfe. Hildanley. Hovingham. Huttons Ambo. New Malton. Old Malton. Slingsby. South Holme. Swinton. Terrington. Wath. Welburn. Whitwell.	Ryedale—continued -	Bilsdale Kirkham. Bilsdale Midcable. Bransdale West side. Brawby. Carlton. Cawton. Coulton. Edston, Great. Edston, Little. Fadmoor. Farndale, East. Farndale, Low Quarter. Farndale, West side. Gillmoor. Gilling. Grimstone. Harum. Helmsley. Hutton-le-Hole. Kirbymoorside. Lasingham. Muscoates. Nawton. Ness, East. Ness, West. Newton and Laysthorpe Normanby. North Holme. Nunnington. Oswaldkirk. Pockley. Rivaulx. Rosedale, West. Salton. Scawton. Skiplam. Spaunton. Sproxtun. Stonegrave. Thornton Risebro. Welburn. Wombledon.
	Place of Meeting :—Leyburn.		Place of Meeting :—New Malton.		Places of Meeting :—Helmsley and Kirby moorside alternately.
LANGBAURGH, EAST -	Brotton. Commondale. Danby. Easington. Gisborough. Hutton Lowcross. Kilton. Kirkleatham. Liverton. Lofthouse. Marske. Moorsholm. Morton. Pinchinthorpe. Redcar. Skelton. Skinningrove. Stanghou. Torcketts. Upleatham. Westerdale. Wilton.	PICKERING LYTHE, EAST.	Allerston. Ayton, East. Ayton, West. Brompton. Broxa. Burniston. Clayton. Cloughton. Eberstone. Gristhorpe. Hackness. Harwooddale. Hutton Bushel. Irton. Lebberstone. Newby. Osgodby. Sawdon. Scalby. Seamer. Snainton. Silpho. Staintondale. Suffield-cum-Everley. Throxenby. Troutdale. Wykeham.	WHITBY STRAND -	Aislaby. Baraby. Borrowby. Egton. Ellerby. Eskdale side. Fylingdales. Glazedale. Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre Hinderwell. Hutton Mulgrave. Lythe. Mickleby. Newholm-cum-Dunsley. Newton Mulgrave. Roxby. Ruswarp. Sneaton. Ugglebarnby. Ugthorp. Whitby.
	Place of Meeting :—Gisborough.		Place of Meeting :—Scarborough.		Place of Meeting :—Whitby.
LANGBAURGH, NORTH	Acklam. Eston. Hemlington. Linthorpe. Marton. Normanby. Ormesby.	PICKERING LYTHE, WEST.	Aislaby. Baraugh, Great and Little. Cawthorn. Cropton. Farmanby. Gostland. Habton, Great. Habton, Little. Hartoft. Kingthorpe. Kirbymisperton. Levisham. Lockton. Marishes. Marton. Middleton. Newton. Pickering. Rosedale, East side. Ryton. Sinnington. Thornton. Wilton. Wrelton.	YARM - - -	Appleton Wiske. Castlelevington. Crathorne. East Rounton. Girsby. Great Smeaton. High Worsall. Hilton. Hornby. Ingleby Barwick. Kirklevington. Low Worsall. Maltby. Middleton-on-Leven. Over Dinsdale. Pickton. Stainton. Thornaby. Yarm.
	Place of Meeting :—Middlesbrough.		Place of Meeting :—Pickering.		Place of Meeting :—Yarm.
LANGBAURGH, WEST -	Arncliffe. Ayton, Great. Ayton, Little. Battersby. Broughton. Busby, Great and Little. Carlton. Easby. Faceby. Greenhow. Hutton Rudby. Ingleby Greenhow. Kildale. Kirby. Newby. Newton. Nunthorpe. Potts. Rudby. Seamer. Saxhou. Skutterskelfe. Stokesley. Whorlton.	RYEDALE - - -	Ampleforth, Oswald-kirk. Ampleforth, Birdforth. Ampleforth, St. Peter. Appleton-le-Moors. Besdram.		
	Place of Meeting :—Stokesley.				

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
YORK (WEST RIDING):		YORK (WEST RIDING)—continued.		YORK (WEST RIDING)—continued.	
AGBRIGE, LOWER	Ackton. Altofts. Alverthorpe-with-Thornes, part of. Ardsley, East. Ardsley, West. Bretton, West. Chevet. Crigglestone. Crofton. Emley. Flockton. Horbury. Lofthouse-with-Carlton. Methley. Middleton. Newland - with - Woodhouse Moor. Normanton. Oulton-cum-Woodlesford. Rothwell. Sandal Magna. Sharlston. Shitlington. Snydal. Stanley - cum - Wrenthorpe, part of. Thorpe. Walton. Warmfield-cum-Heath. Whitwood.	BARKSTONE ASH, LOWER.	Barlow. Birkin. Brayton. Burn. Burton Salmon. Byram-cum-Poole. Camblesforth. Carlton. Cawood. Chapel Haddlesey. Drax. Drax, Long. Gateforth. Haddlesey, West. Hambleton. Hillam. Hirst Courtenay. Monk Fryston. Newland. Ryther-cum-Ossendike. Selby. Sutton. Temple Hirst. Thorpe Willoughby. Wistow.	Claro—continued	Copgrove. Dacre. Dunsforth, Upper. Dunsforth, Lower. Farnham. Fellscliffe. Ferrensby. Flaxby. Follifoot. Fountains Earth. Goldsborough. Green Hammerton. Hampthwaite. Hartwith-cum-Winsley. Haverah Park. Hunberton. Hunsingore. Killinghall. Kirby Hall. Kirby Overblow. Kirk Hammerton. Knaresborough. Marton-with-Grafton. Menwith-with-Darley. Milby. Minskip. Nun Monckton. Ouseburn, Great. Ouseburn, Little. Pannal. Plompton. Ribston, Great, with Walshford. Rigton. Ripley. Roecliffe. Scotton. Scriven - with - Tentergate. Stainley-with-Cayton. Staveley. Stonebeck Down. Stonebeck Up. Thornthwaite-with-Padside. Thornville. Thorpe Underwoods. Walkingham Hill-with-Ockaney. Weeton. Whixley. Widdington.
	Place of Meeting:—Wakefield.		Place of Meeting:—Selby.		
AGBRIGG, UPPER	Austonley. Cartworth. Cumberworth Half. Farule Tyas. Fulstone. Golcar. Hepworth. Holme. Heuley. Kirkburton. Kirkbeaton. Lepton. Lingards. Linthwaite. Longwood. Marsden in Almondbury. Marsden in Huddersfield. Meltham. Netherthong. Scammonden. Shelley. Shepley. Slaitthwaite. South Crosland, part of. Thurstonland. Upperthong. Whitley, Upper. Wooldale.	BARKSTONE ASH, UPPER.	Barkstone. Biggin. Brotherton. Church Fenton. Fairburn. Fenton, Little. Huddleston-cum-Lumby. Lead. Ledsham. Ledstone. Lotherton - cum - Aberford. Micklefield. Milford, South. Newthorpe. Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell. Sherburn.		
	Place of Meeting:—Huddersfield.		Place of Meeting:—Sherburn.		
AINSTY, EASTERN	Acaster Malbis. Acaster Selby. Acomb. Askham Bryan. Askham Richard. Bishopthorpe. Copmanthorpe. Dringhouses. Hessay. Holdgate. Knapton. Middlethorpe. Moor Monckton. Poppleton Upper. Poppleton, Nether. Rufforth. Wilstrop.	BOLTON BY BOWLAND	Bashall Eaves. Bolton by Bowland. Easington. Forest of Bowland (Higher Division). Forest of Bowland (Lower Division). Gisburn. Gisburn Forest. Grindleton. Horton near Gisburn. Middop. Mitton. Newton-in-Bowland. Paythorne. Rimington. Saidburn. Sawley. Waddington. West Bradford.	DEWSBURY	Gomersal. Heckmondwike. Liversedge. Mirfield. Morley. Osselt-cum-Gawthorpe. Soothill. Thornhill. Whitley, Lower.
	Place of Meeting:—York.		Place of Meeting:—Bolton-by-Bowland.		Place of Meeting:—Knaresborough.
		CLARO	Aldborough. Allerton Mauleverer-with-Hopperton. Arkendale. Bewerley. Bilton-with-Harrogate. Birstwith. Boroughbridge. Brearton. Burton Leonard. Cattal. Clareton. Coneythorpe. Clint-cum-Hamlets.	EWECROSS	Austwick. Bentham. Burton-in-Lonsdale. Clapham-cum-Newby. Dent. Garsdale. Horton-in-Ribblesdale. Ingletton. Lawkland. Sedbergh. Thornton-in-Lonsdale.
					Place of Meeting:—Ingletton.
				KNIGHLEY	Bingley. Haworth. Keighley. Morton. Steeton-with-Eastburn. Wilsden.
					Place of Meeting:—Keighley.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
YORK (WEST RIDING)—continued.		YORK (WEST RIDING)—continued.		YORK (WEST RIDING)—continued.	
KIRKBY MALZEARD -	Aldfield. Azerley. Grewelthorpe. Kirkby Malzeard. Laverton. Lindrick-with-Studley. Royal and Fountains. Skelden. Studley Roger. Winkley.	OSGOLDCROSS, UPPER	Ackworth. Askern. Badsworth. Burghwallis. Campsall. Carleton. Castleford. Darrington. East Hardwick. Featherstone. Fenwick. Ferryfrystone. Foulby (including Huntwick and Nostell). Glas Houghton. Hessle. Hill Top. Kirk Bramwith. Kirk Smeaton. Knottingley. Monkhill. Moss. North Elmsall. Norton. Owston. Pontefract. Park District. Purston Jaglin. Skelbrook. Skellow. South Elmsall. South Kirkby. Stapleton. Sutton. Tanshelf. Thorp Audlin. Upton. West Hardwick.	Skyrack—continued -	Kippax. Parlington. Preston, Great and Little. Rawdea. Roundhay. Scarcroft. Seacroft. Shadwell. Sturton Grange. Swillington. Temple Newsam. Thorner. Thorpe Stapleton. Wigton. Wike.
Place of Meeting:—Ripon.				Place of Meeting:—Leeds.	
MORLEY, EAST -	Allerton. Bolton. Calverley-with-Farsley. Claydon. Cleckheaton. Drighlington. Eccleshill. Heaton. Hunsworth. Idle. North Brierley. Pudsey. Shipley. Thornton. Tong. Wike.			STAINCLIFFE, EAST -	Addingham. Appletreewick. Bank Newton. Barden. Barnoldswick. Beamsley-in-Addingham. Beamsley-in-Skipton. Bolton Abbey. Bordley. Bracewell. Bradleys Both. Brogden. Broughton. Buckden. Burnsall. Calton. Carlton. Coates. Conistone, Cold. Conistone-with-Kilnsey. Cononley. Cowling. Cracoe. Draughton. Elsick. Embsay-with-Eastby. Eshton. Farnhill. Flasby-with-Winterburn. Gargrave. Glusburn. Grassington. Halton, East. Harthington. Hazlewood-with-Storiths. Hedden. Hetton. Kettlewell-with-Starbottton. Kildwick. Linton. Martons Both. Nesfield-with-Langbar. Rilstone. Salterforth. Silsden. Skipton. Stirton-with-Thorlby. Sutton. Thornton. Thorpe. Threshfield.
Place of Meeting:—Bradford.				Place of Meeting:—Skipton.	
MURLEY, WEST -	Barkisland. Clifton. Elland-cum-Greeland. Erringden. Fixby. Hartishead. Heptonstall. Hipperholme - cum - Brighouse. Langfield. Midgley. Norland. Northowram (part of). Ovenden (part of). Rastrick. Rishworth. Shelf. Skircoat (part of). Southowram (part of). Sowerby. Soyland. Stainland. Stansfield. Wadsworth. Warley.				
Place of Meeting:—Halifax.					
OSGOLDCROSS, LOWER	Adlingfleet. Airmyn. Balne. Beaghall. Cridling Stubbs. Eastoft. Eggbrough. Fockerby. Goole. Gowdall. Haldenby. Heck. Hensall. Hooke. Kellington. Little Smeaton. Ousefleet. Pollington. Rawcliffe. Reedness. Snaith and Cowick. Stubbs Walden. Swinefleet. Whitgift. Whitley. Womersley.	OTLEY -	Arthington. Askwith. Baldon. Blubberhouses. Bramhope. Burley-in-Wharfedale. Carlton. Castley. Clifton-with-Norwood. Denton. Esholt. Farnley. Fewstone. Guisley. Hawksworth. Ikley. Leathley. Lindley. Menstone. Middleton. Newall-with-Clifton. Otley. Poole. Stainburn. Thruscross. Tumble, Great. Tumble, Little. Weston. Yeadon.		
		Place of Meeting:—Wentbridge.			
		SADDLEWORTH -	Saddleworth.		
		Place of Meeting:—Uppermill.			
		SKYRACK -	Aberfoed. Addle-cum-Eccup. Allerton Bywater. Alwoodley. Ansthorpe. Barwick-in-Elmet. Charwell. Garforth. Gildersome. Horsforth.	STAINCLIFFE, WEST	Airton. Arnccliffe. Giggleswick. Hulton Gill. Hulton, West. Haulth. Hawkswick. Hellfield.
Place of Meeting:—Snaith.					

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
YORK (WEST RIDING)—continued. Staincliffe, West— <i>continued.</i>	Kirkby-in-Malhamdale Langcliffe. Jitton. Long Preston. Malham. Malham Moor. Nappa. Newsholme. Otterburn. Rathmell. Scosthrop. Settle. Stainforth. Swindon. Tosside. Wigglesworth.	YORK (WEST RIDING)—continued. Strafforth, Lower, and Tickhill— <i>continued.</i>	Conisbrough. Crowle. Edlington. Fishlake. Hampball Stubbs. Hampole. Hatfield. Hickleton. Houghton Parva. Hooton Pagnell. Kirk Sandall. Langthwaite-with-Tilts. Long Sandall. Loversall. Marr. Melton. Mexbrough. Rossington. Sprothbrough. Stainforth. Stainton-with-Hellaby. Stancil-with-Wellingley and Wilsick. Stotfold. Sykehouse. Thorne. Thorpe in Balne. Thurnscoe. Tickhill. Wadworth. Warnsworth. Wheatley.	YORK (WEST RIDING)—continued. Tadcaster— <i>continued.</i>	Hutton. Kirkby-cum-Milford. Marston. Newton Kyme - cum - Towlaton. Oxton. Steeton. Stutton-cum-Hazlewood. Tadcaster, East. Tadcaster, West. Towton. Ulleskelf. Wighill.
Place of Meeting:—Settle.		Place of Meeting:—Doncaster.		Place of Meeting:—Tadcaster.	
STAINCROSS	Ardley. Barnsley. Barugh. Brierley. Carlton. Cawthorne. Clayton, West. Cudworth. Cumberworth. Darton. Darfield. Denby. Dodsworth. Guntwhaite. Havercroft-with-Cold Hendley. Hemsworth. High Hoyland. Houghton, Magna. Hoyland, Nether. Hoyland Swaine. Hunshelf. Ingbirchworth. Kexbrough. Langsett. Monk Bretton. Notton. Oxspring. Penistone. Roystone. Ryhill. Shafton. Silkstone. South Hindley. Stainbrough. Tankersley. Thurgoland. Thurstone. Winterset. Wombwell. Woolley. Worsbrough. Wortley.	STRAFFORTH, UPPER, AND TICKHILL.	Anston, North and South. Aston-cum-Aughton. Bradfield. Bramley. Brampton Bierlow. Brampton-en-le-Mor- then. Brinsworth. Catcliffe. Dalton. Denaby. Dinnington. Ecclesfield. Firbeck. Gildingwells. Greasbrough. Handsworth. Hartill-with-Woodall. Hooton Levitt. Hooton Roberts. Kimberworth. Laughton-en-le-Mor- then. Letwell. Maltby. Ongrove. Ravenfield. Rawmarsh. Rotherham. Swinton. Thorpe Salvin. Thrybergh. Throapham St. John's. Tinsley. Todwick. Treeton. Ulley. Wales. Wath-upon-Dearne. Wentworth. Whiston. Wickersley. Woodsetts.	WETHERBY	Bardsey-cum-Rigton. Bickerton. Bilton. Bramham - cum - Ogle- thorpe. Clifford-cum-Boston. Collingham. Cowthorpe. Dunkeswick. East Keswick. Harewood. Kereby-with-Netherby. Kirk Deighton. Linton. Micklethwaite. North Deighton. Rilston, Little. Sicklinghall. Spofforth, including Stockeld. Thorparch. Tockwith. Walton. Wetherby. Wothersome. Weardley.
Place of Meeting:—Barnsley.		Place of Meeting:—Rotherham.		Place of Meeting:—Wetherby.	
STRAFFORTH, LOWER, AND TICKHILL.	Adwick-upon-Dearne. Adwick-le-Street. Armthorpe. Auckley. Austerfield. Balby-with-Hexthorpe. Barnbrough. Barmby Donn. Bawtry. Bentley-with-Arksey. Billham. Billingley. Blaxton. Bolton-upon-Dearne. Braithwell. Brodsworth-with-Pig- burn and Scausby. Cadeby. Cantley. Carr House and Elm Field. Clayton-with-Frickley.	TADCASTER	Angram. Appleton Roebuck. Bilbrough. Bolton Percy. Catterton. Colton. Grimston. Healaugh.	RIPON, LIBERTY OF: RIPON, LIBERTY OF	Aismundeaby-with-Bond- gate. Bishopton. Bishop Monkton. Bishop Thornton. Bridge Hewick. Copt Hewick. Clotherholme. Eaveston. Givendale. Grantley. High and Low Bishop- side. Ingerthorpe. Markington-with-Wal- terthwaite. Markinfield Hall. Newby-with-Mulwith. Nidd-with-Killinghall. North Stainley-with- Slensingford. Nunwick-with-Howgrave. Ripon. Sawley. Sharow. Skelton. Sutton. Warsill. Westwick. Whitcliffe-with-Thorpe.
				Place of Meeting:—Ripon.	

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	
W A L E S.		BRECON:		BRECON—continued.		
ANGLESEY:		BRYNMAWR - - -	Duffryn, Upper, in Llangunnider Parish. Prisk, Upper, in Llangattock Parish. The part of the Parish of Llanelly comprised in the Brynmawr Local Board of Health District.	HAY - - - -	Glasbury, Tregoyd and Velindre. Glynfach. Hay Parish. Hay Town. Llanigon.	
FIRST DIVISION -	Beauzaris. Cerrigceinwen. Heneglwys. Llanallgo. Llanbedrgoch. Llandaniel-fab. Llandesillo. Llanedwen. Llaneugrad. Llanddona. Llanddyfuan. Llandegfan. Llanfaes. Llanfairmathaferneithaf. Llanfairpwllgwyngyll. Llanfairycwmud. Llanfihangel Tinsilwy. Llanfihangel-esceiflog. Llanfihangel-treberidd. Llanfinau. Llangadwaladr. Llangefni. Llangaflo. Llangeinwen. Llangristiolus. Llangoed. Llangwyllog. Llanistyn. Llanidan. Llansadurn. Newborough. Penmen. Penmynydd. Penrhoslligwy. Pentraeth. Treffraeth. Tregaiian.	Place of Meeting:—Brynmawr.		Place of Meeting:—Hay.		
		BUILTH - - -	Alltmawr. Gwrnddwr. Llanafanfawr. Llanddewiaberghwessin. Llanfair-in-Builth. Llanfechan. Llanfihangelbrynpabuan. Llanfihangelaberghwessin. Llangammarch, Treffis. Llangammarch, Penbualt. Llanddrwiredm. Llanwrtyd, Chawddmadog. Llanwrtyd, Llechweddor. Llangurmog. Llanlleworfel, Gwaravog. Llanlleworfel, Terfryn. Llanwrthwl, Upper and Lower. Llanynant. Llanynis. Llysdinam. Marsuryinis. Rhosferig. Tyrabbot.		MERTHYR - - -	Aberyskir. Battle. Garthbregy. Llandefaillogfach. Llandefaillogfach, Llanfihangelfechan. Llanfihangelnantbrans, Upper and Lower. Llanthrw. Merthyrerywg. St. David's, Upper Division. St. John the Evangelist. St. John and St. Mary. St. John and Vennyfach. Trallong. Talachddu.
		Place of Meeting:—Builth.		Places of Meeting:—Cradoc and Brecon.		
SECOND DIVISION -	Aberffraw. Amlych. Bododern. Bodeuryd. Bodurog. Ceirchlog. Coedana. Gwredog. Holyhead. Llanbabo. Llanbadrig. Llanbeulan. Llaneilian. Llanerchymedd. Llanddausant. Llandrygarn. Llandytrydog. Llanfachreth. Llanfaelog. Llanfaethly. Llanfairneubwll. Llanfairynghornwy. Llanfechell. Llanflewyn. Llanfngael. Llanfihangel-yn-howyn. Llanfurog. Llangwylan. Llanllibio. Llanrhwydrys. Llanrhyddlad. Llantrisant. Llanwenllwyfo. Llanynghenedl. Llechgwenfarwydd. Llechylchad. Rhodogeidio. Rhosbeirio. Rhoscolyn. Trewalchmal.	CRICKHOWELL - - -	Crickhowell. Groynefawr-in-Talgarth. Groynefechan-in-Talgarth. Llanbeder. Llangenny. Part of the Parish of Llanelly, not comprised in the Brynmawr Local Board of Health District. Llangattock, Parcel of Prisk, Lower. Llangunnider, Parcel of Duffryn, Lower. Partrishow. St. Michaelcwmdu.	PENDERIN - - -	Cordycymmer-in-Vaynor. Duffrin-in-Vaynor. Gelly-in-Vaynor. Penderin, Upper and Lower. Ystradfellte, Upper and Lower.	
		Place of Meeting:—Crickhowell.		Place of Meeting:—Penderin.		
		DEVYNNOCK - - -	Devynnock, Crori. Devynnock, Glyn. Devynnock, Maescar. Devynnock, Senny. Llywell, Selyduch. Llywell, Trayanglars. Llywell, Trayanmawr. Llandlorfane. LlanSpyddid, LlanSpyddid. LlanSpyddid, Modrydd. LlanSpyddid, Penpont.	PENKELLY - - -	Cantreff. Llanfagan. Llanfrynach. Llanthetty. Llangastytalyllyn. Llanhamlach. Llansaintfread. Llanymern.	
		Place of Meeting:—Devynnock.		Places of Meeting:—Talybont and Brown.		
				TALGARTH - - -	Aberllunvey. Bronllys. Cathedine. Crickadarn. Llandefaillogtregraig. Llandefalloy. Llanellieu. Llanfihangeltalyllyn. Llangorse. Llanvillo. Llyswen. Pipton. Tredustan. Talgarth. Trevinon.	
				Place of Meeting:—Talgarth.		
				YSTRADGUNLAIS -	Glyntawe-in-Devynnock. Ystradgunlais, Upper and Lower.	
				Place of Meeting:—Ystradgunlais.		
	Places of Meeting:—Menni Bridge and Llangefni, alternately.					
	Places of Meeting:—Valley Hotel, near Holyhead, and Llanerchymedd, alternately.					

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
CARDIGAN :		CARDIGAN—continued.		CARMARTHEN—continued.	
GENBURGLYN, LOWER	Cwmrheidol. Issaynare. Melindwr. Parcel Canol. Treveirig. Ucha-yn-dre. Vaynor Issa. Vaynor Ucha.	Pennarth—continued -	Gwynff. Llanbadarnodyn. Llangeitho. Llanio. Nantcwnlle. Prisk and Carfan.	Llandilo—continued -	Llanegwad. Llandefisant. Llanfynydd. Llangathan. Talley.
Place of Meeting:—	Black Lion Inn, Llanbadarnfawr.	Place of Meeting:—	Talbot Hotel, Tregaron.	Place of Meeting:—	Shire Hall, Llandilo.
GENBURGLYN, UPPER	Broncastellan. Ceulanymaesmor. Clarach. Cyfoethybrenin. Cynhilluawr. Elerch. Henllys. Llancynfelin. Scyborycoed. Tyrymynach.	PENRHIWPAL - -	Bettws Evan. Bronwyn. Henllan. Llandyfriog. Llanfairorllwyn. Llanfairtreflygen. Llangranog. Llangunllo. Penbryn. Troedyraur.	LLANDOVERY - -	Cilycwm. Llanfairybryn. Llandingat. Llanwrda. Mothvey.
Place of Meeting:—	Half-way Inn, Trerddol.	Place of Meeting:—	Penrhiwpal Public-house, Penrhiwpal.	Place of Meeting:—	Town Hall, Llandovery.
ILAR, LOWER - -	Cilcennin. Cilie Ayrôn. Henfynyw. Llanbadarnrefeglwys. Llanddewi Aberarth. Llanfhangel Ystrad. Llanrhystid Haminiog. Llanrhystid Mefenydd. Llansaintffread. Treflan.	TROEDYRAUR, LOWER	Aberporth. Blaenporth. Llandygwydd. Llangoedmore. Llechryd. Mount. St. Mary's in Cardigan. Tremaln. Verwick.	LLANFIHANGEL - AR - ARTH.	Llanfhangel-ar-Arth. Llanfhangel-Rhos-y-Corn. Llanllwni. Llan-y-by-iddar.
Place of Meeting:—	Town Hall, Aberayrôn.	Place of Meeting:—	Shire Hall, Cardigan.	Place of Meeting:—	Wilkes' Head, near Llandysall.
ILAR, UPPER - -	Gwnnws Issa. Gwnnws Ucha. Llanafan. Llanbadarn Croyddin Ucha. Llanbadarn Croyddin Issa. Llanddeinol. Llanfhangel Croyddin Ucha. Llanfhangel Croyddin Issa. Llangurffryfon. Llanilar. Llanychaiarn. Lledrod Ucha. Lledrod Issa. Rhostle. Yspytty Ystradmeurig. Yspytty Ystwyth.	CARMARTHEN - -	Abergwill. Abermant. Conwil Elvet. Kidwelly. Llanarthney. Llanddarog. Llandefellog. Llangain. Llangendefirne. Llanguncock. Llangunmor. Llanllawdog. Llanpumpsaun. Llanstephan. Merthyr. New Church. St. Ishmael.	LLANGADOCK - -	Llanddainsaint. Llangadock. Llansadwrn.
Place of Meeting:—	Falcon Inn, Llanilar.	Place of Meeting:—	Shire Hall, Carmarthen.	Place of Meeting:—	Llangadock.
LLANDYSSIL - -	Bangor. Llandysill.	CAYO SUBDIVISION -	Conwill Cayo. Llanerwys. Llansawell. Pencarreg.	NEWCASTLE EMDYN -	Cenarth. Cilrbedyn. Llangibl. Penboir. Trelech-ar-Bettws.
Place of Meeting:—	King's Head Inn, Llandysill.	Place of Meeting:—	Pumpsaint, near Llandilo.	Place of Meeting:—	Magistrate's Room, Newcastle Emllyn.
MOYDDIN, UPPER -	Bettws Bledrws. Bettws Leiky. Cellan. Llanfairclydoga. Llangaby. Llanwenog. Llanwnen. Lampeter. Silian.	LLANBOIDY - -	Cilymaenllwyd. Eglwys-fair. Egremont. Henllan Amgoed. Kiffig. Llanboixy. Llandissilio. Llanfallteg. Llangan. Llanglunung. Llanglydwen. Llanwinio. Mydrim.	ST. CLEARS - -	Eglwys Cymmin. Llandawke. Llandilo Abercowin. Llandowroy. Llanfhangel Abercowin. Laugharne, Parish. Laugharne, Township. Marros. Pendine. St. Clears.
Place of Meeting:—	Town Hall, Lampeter.	Place of Meeting:—	Llanboidy.	Place of Meeting:—	St. Clears.
PENNARTH - -	Blaenpennal. Caronwchlawdd. Caronwchlawdd. Doithie Camddwr. Doithie Fyagottwz. Garthell. Garth and Ystrad. Gogoyan. Gorwydd.	LLANDILO - -	Brechfa. Bettws. Llandilofawr. Llandebil. Llanfhangel Aberbythick. Llanfhangel Gllwrgen.	CARNARVON :	
				BANGOR - - -	Aber. Bangor. Llandegai. Llanfairfechan. Llanillechid.
				Place of Meeting:—	Bangor.
				CARNARVON - -	Bettws-Garmon. Clynnog. Llanbeblig. Llanberis. Llanddeiniolen. Llandwrog. Llanfagdalen. Llanfairisgaer. Llanllyfni. Llanrug. Llanwnda.
				Place of Meeting:—	Carnarvon.
				CONWAY - - -	Caerhun. Conway. Dolgarrog, Township. Dwygyfych. Etkias, Township.

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
CARNARVON—continued.		DENBIGH—continued.		DENBIGH—continued.	
CONWAY—continued	Eglwyrhos. Gyffin. Llaubedr Cenin. Llandudno. Llangelynin. Llangwstenin. Llysaen. Maenan, Township.	Bromfield—continued	Gresford. Gwersyllt. Holt. Llay. Marchwiel. Minera. Pickhill. Ridley. Ryton. Sesswick. Stansty. Sutton.	UWCHALED	Cerrig-y-Druiddon. Gwernihwel. Llanfihangel - Glyn - Myfr. Llangwm. Pentrevoelas. Tir Ewan. Tre Bryn.
Place of Meeting:—Conway.		Place of Meeting:—Wrexham.		Place of Meeting:—Cerrig-y-Druiddon.	
RIFONDYDD	Beddgelert. Criccieth. Dolbenmaen. Llanfihangel-y-Pennant. Penmorfa. Treflys. Ynyscynhalarn.	DENBIGH, Borough of	Denbigh.	UWCHDDULAS	Eglwysfach. Gwytherin. Llanddoget. Llandrillo-yn-Rhos. Llangerniw. Llanrwst. Llansantffraid - Glan - Couway.
Place of Meeting:—Portmadoc.		Place of Meeting:—Denbigh.		Place of Meeting:—Llanrwst.	
NANT CONWAY	Bettws-y-Coed. Dolwyddelen. Eidda, Township. Llanrhaeadr. Penmachno. Trefriw. Trewydir, Township.	ISALED	Aberwheeler. Henllan. Llandyrnog. Llanefydd. Llangwysfen. Llanrhaeadr - yn - Cimmerch. Llansannan. Nantglyn. Wigfair and Meriadog.	WREXHAM, Borough of	Wrexham Abbot. Wrexham Regis.
Place of Meeting:—Tyhwynt-ir-Bont, near Conway.		Place of Meeting:—Denbigh.		Place of Meeting:—Wrexham.	
PWLLHELI	Aberdaron. Aberlech. Bodferin. Bodvean. Bottwnog. Bryncroes. Carngiwch. Ceidio. Denio. Edeyrn. Llanabhalarn. Llanarmon. Llanbedrog. Llandegwning. Llandudwen. Llanengan. Llanfaelrhys. Llanfihangel - Bachel - laeth. Llanglan. Llangwnadl. Llangybi. Llanistyn. Llannor. Llanystumdwy. Meillteyrn. Nevin. Penllech. Penrhos. Pistill. Rhiw. Tydweiliog.	ISDULAS	Abergele. Bettws-yn-Rhos. Llanddulas. Llanellian. Llanfairtalhaiarn. St. George.	FLINT:	
Place of Meeting:—Pwllheli.		Place of Meeting:—Abergele.		CAERWYS	Bodfari. Caerwys. Nannerch. Ysceiflog.
DENBIGH:		LLANGOLLEN	Bryn-eglwys. Chirk. Glyn Traian. Llangollen. Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog. Llantysilio.	Place of Meeting:—Caerwys.	
BROMFIELD	Abenbury Fawr. Acton. Allington. Bersham. Bleston. Borras Hovah. Borras Riffrey. Broughton. Brymbo. Burton. Cacca Dutton. Dutton Diffaeth. Dutton-y-Brain. Erbistock (part of). Erlas. Erthig. Eslusham, Above. Eslusham, Below. Eyton. Gourton.	LLANSILIN	Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog. Llanarmon - mynydd - mawr. Llangadwaladr. Llangedwyn. Llanrhaeadr - yn - mochnant. Llansilin.	FLINT, Borough of	Flint.
		Place of Meeting:—Llansilin.		Place of Meeting:—Flint.	
		RUABON	Ruabon.	HANMER	Bettisfield. Bronington. Halghton. Hanmer. Iscoed. Penley. Tybroughton. Willington.
		Place of Meeting:—Ruabon.		Place of Meeting:—Hanmer.	
		RUTHIN	Clocaenog. Derwen. Efenechtyd. Gyffylliog. Llanarmon-yn-Yale. Llanbedr. Llandegla. Llanellidan. Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. Llanferras. Llanfwrog. Llanganafal. Llanrhydd. Llanychan. Llanynys. Ruthin.	HAWARDEN	Hawarden. Hoseley. Marford. Saltney.
		Place of Meeting:—Ruthin.		Places of Meeting:—Hawarden, Broughton, and Saltney.	
				HOLYWELL	Holywell. Whitford.
				Place of Meeting:—Holywell.	
				HOPE	Higher Kimerton. Hope.
				Place of Meeting:—Caerwrie.	
				MOLD	Bodidris. Mold. Nerquis. Tryddyn.
				Places of Meeting:—Mold and Pontblyddyn.	
				NORTHOP	Cileen. Halkyn. Northop.
				Place of Meeting:—Northop.	

PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
FLINT—continued.		GLAMORGAN—continued.		GLAMORGAN—continued.	
OVERTON - - -	Abenbury Fechan. Bangor. Erbistock. Overton. Threapwood. Worthenbury.	Dynaspowis—continued	Michaelstone-super-Ely. Penarth. Penmark, East. Penmark, West. Peterstone-super-Ely. Porthkerry, St. Andrew's. St. Bride's-super-Ely. St. Fagan's. St. George's. St. Lythan's. St. Nicholas. Sully. Wenwoe.	Newcastle—continued -	Laleston. Llandeuduck. Llandow. Llangan. Llangeinor. Llangonoyd, Higher. Llangonoyd, Middle. Marcross. Margam. Merthymawr. Monknash. Newcastle, Higher. Newcastle, Lower. Newton Nottage. Pencoed. Peterstone-super-Mon-tem. Pyle, St. Andrew's Minor. St. Bride's Major. St. Bride's Minor. St. Donatts. St. Mary Hill. Sker. Tythegstone, Higher. Tythegstone, Lower. Wick. Ynisawdra.
Place of Meeting:—Overton.		Place of Meeting:—Dynaspowis and St. Nicholas.		Place of Meeting:—Bridgend.	
PRESTATYN - - -	Gwaenysgor. Llanasa. Meliden. Newmarket. Rhuddlan (Parochial).	GOWER - - -	Bishopstone. Cheriton. Ileton. Kuelstone. Llandewy. Llangennith. Llanmadock. Llanridian, Lower. Nicholaston. Oxwich. Penmaen. Pennard. Penrice. Porteynon. Reynoldstone. Rossilly. Waterstone and Kille-bion.	PONTARDAWE - - -	Killebebill. Languicke. Llansamlet, Higher, Hamlet. Rhyndwy Clydach, Higher, Hamlet. Rhyndwy Clydach, Lower, Hamlet. Ynis-y-Mond, Hamlet.
Places of Meeting:—Prestatyn and Rhyl.		Place of Meeting:—Penmaen Union House, Gower.		Place of Meeting:—Court House, Portardawe.	
RHUDDLAN - - -	Asaph, St. Cwm. Dyserth. Rhuddlan (Franchise). Tremeirchion.	KIBBOR - - -	Caeran. Llandaff (part of). Lanishen. Lisvane. Llanedarne. Radyr. Roath. Whitchurch.	PONTYPRIDD - - -	Glyntaff-in-Eglwysilan. Llantrissant. Llantwit Vardre. Llanwono (except the Ecclesiastical District of St. Margaret). Pentyrch. Ystradyfodwg, Middle, and Home-pen-Rees, in Ystradyfodwg.
Place of Meeting:—St. Asaph.		Place of Meeting:—Llandaff.		Place of Meeting:—Pontypridd.	
GLAMORGAN:		MISKIN, HIGHER -	Aberdare. Hamlet of Rhigos, in the parish of Ystradyfodwg. Ecclesiastical District of St. Margaret, in the parish of Llanwono.	SWANSEA - - -	Clase, Higher. Clase, Lower. Llanridian, Higher. Llansamlet, Lower. Llandilotalybon. Loughor Borough. Loughor Parish. Mawr, Higher. Mawr, Lower. Oystermouth. Penderry, Higher. Penderry, Lower. St. John. St. Thomas. Swansea, Town and Franchise of. Swansea, Higher. Swansea, Lower.
CAERPHILLY, HIGHER	Brithdir, Hamlet of, in the Parish of Gelligare. Merthyr Tydfil.	Place of Meeting:—Aberdare.		Place of Meeting:—Swansea.	
Place of Meeting:—Merthyr Tydfil.		NEATH - - -	Bagloin. Blaenhonddan. Britonferry. Coedfrank. Duffryn Clydach. Dylais, Higher. Dylais, Lower. Glyncorrwg. Lantwit-juxta-Neath. Michaelstone - super - Avon. Neath. Neath, Higher. Neath, Middle. Neath, Lower.	MERIONETH:	
CAERPHILLY, LOWER -	Eglwysilan. Gelligare. Llanvabon. Llanvedw, Hamlet of. Rhydygwern, Hamlet of. Rudry. Van, Hamlet of.	Place of Meeting:—Neath.		ARDUDWY-IS-ARTRO -	Llanaber. Llanddwywe-is-y-Graig. Llanddwywe-is-uwch-y-Graig. Llanelltyd. Llanenddwyn.
Place of Meeting:—Caerphilly.		NEWCASTLE - - -	Bayden. Betws. Coychurch, Higher. Coychurch, Lower. Coyty, Higher. Coyty, Lower. Colwinstone. Cwmdu. Ewenny. Kenfig.	Place of Meeting:—Barmouth.	
COWBRIDGE -	Athans, St. Cowbridge. Eglwysbrewis. Flemingstone. Gilestone. Hilary, St. Lisworney. Llanblethian. Llandough. Llanharrau. Llanharry. Llanlild. Llanmaes. Llanmihangle. Llansannor. Llantwit Major. Mury Church, St. Nash. Pendoylan. Penlline. Stembridge. Welsh St. Donatts. Ystradowen.				
Place of Meeting:—Cowbridge.					
DYNASPOWIS - - -	Barry. Bonviltone. Cadoxton-juxta-Barry. Cogan. Hightlight. Lavernock. Leckwith. Llanarvan, East. Llanarvan, West. Llandough. Llanillterne. Llantrithyd. Llanvithen. Merthyrlovan. Michaelstone-le-Pit.				

AND POOR LAW PARISHES OR PLACES COMPOSING EACH DIVISION, &c.

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COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.	COUNTY and PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.	Parishes or Places.
MERIONETH—continued.		MONTGOMERY—continued.		MONTGOMERY—continued.	
ARDUDWY-UWCHARTRO	Festiniog. Llanbedr. Llandanwg. Llandecwyn. Llanfair. Llanfhangel-y-Traethau. Llanfrothen. Maentwrog. Nantmor. Trawsfynydd.	LLANFYLLIN - -	Hirnant. Llanfhangel. Llanfyllin. Llangynog. Llanrhaidr. Llanwyddin. Meifod (Part of). Pennant.	POOL (Lower Division)	Llanfechan. Llansaintffraid (Part of). Meifod (Part of).
Place of Meeting :—	Penrhyndeudraeth.	Place of Meeting :—	Llanfyllin.	Place of Meeting :—	Llansaintffraid.
EDERNION - - -	Bettws Gwerfil Goch. Corwen. Gwyddelwern. Llangar. Llandrillo. Llansaintffraid - Glyn-Dyfrdwy. Llanfhangel - Glyn-Myfyr.	LLANIDLOES (Lower Division)	Carno. Llandinam. Llanwnnog. Penstrowed.	POOL (Upper Division)	Gullsfield. Pool (Upper Division).
Place of Meeting :—	Corwen.	Place of Meeting :—	Caerws.	Place of Meeting :—	Welch Pool.
PENLLYN - - -	Llandderfel. Llanfor. Llangower. Llanuwchllyn. Llanycil.	LLANIDLOES (Upper Division)	Llangwrig. Llanidloes. Trefeglwys.	PEMBROKE:	
Place of Meeting :—	Bala.	Place of Meeting :—	Llanidloes.	CASTLEMARTIN -	Angle. Bosheston. Carew. Castlemartin. Cosheston. Hodgeston. Lamphey. Munorbier. Monkton. Nash. Penally. Pwllcrochan. Rosecrowther. St. Florence. St. Mary, Pembroke. St. Michael, Pembroke. St. Petrox. St. Twynnels. Stackpole Elidor. Upton. Warren.
PENNAL - - -	Pennal. Tallylin. Towyn.	MACHYNLLETH - -	Cemmes. Darowen. Isygarreg. Llanbrynmaur. Llanwrin. Machynlleth. Penegoes. Uwchygarreg.	Place of Meeting :—	Town Hall, Pembroke.
Places of Meeting :—	Towyn and Pennal, alternately.	Place of Meeting :—	Machynlleth.	DEWSLAND - - -	Brawdlog. Grandston. Hayscastle. Jordanston. Letterston. Llandelog. Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof. Llanhowell. Llanryan. Llanrythan. Llanstinan. Llanuda. Manorowen. Mathry. St. David's. St. Dogwells. St. Edrins. St. Elvis. St. Lawrence. St. Nicholas. Whitechurch.
TALYBONT - - -	Dolgelley. Llanegryn. Llanfachreth. Llanfhangel-y-Pennant. Llangelynin. Llanymowddwy. Mallwyd.	MATHRAFAL - - -	Caereinion-fechan. Castle Caereinion (Part of). Cyfronydd. Garthbelbio. Llanerfyl. Llanfair. Llangadfan. Llangyniew. Llanllugan.	Place of Meeting :—	Sessions House, Mathry.
Place of Meeting :—	Dolgelley.	Place of Meeting :—	Llanfair.	DUNGLEDDY - - -	Ambleston. Bletherston. Boulston. Castlebythe. Clarbeston. Grondre, Hamlet. Henrys Moat. Llandissillo. Llangan, Hamlet. Llanvallteg. Llan-y-Kefen. Llysyfrane. Maenclochog. New Moat. Prendergast. Rudbaxton. Slebech. Spittal. Uzmaston. Vorlan, Hamlet. Walton, East. Wiston.
MONTGOMERY:		MONTGOMERY (Lower Division)	Aston. Castlewright. Churchstoke (Part of). Hysington. Llandysall. Montgomery. Snead.	Place of Meeting :—	Dungledy Hall, Cross Inn, Pembroke.
CAURSE - - -	Berriew (Brithdir Township). Castle Caereinion (Part of). Churchstoke (Part of). Cletterwood. Craggion. Forden. Hope. Leighton. Middletown. Pool, Lower Division. Pool, Upper Division. Rhosgoch. Trelystan. Trewern. Uppington.	Place of Meeting :—	Montgomery.	MONTGOMERY (Upper Division)	Kerry. Llanmerewig.
Place of Meeting :—	Welch Pool.	Place of Meeting :—	Kerry.	NEWTOWN (Lower Division)	Berriew (except Brithdir). Llanwyddelan. Manafon.
DEYTHUR - - -	Bauseley. Carreghofa. Llandissillo. Llandrinio. Llansaintffraid (Part of). Meifod (Part of).	NEWTOWN (Upper Division)	Aberhafesp. Bettws. Llanllwchaiarn. Moughtrey. Newtown. Tregynon.	Place of Meeting :—	Newtown.
Place of Meeting :—	Llandissillo.	Place of Meeting :—	Newtown.		

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PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS.

RETURN showing, with respect to the several COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, the Names of the several PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS for each COUNTY, and the Names of each POOR LAW PARISH or PLACE composing each PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION; and also the Name of the TOWN or PLACE at which the MEETINGS of the JUSTICES for each such PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION are held.

(Lord Robert Montagu.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
10 August 1870.

[*Price 9 d.*]

447.

Under 8 oz.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LOTTERIES.—LOTTERIES (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to Two Addresses of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 and 22 March 1870;—for,

(ADDRESS, 17 March 1870.)

- “ COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE in the Months of August and December last between the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society and the First Lord of the Treasury respecting ROMAN CATHOLIC LOTTERIES in *England* :”
- “ And, of CORRESPONDENCE in the Months of January and February last between the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society and the Home Secretary respecting the same.”

(ADDRESS, 22 March 1870.)

- “ COPY of CIRCULAR of the 15th day of August 1866, addressed by the Lord Advocate to the Procurators Fiscal, respecting ILLEGAL LOTTERIES in *Scotland*.”

(*Mr. Charley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 April 1870.

C O N T E N T S.

	PAGE
Copies of Correspondence in the Months of August and December last between the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society and the First Lord of the Treasury respecting Roman Catholic Lotteries in England: And, of Correspondence in the months of January and February last between the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society and the Home Secretary respecting the same	3
Copy of Circular of the 15th day of August 1866, addressed by the Lord Advocate to the Procurators Fiscal, respecting Illegal Lotteries in Scotland - - -	12

 ROMAN CATHOLIC LOTTERIES.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE in the months of August and December last, between the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society and the First Lord of the Treasury respecting ROMAN CATHOLIC LOTTERIES in *England*; And, of CORRESPONDENCE in the months of January and February last between the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society and the Home Secretary respecting the same.

Whitehall, }
11 April 1870. }

A. F. O. LIDDELL.

— No. 1. —

The Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society to the First Lord of the Treasury.

London Organisation of the Scottish Reformation Society,
12, Clarence Chambers, Haymarket.

Sir,

London, 25 August 1869.

I AM to enclose herewith a lottery ticket numbered 913,301, issued by St. Mary's Asylum for Female Blind, Dublin, a Roman Catholic institution, setting forth that a "Bazaar, fancy fair, and grand drawing of prizes" is to be held "in the Round Room, Rotunda, Dublin, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 21 and 22, 1869." This ticket also sets forth, that the winning numbers will be published in the "Freeman" and "Irish Times," Dublin, and "Daily Telegraph," London, of September 25th. I have extracted this ticket from a packet of tickets sent through the Post Office.

Similar packets are being widely circulated throughout the kingdom, and I have most respectfully, yet earnestly, to complain that such illegal practices are still allowed.

It has long been my painful duty, besides others, to have to remonstrate repeatedly, both by letter and petition, against this illegal traffic by the Church of Rome. It is well known that the promoters of such lotteries, the purchasers of tickets, and the newspapers which advertise them, are liable to heavy penalties. The subject was also brought before the notice of the House of Commons, and seemingly defended by Lord Advocate Moncrieff. Since that time, however, lotteries have been arrested in the northern part of the kingdom, by Lord Advocates Paton and Gordon; and, very recently, this species of traffic in connection with Protestant churches has been stopped in England, as well as lotteries got up by "betting men."

I venture to say it is both wrong and impolitic to allow such illegal practices to be carried on by the Church of Rome. It has been amply shown by Parliamentary inquiries and recent writers, that this is a upas tree whose fruit many are prone to eat, greatly to the injury of morals and the interests of the commonwealth. To allow such traffic, in defiance of the law, is a double wrong; first, it indicates that this class of lotteries are permitted while others are stopped. That is to say, that Roman Catholic lotteries are treated as exceptional, and seemingly must be permitted. Second, one of the departments of the State, the Post Office, is made an instrument for carrying on this illegal and immoral traffic.

During the late Session of Parliament, the Government called up from the past an old Act of Parliament, and put some of its provisions in force against
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certain meetings and the delivery of certain lectures, though the principle of the Act, as applied to the cases referred to, could not be defended. But, for the sake of the law, it was urged that the provisions of the Act must be enforced, so long as said Act stood on the Statute Book. The law against lotteries is wise, and its principles have proved to be sound both in policy and in morals. Moreover, as I have ventured to indicate, it has lately been put in force in certain cases, but not against lotteries when promoted by the Church of Rome. Many ask, "What is the cause of this?" Some do not scruple to divine the cause.

It has been said by an eminent writer on the words of Solomon: "A king that sitteth on the throne of judgment scattereth away all evil with his eyes," to wit: "the eye which searches out iniquity, and checks wrong and oppression "in their very birth, is even more effectual than the sword of justice, which "hews down full-grown iniquity."

I am therefore very earnestly and respectfully to implore you to take such steps as will secure, in this matter, an equal administration of the law, will arrest the proposed lottery, and will prohibit newspapers from advertising it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. R. Badenoch,*
Secretary.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have been informed that a similar lottery is to take place in the Roman Catholic Schoolroom, West Drayton, Middlesex, on Thursday, 25th November 1869.

G. R. B.

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.,
First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

— No. 2. —

The Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society to the First Lord of the Treasury.

London Organisation of the Scottish Reformation Society,
12, Clarence Chambers, Haymarket,

Sir,
30 December 1869.

WITH reference to my letter of the 25th of August last, in which I brought under your notice the existence of certain lotteries conducted in connection with Roman Catholic institutions in defiance of the law, you did me the honour to reply, under date 30th August last, to the effect that my letter "had been referred to the Home Office." I regret to have to state that the class of lotteries to which I referred is still allowed to proceed. Since the above dates I have received complaints from the country that lottery tickets in connection with Romish institutions continue to be freely circulated among the people. In particular, there was an advertisement in the "Daily Telegraph" of 25th September last, of the drawing of the lottery mentioned in my previous letter. Again, placards and handbills were circulated in London of another lottery announced to take place "in the schoolroom at West Drayton," on Thursday 25th November last, on behalf of what was called "St. Catherine's new Church and Schools, West Drayton, Middlesex," believed to be a Romish institution; and another lottery is further announced to take place on Monday and Tuesday the 27th and 28th instant in the "New Schoolroom of St. Joseph, Manor-street, Dublin," the winning numbers of which are advertised to be published in the "Freemason's Journal" of the 30th instant. These Romish lotteries are not "Christmas lotteries" or "raffles"; they are continually being carried on, and to such a magnitude that some of them have issued considerably over two million tickets; and, as an inducement to dispose of the tickets, large numbers are forwarded to individuals, and often to clerks and servants in public offices, with the promise of the gift of one ticket to "everyone who shall dispose of 20," thus holding out a bribe to engage in this illegal traffic. My attention has been called to a paragraph in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of the 23rd instant, and of "The Times" of the 24th, to the effect that "the police " had

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“ had received directions to caution the promoters of lotteries for the distribution of game, wine, spirits, and other articles of this description, that these schemes are illegal, and that the offenders will be prosecuted.” Without justifying the practice of “ Christmas lotteries ” or “ raffles,” to which the police have thus been properly directed, pardon my saying that it does seem strange that the law should still be suspended against lotteries when got up in connection with Roman Catholic institutions on a gigantic scale, promoted by advertisements in newspapers and shoals of circulars, and lottery packets openly dispatched through the Post Office. It is well known that articles such as whisky and brandy are held out as prizes in these Roman Catholic lotteries ; that the tickets are framed in a very insidious and evasive manner, tending to mislead the public, and to convey the idea that they are carried on under an exceptional Act of Parliament, such as that relating to Art Unions. It is also well known that large sums of money have thus been realised.

Several cases of demoralisation have been brought under my notice, showing that a spirit of gambling has been greatly excited, which I have reason to believe has led in some cases to very ruinous results. I beg respectfully to remind you that this species of traffic has been allowed for many years, that the attention of Her Majesty’s Government has been repeatedly called to the subject, through societies, by individuals, and by Members of Parliament ; and its magnitude has been noted in the Postmaster General’s Annual Report, and alluded to as a source of revenue. Such a course of procedure, in reference to Acts of Parliament, is fitted to bring the law of the country into contempt, and to create very serious questions in the minds of the people, especially when they observe the provisions of well-known Acts of Parliament put in force in regard to minor offences when committed by one class of the community, but that these same statutory provisions are allowed to be in abeyance when violated, not occasionally but repeatedly and systematically, on an extensive scale, by the adherents of the Church of Rome.

I venture again to bring this subject under your notice, in the respectful hope that the law may be equally administered ; and, while its strength is levelled against the comparatively minor offences committed by the working classes, its force may be brought to bear against another class of perpetrators of illegal acts of a larger magnitude.

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.,
First Lord of Her Majesty’s Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. R. Badenoch,
Secretary.

— No. 3. —

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society.

Sir,

Whitehall, 14 January 1870.

WITH reference to the letter you addressed to the Prime Minister on the 30th ultimo, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acquaint you that if you will send him any positive information as to lotteries which are got up and are to be drawn for in England, he will be enabled to caution the promoters thereof, and, if necessary, direct that steps should be taken to prevent them.

As to Irish lotteries, I am to add that you must apply to the Irish Government.

The Secretary
to the London Organisation of the
Scottish Reformation Society,
12, Clarence Chambers, Haymarket.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. F. O. Liddell.

— No. 4. —

The Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society to the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

London Organisation of the Scottish Reformation Society,
12, Clarence Chambers, Haymarket,

Sir,
London, 15 January 1870.

I HAVE the honour to receive your communication of yesterday, and have to convey to you our very cordial thanks.

I shall not fail to give you positive information as to Romish lotteries to be drawn in England so soon as it is supplied to me, and also to communicate with the Irish Government as to lotteries drawn in Ireland.

The Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Secy. Home Department,
Whitehall.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. R. Badenoch*,
Secretary.

— No. 5. —

The Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society to the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

London Organisation of the Scottish Reformation Society,
12, Clarence Chambers, Haymarket,

Sir,
11 February 1870.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, in which you were pleased to intimate, after the many complaints brought to the notice of the Government of defiant and continuous violations of the law in connection with Roman Catholic lotteries, that if I would "send positive information as to lotteries, which are got up and are to be drawn for in England, you would be enabled to caution the promoters thereof, and, if necessary, direct that steps be taken to prevent them"; and, as to Irish lotteries, "I must apply to the Irish Government," I am to state that, on 4th instant, I addressed a letter to Mr. Fortescue on the subject, a printed copy of which I beg to send you herewith; and I have now the honour to enclose a ticket, No. 105,988, of a lottery in connection with Roman Catholic schools, Homer-row, Marylebone, which, at the value of 2*s.* a ticket, would represent a sum 10,598*l.* 15*s.* Permit me to call special attention to the peculiar terms in which this ticket is framed, with the view no doubt of evading the law and misleading the public. (1.) It is announced that the "ticket cannot be purchased, but is given in exchange for a collecting card," a copy of which is in my possession, containing a pledge "to collect 24 pence," and "every person collecting that amount will receive four votes, one for each cottage," the prizes offered. (2.) There is nothing to lead the public to understand that the object is Roman Catholic, but the opposite. And (3.) it is intimated that "the drawing will be, as usual, on the Art Union principle," which can have no other meaning than that of imposing upon the public.

Allow me again to observe the impunity with which the law is violated by the promoters of these lotteries, in the face of recent prosecutions of other lotteries, such as "Christmas Dinners," "Subscription Almanacs," "Betting Lotteries," and the enforcement of a penalty against a Protestant clergyman, to which I have referred in my communication to the present Government. Permit me also to say that, within a short distance of the said Roman Catholic building in Marylebone, which is attempted to be erected by funds raised by this illegal and gambling scheme, the rector of St. Mary's is erecting a school, and the congregation of the Paddington Dissenting Chapel are spending a large sum of money on extensive repairs, and, had the minister of either resorted to the same illegal means of raising the necessary funds, he would have been subject to the same infliction of the law as the parties in the other cases, not Roman Catholic, to which I have referred. And, if I may be allowed further to observe,

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observe, that, if the same injunctions had been issued to the police to exercise vigilance as to these greater violations of the Statutes for Romish objects as have been instituted in the minor infringements, that feeling of want of confidence would have been removed, which leads many to think that the law is not fairly administered without favour or distinction to all classes of the community.

Having reason to conjecture that the drawing of the Romish lottery has not taken place on the 5th instant, as advertised in the ticket, may I express an earnest hope that steps may be taken to prevent it; that a caution may be given to the two London newspapers specified in the ticket, and that instructions may be issued to the police to exercise a vigilance equal to that which they have been directed to adopt in other cases, with the view of checking these constant attempts to evade and violate the law, to the injury and detriment of the morality of the people, and tending to bring the administration of the Legislature into contempt.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. R. Badenoch,*

Secretary.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Enclosure in No. 5.

To the Right Hon. *Chichester S. Fortescue*, M.P., Chief Secretary of State for Ireland.

Sir,

ON the 25th August last I drew the attention of the Prime Minister to a lottery issued by "St. Mary's Asylum for Female Blind, Dublin," advertised to be held in the Round Room, Rotunda, on the 21st and 22nd September last. On 30th August, I was favoured with the reply that my "letter had been referred to the Home Office." No communication having been received from the Home Office, on 30th December I again drew Mr. Gladstone's attention to the same subject, expressing regret that the class of lotteries to which I had referred was still allowed to proceed, and furnished evidence of a Roman Catholic lottery then advertised to be held in a schoolroom at "West Drayton, Middlesex." To that letter Mr. Liddell, in a communication dated 14th January, said, "I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acquaint you, that if you will send him any positive information as to lotteries which are got up and are to be drawn for in England, he will be enabled to caution the promoters thereof, and, if necessary, direct that steps should be taken to prevent them. As to Irish lotteries, I am to add that you must apply to the Irish Government."

In compliance with this request, I am now to draw your attention to a Roman Catholic lottery, the tickets for which are titled, "St. Clare's Female Orphanage, Harold's Cross, Dublin," and announce that "the drawing" will take place in the Rotunda, Dublin, on Thursday and Friday, 17th and 18th March next. It is also announced in said tickets that the "winning numbers will be published in all the Dublin, London, and Glasgow weekly papers of the following Saturday, and the American papers of the Saturday week after the drawing." The number of the ticket of this lottery which has been sent to me is 246,651.

I am to state that this is not the first time that I have had the honour to address the Irish Government on this illegal traffic. But it is the first instance in which I have been directed by Her Majesty's Administration for the whole of the United Kingdom to complain to the executive in Ireland of a practice which is admitted to be immoral and illegal, as though Ireland was not an integral part of the kingdom, and as though this subject was regulated by a separate Act of Parliament. The law against lotteries is not confined to one portion of the kingdom, but is applicable to England, Scotland, and Ireland alike. What is illegal in Scotland and put down there, or what is illegal in England and promised to be arrested there, ought certainly to be subjected to the same process in Ireland.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 74.

I am also to state that this request from the Home Office is still more unexpected, when it is considered that by Act of Parliament (1845) the prosecution of such illegal practices was taken out of the hands of the public and placed in the hands of the Crown officials. I submit that if this Act had not been passed, the practices of which I complain would have been arrested long ago in virtue of another Act of Parliament, as the history of the time fully testifies. Moreover, ample evidence has always been produced of the existence of such lotteries in my communications both to the Home Office, the Government of Ireland, and the Executive in Scotland. There is now a promise that in future such lotteries will be arrested in England: and I am hopeful, from a report of a trial in "The Times" newspaper of 3rd instant, it is the intention of the Treasury to fulfil this promise. And I am to express the earnest desire that a similar course will be adopted in regard to Romish lotteries in England and in Ireland, and in all parts of the kingdom. I venture to think that

6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 66.

Case—Smith and Morris.

that I have given ample information to enable the Executive to put the law in force in regard to the lottery to be drawn in March in Dublin, to which I refer. I need scarcely say that the promoters of such lotteries subject themselves to a penalty of 500*l.*; and persons who print or publish any advertisement or notice relative to the same are liable in a penalty of 50*l.*

I. IRELAND:

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1.) St. Bridget's. | (12.) Mater Mis. Hospital. |
| (2.) St. Mary's Industrial. | (13.) St. Peter's Church. |
| (3.) St. Mary's Industrial. | (14.) St. Mary's Industrial. |
| (4.) Mater Misericordia. | (15.) St. Vincent's Fem. Orph. |
| (5.) St. Mary's B. Asylum. | (16.) St. Vincent's Fem. Orph. |
| (6.) New Church, St. Augustine. | (17.) St. Bridget's. |
| (7.) St. Patrick's New Cathedral. | (18.) Donnybrook Church. |
| (8.) Magdalene Asylum. | (19.) St. Paul's College. |
| (9.) Donnybrook N. Church. | (20.) St. Mary's Asylum. |
| (10.) Sundayswell Church. | (21.) St. Joseph's School. |
| (11.) Church of St. Mary. | (22.) St. Clare's Fem. Orph. |

II. ENGLAND:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (1.) St. Joseph's, Sheffield. | (3.) Poor Schools, London. |
| (2.) Ancient Palace, Canterbury, Mayfield. | (4.) Poor Schools, Somers Town. |
| | (5.) Schools, West Drayton. |

III. SCOTLAND:

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1.) Lanark Orphanage. | (4.) Schools in Leith. |
| (2.) Sisters of Poor, Dundee. | (5.) St. Vincent's Orphanage. |
| (3.) Church in Rothsay. | (6.) St. Francis. |

The illegal traffic of Roman Catholic lotteries in Ireland during the last five years, whose shoals of tickets have been thrown over England and Scotland (and it would appear even in America), has been very great. No fewer than 22 separate lotteries have been brought to my notice, announced to be drawn in Dublin, except one in Armagh, one in Drumcondra, and one in Cork; the total of whose numbers amount to 15,261,063 tickets, representing a value of 381,526*l.* In England there have been at least five of such lotteries, and in Scotland six, whose numbers represent upwards of 2,000,000 tickets, aggregating a value of upwards of 50,000*l.*; making a total of upwards of 17,000,000 tickets, and a value of upwards of 430,000*l.* These lotteries are shortly indicated on the margin, amounting in all to 33. Other societies and individuals have complained to the Government of additional lotteries.

House of Commons
Report, 1808.

A Committee of the House of Commons in 1808 reported, that the poor rates of the country were increased, arising from "the number of families driven by speculations in the lottery, whether fortunate or otherwise, to seek parochial relief. No mode of raising money appears to your Committee so burdensome, so pernicious, and so unproductive; no species of adventure is known where the chances are so great against the adventurer; none where the infatuation is more powerful, lasting, and destructive. In the lower classes of society, the persons engaged, whether successful or unfortunate, are, generally speaking, either immediately or ultimately tempted to their ruin; and there is scarcely any condition of life so destitute and abandoned that its distresses have not been aggravated by this allurements to gaming, held forth by the State." And, as I have formerly stated to the Prime Minister, several cases of demoralisation have been brought under my own notice, showing that a spirit of gambling has been greatly excited, which has led, in some cases, to very ruinous results. And more recently the Ordinary of Newgate, in his Report of 1869, on the state and increase of crime, states, in reference to lotteries connected with gambling: "The prospect which they (lotteries) offered of winning 20*l.* or 30*l.*, and even larger sums, at a very small risk, induced numbers to buy tickets. In the hope of winning, an intense interest was excited. The speculator in lottery tickets eagerly read the sporting intelligence. The lottery ticket holder becomes a betting man. He fondly hoped soon to acquire large sums; but although the golden opportunity was ever to his imagination within his reach, he was never able to grasp it. Its pursuit became exciting. He yielded to its fascination. He was its slave, and for it staked his good name, his situation, his liberty, and everything he held dear (his very soul if he could), and he lost it. Those lures to betting were a hydra-headed evil. No sooner were they exterminated in one place than they sprang up in several others."

The mode in which these Roman Catholic lotteries have been carried on is highly reprehensible. After complaints were made against them, the terms of their announcement were altered, and they were then advertised in such a way as to lead the public to believe that they were exceptional, and were carried on under the same Acts of Parliament as regulate drawings in connection with Art Unions. These lotteries bear no analogy whatever to Art Unions, and such an announcement is a gross imposition. A Select Committee of the House of Commons on the operation of the laws on Art Unions state: "No exemption from the operation of the lottery laws is granted, except to those societies which expend their revenues on works of art, and direct their operations to the encouragement of art alone." The same Committee declare that they have viewed with great dissatisfaction the abuses which have been practised under cover of this Act." (The Act of 1846, exempting Art Unions from the general law against lotteries.)

The object of the said Romish lotteries has also been so advertised as to mislead the public, and omitting to state, in many instances, that they were in connection with Popish institutions. One correspondent in the country, complaining against the distribution of tickets in his neighbourhood, writes, on 11th January last, "More than once I have been imposed upon. I was ignorant of the object contemplated, and even sold to my friends some two dozen tickets which had been sent me."

I am also to state that, after repeated remonstrances from this society and others, the law has been enforced in Scotland by the Lord Advocate, and this illegal traffic has thus been stopped in that part of the kingdom. I am to state that after this enforcement of the law a Roman Catholic orphanage, near Lanark, costing upwards of 8,000*l.*, established chiefly by this illegal means, admits in its report for 1869 that this (*i. e.* the lottery) "hitherto proved resource has been put an end to." I am at a loss to know why lotteries in connection with the Roman Catholic Church should be allowed to go on, and their promoters permitted to impose upon the public, and seemingly to claim the privilege granted

42 Geo. 3, c. 119;
46 Geo. 3, c. 148;
6 & 7 Will 4. c. 66.

Letter to Mr.
Gladstone, 30th
Dec. 1869.

7 & 8 Vict. c. 109;
8 & 9 Vict. c. 57;
9 & 10 Vict. c. 48.

Report: Art Union
Laws. 1866. No. 332.

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granted to Art Unions, when lotteries connected with other objects are at once arrested by the police. Very recently, "Betting Lotteries," and what were called "Christmas Lotteries," were immediately put down. In January, 1868, the incumbent of a Protestant Church in Kent was convicted and fined for selling a number of articles, remaining undisposed of after a bazaar got up for enlarging his church, because said articles were to be drawn by ticket. In the spring of the same year another lottery, called "Annual Sale by Ballot," at Oxford, for the pretended benefit of the suffering poor of London, was likewise suppressed. A public journal has very pertinently observed, "Publicans' lotteries, raffles, and so forth, have been officially denounced as illegal, and the police have received orders to put a stop to them; all which, as far as it goes, is very right and proper. But how is it that the following announcements about lotteries for the benefit of Roman Catholic institutions still appear? Judging from the list of prizes put forward, and supposing all promises to be fulfilled, the sale of tickets must be immense; and that large profits are made in this way is clear, inasmuch as, were it otherwise, the lotteries would soon die out. Evidently, therefore, the matter is by no means a hole-and-corner business; and if the authorities are not cognizant of it, their ignorance is a crime. If, however, knowing about them, and knowing them to be illegal, the police simply wink at them, while every small tradesman who gets up a raffle or a lottery for a Christmas cake or a box of sweetmeats is ruthlessly pounced upon, what becomes of our much-vaunted even-handed justice? On the other hand, if the priests have discovered such a mode of meeting the requirements of the law, so that their lotteries are legal, while those of others are not so, by all means let the difference be pointed out."

Vide "London Record," 31 Jan. 1868.

See "Law Times," 7 March 1868.

Moreover, there is good reason to believe that, in consequence of these Roman Catholic lotteries, the illegal practice of sending circulars of foreign lotteries has been greatly stimulated and otherwise promoted, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament of 1836, for the purpose of preventing publicity, and by which any person who printed or published an advertisement or notice of the same is made liable to a penalty of 50*l*. If it is right for Roman Catholics to establish lotteries in any portion of the United Kingdom, to employ Her Majesty's Post Office, to bribe servants in public offices and railway station-masters to dispose of them, and illegally to make use of newspapers and railway stations, by advertisements, it may be expected that the promoters of foreign lotteries may imagine that they can likewise forward their circulars, and give publicity to the same with impunity.

6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 66.

There is an additional grievance connected with said Romish lotteries which does not arise, so far as I am aware, with any other class of lotteries. I refer to the fact that Her Majesty's Post Office is made largely the instrument of distributing these lottery tickets to all parts of the kingdom. I am to remind you that these tickets are sent as "book packets," which, according to the Postmaster General's own regulations, is not "the exclusive privilege of the General Post Office," his privilege being confined "strictly to letters;" that the transmission of book packets "is only a secondary object of the Post Office." Hence such packets are received and delivered under well-known regulations. Such a packet may be opened and examined, and its enclosures removed; and, should it contain any article that may injure the mail bags or the officers of the Post Office, it may not be transmitted, but a notice of its detention "sent to the person to whom it is addressed, or to the sender, who may then obtain it upon personal application." It, therefore, surely follows that the Postmaster General has the power to detain such illegal packets; and if the principle which has recently been enunciated in connection with the law against betting be applied, it would follow that postmasters are equally liable with the promoters of such lotteries. The Postmaster General cannot plead ignorance of the nature of these packets, for he has stated in his Annual Report that such are transmitted, and that a large source of revenue accrues therefrom.

Sec. 121, Official Postal Guide, p. 51.

Sec. 13, p. 14.

Ibid., p. 15.

"Times," 26th January, 1870.

Vide 11th Report, p. 8.

I venture, therefore, to express most respectfully and earnestly the hope that this illegal lottery traffic may be arrested in Ireland; that the particular lottery to which I have referred may not be allowed to take place; and that the law, without favour or distinction, may be equally administered to every class of Her Majesty's subjects, in all parts of the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.

(signed) G. R. Badenoch, Secretary.

Office of the Scottish Reformation Society,
Clarence Chambers, 12 Haymarket, London, S.W.
4 February 1870.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

— No. 6. —

The Under Secretary, Home Office, to the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society.

Sir, Whitehall, 14 February 1870.
 WITH reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to inform you that, in regard to the Homer Row Poor Schools' Lottery, the Solicitor to the Treasury has been already instructed to take steps to prevent it.

I am, &c.
 (signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

The Secretary to the
 London Organisation of the Scottish Reformation Society,
 12, Clarence Chambers, Haymarket.

— No. 7. —

The Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

London Organisation of the Scottish Reformation Society,
 12, Clarence Chambers, Haymarket,

Sir, 17 February 1870.

I HAVE the honour of receiving Mr. Liddell's communication of the 14th, and am to express our great satisfaction with the same. I am now to draw your attention to the accompanying newspaper, called "Catholic Opinion," dated 12th instant, containing an advertisement of a Roman Catholic lottery, in connection with "St. Alexander's Schools, north end of Liverpool." It will be observed that although this lottery, apparently, was to take place on 25th, 26th, and 27th January last, it is being advertised in this newspaper on the 12th instant. I infer from this, that the lottery has not yet taken place.

May I therefore express the hope that similar instructions may be issued to prevent this lottery also, and to caution this newspaper as to admitting such advertisements?

I have, &c.
 (signed) *G. R. Badenoch,*
 Secretary.

The Right Hon. Henry A. Bruce, M. P.,
 Secretary of State, Home Department.

— No. 8. —

The Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

London Organisation of the Scottish Reformation Society,
 12, Clarence Chambers, Haymarket,

Sir, 21 February 1870.

1.) 25 August 1869.
 2.) 30 Dec. 1869.
 3.) 11 Feb. 1870.
 4.) 17 Feb. 1870.
 1.) 30 August 1869.
 2.) 14 Jan. 1870.
 3.) 14 Feb. 1870.
vide my Letter of
 7 February 1870.

REFERRING to the various communications, noted on the margin, which I have had the honour to address to you, on the subject of Roman Catholic lotteries, and your replies, I am to state that since the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, in which you were pleased to request me to send positive information as to any such lotteries to be drawn in England, with the view of taking steps to prevent them, I have drawn your attention to a lottery in London, which you have prevented, and another in Liverpool.

And

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And I am now to bring under your notice other two Roman Catholic lotteries, one in Chester, and another in Richmond, Yorkshire, as advertised in the news^r paper herewith sent, of date 19th instant, called the, "Weekly Register." I would further most respectfully submit that as I have made these various representations in the interest of our national morality and the public good, you will pardon me for again expressing the earnest hope that the provisions of the law will now be enforced; for it is obvious, that the repeated and defiant infringements of the statutes by the promoters of these lotteries indicate all warnings from the Government to be in vain, and all remonstrances from individuals useless. The fact of such repeated violations being allowed without at once enforcing the law, as in the case of the Protestant clergyman in Kent, to which I specially referred in my letter to the Irish Government, has led many to conclude, though, I believe incorrectly, that these Roman Catholic lotteries are, in some way or other, allowed by the Government to take place, and are connived at by the police.

4 Feb. 1870.

I would therefore earnestly submit that the authority of the Law, as a terror to "evil doers," as well as the interest of public order, demand that prompt action be now taken to enforce the law, and thus to put an end, at once, to this flagrantly illegal and immoral traffic.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *G. R. Badenoch,*
 Secretary.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.
 Secretary of State for the Home Department.



LOTTERIES (SCOTLAND).

COPY of CIRCULAR of the 15th day of August 1866, addressed by the Lord Advocate to the Procurators-Fiscal, respecting ILLEGAL LOTTERIES in *Scotland*.

Crown Office, }
Edinburgh, 30 March 1870. }

CHARLES MORTON,
Crown Agent.

COPY of CIRCULAR addressed by the Lord Advocate to the Procurators-Fiscal, respecting Illegal Lotteries in *Scotland*.

Sir, Crown Office, Edinburgh, 15 August 1866.

THE attention of the Lord Advocate has been called to the announcement of public lotteries, advertisements respecting which have of late appeared from time to time in the newspapers. It appears to the Lord Advocate to be necessary that the attention of Procurators-Fiscal be called to the subject, with a view to the repression of the practice.

By Circular from this office, of date 31st March 1836, issued by direction of Lord Advocate Murray, Fiscals were directed to take the necessary steps in all instances for checking the practice of disposing of merchandise by lottery then becoming prevalent.

Since that date the Legislature has, by the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 48, legalised art unions, and lotteries in connection with such institutions fall within the exception of the Act. Distributions by way of lottery, whether for disposing of merchandise, or raising funds for objects other than the objects embraced in the statute, are illegal.

I am therefore directed by the Lord Advocate to intimate, that you are expected, in all cases in which such lotteries may be advertised or published, from and after the date of this Circular (except only in cases falling within the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 48) to warn the parties engaged in lotteries of the illegal character of such schemes, so that they may be abandoned; and, if persisted in, you will report the matter to this office.

In consequence of the prevalence of erroneous views on the subject of lotteries for charitable purposes, and the expenses incurred under these erroneous impressions, it does not appear to the Lord Advocate that it is necessary to direct you to take proceedings with reference to lotteries already advertised.

I am, &c.
(signed)

The Procurator-Fiscal,

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**ROMAN CATHOLIC LOTTERIES.—
LOTTERIES (SCOTLAND).**

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE in the Months of August and December last between the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society and the First Lord of the Treasury respecting **ROMAN CATHOLIC LOTTERIES in England**:—And, of CORRESPONDENCE in the Months of January and February last between the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society and the Home Secretary respecting the same.

Also,

COPY of CIRCULAR of the 15th day of August 1866, addressed by the Lord Advocate to the Procurators Fiscal, respecting **LUCKY LOTTERIES in Scotland**.

(*Mr. Charley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 April 1870.*

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Under 2 oz.

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STATUTES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 August 1869;—for,

COPY “of PAPERS relating to the proposed New Edition of the STATUTES
now in force.”

Treasury Chambers, }
15 March 1870. }

J. STANSFELD.

— No. 1. —

The Lord Chancellor to the Home Secretary.

Sir,

7, Eaton Square, 29 October 1867.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a confidential memorandum delivered to me by Lord Cairns, in April last. It contains some valuable suggestions as to the desirability of preparing a Chronological Table of, and also of an index to the Statutes of the Realm. I submitted this memorandum to the consideration of Sir J. S. Lefevre, Sir Thomas E. May, Mr. F. S. Reilly, and Mr. Thring, requesting their opinion as to the best means of carrying out Lord Cairns' suggestions.

2 April 1867.

A copy of the report of these gentlemen I have the honour also to enclose. On moving the second reading of the Statute Law Revision Bill, on the night of May 28 last, I took occasion to state to the House of Lords the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government as to the propriety of compiling and keeping up an index to the Statutes, such as Lord Cairns in his memorandum contemplated.

3 May 1867.
Memorandum.

In compliance with a wish expressed by me, Sir J. S. Lefevre and his colleagues have since put themselves in communication with Mr. A. J. Wood, who has, as you are aware, been employed in the task of the revision of the Statutes, and they have lately reported to me as follows:—

1. As to the Chronological Table: Mr. Wood is ready to proceed at once with the preparation of this work, provided he is allowed to employ such clerical aid as he may find indispensable.

2. As to the index: Mr. H. Jenkyns (who has lately been employed under Mr. Thring) has agreed to undertake the compilation, under the superintendence of Mr. Wood, and also under the supervision of Sir J. Lefevre and the gentlemen associated with him, in consideration of a remuneration, the amount of which, not being less than 500 *l.*, he would leave to be fixed by myself.

These arrangements, Sir J. Lefevre and his colleagues consider, would bring the total amount required for both works, within the sum of 1000 *l.* (exclusive of the cost of printing) which, as stated in their report of April 3rd, they considered would be adequate for the purpose.

There can be no doubt as to the great utility of both the proposed works; and if you should concur with me in thinking that the present plan for carrying them out would be the best, I would request you to move the Lords of the Treasury to place a sum, not exceeding 1,000 *l.*, at my disposal for the objects above indicated.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Chelmsford.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

INDEX TO THE STATUTES.

MEMORANDUM communicated by Sir *H. Cairns* to the Lord Chancellor.

1. MEANS of readily ascertaining what is the existing Statute Law on any given subject would be of great value to all concerned in the making or administration of the law. However extensively plans of consolidation or revision may be applied to the Statute Book, there will always remain a great mass of legislation, which is of every variety of period and of subject, which has no systematic arrangement, yet to the details of which it is important to many classes of persons to have a clue.

2. What is wanted is an index to the Statute Law in force, full, though concise, and kept always complete, by being periodically corrected, so as to represent exactly the actual state of legislation.

3. Such an index does not now exist. There are indeed three publications having more or less the character of the index required, but all failing in one or more of the requisites.

(1.) There is a work called Crabb's "Digest and Index, with a Chronological Table of all the Statutes from Magna Charta to the end of the Session of 9 & 10 Vict." The work is cumbrous in form, being in four large octavo volumes. It contains references to all the Statutes, whether repealed or not. It was published nearly 20 years ago, and is therefore by this time almost useless.

(2.) There is a Blue Book called "Index to the Statutes, Public and Private," from the Union with Ireland, compiled by order of the Select Committee on the Library of the House of Lords, the last edition of which was published in 1860. The part of this index which relates to the Public Acts occupies one large folio volume. It is not constructed on the most useful plan, as it gives little more than general references to the contents of Acts by citation of titles, and it mixes together English, Scotch, and Irish law. It takes no notice of Acts prior in date to 1801 (except in a list, very useful in itself, of repealed enactments, at the end of the volume), and in its latest form it comes down only to the end of the first Session of 1859. There had been three previous editions, ending with 1839, 1844, and 1852 respectively; and it is understood that a new edition has been compiled up to the end of the Session of 1866, though it is not yet printed off.

(3.) Stamp's "Index to the Statute Law of England" is much the most useful work of the kind, and is one of considerable merit. It might be made the foundation for a comprehensive index which would answer all purposes. It purports to give references to all the Statute Law in force, beginning with the earliest times and coming down to the time of publication, the date of the last edition being 1862. It is, however, too limited in scope. It is confined generally to the Law of England, omitting, with very few exceptions, references to Statutes relating exclusively to Scotland, Ireland, or the Colonies. It also omits generally references to Excise Acts, and others of that kind. It, of course, gives no information as to the legislation of the last three or four Sessions.

4. Such an index as is suggested would be of simple construction; it should give, under heads alphabetically arranged, a summary or conspectus of the existing enactments coming under each head, arranged as among themselves in chronological order. The usual assistance of cross references and the like should of course also be provided. A specimen of the kind of arrangement contemplated is subjoined to this Memorandum (A.).

5. Though it should generally be confined to the Statute Law actually in force, the index should also occasionally contain references to repealed or expired enactments. Without that assistance, references to existing Statutes would sometimes not be readily intelligible. Some classes of Acts (for instance, those affecting real property) govern existing rights (as the title to land) long after they have ceased to be directly operative, and for this reason they are required to be constantly kept in view by practitioners.

6. A useful addition to the index would be a chronological Table of the Statutes (by reference to the Session and chapter and a short title), with a column showing which had been repealed and by what Acts, and showing also subsequent Acts, containing important amendments or alterations of such as are not repealed. A specimen of the kind of Table contemplated is subjoined to this Memorandum (B.).

7. It would be necessary to provide for the cases of Scotland and Ireland. An index for either of those parts of the United Kingdom would not be complete unless it contained references

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references in each case to the ante-union legislation, as far as it is in force. Probably the best course would be to have separate divisions or parts of the index for Scotland and Ireland, containing the matter relating exclusively to those parts of the United Kingdom respectively, while the division or part for England would comprise all the matter relating to the British dominions or the United Kingdom generally, or to Great Britain, or to England and Ireland.

8. The want which has been described is never likely to be effectively supplied by private enterprise, inasmuch as such a work, to be of real use, must be *revised throughout after each Session of Parliament*. Not only must references be inserted in the proper places to the new substantive matter introduced into the Statute Law by the legislation of each successive Session, but also the operation of the new legislation on the old must be recorded by the excision of matter repealed. And enactments, as they expire or otherwise become unimportant for the purposes of the index, must also be expunged. In order to accomplish this it would probably be necessary that the type of the work should be kept always standing. Such a work, therefore, would almost certainly not be remunerative enough to induce any publisher to undertake it on his own account.

9. If, then, it is established that such an index would be of great public utility, and that it is not likely to be accomplished by private enterprise, it seems to follow that it should be provided by some public authority.

10. It could be well and conveniently made and kept up under the authority of the Houses of Parliament, and might be published jointly by the Houses as an annual Parliamentary Paper or Blue Book.

11. If the production of precedents were necessary to justify this course, it would be sufficient to refer for instances of similar publications to the House of Lords Index before mentioned, and to the Register of Public General Acts from 41 Geo. 3 (U. K.) to 21 & 22 Vict. inclusive, prepared under the Statute Law Commission, and printed for the House of Lords in 1859.

12. When once the index was completed it could be corrected during the course of the Session, and the edition for each year might be brought out as soon after the end of the Session as the alterations in the print could be made.

13. The original preparation of the index would require some time, but there are materials in existence which might be made extensively available. Probably the work could be accomplished by one compiler, with an assistant or two, in a year.

14. The compiler and annual corrector must be a person of some legal knowledge.

(A.)

SPECIMEN OF ARRANGEMENT IN INDEX.

COUNTY BRIDGES:—

For repair of, and of approaches thereto	- - - - -	22 Hen. 8, c. 5.
How money for such repairs to be assessed and levied	- - - - -	1 Ana. Stat. 1, c. 10.
Justices in Quarter Sessions may purchase land not exceeding one acre for enlarging or rebuilding	- - - - -	14 Geo. 2, c. 33, s. 1.
Remedying defects in the law relative to the building and repair of; what bridges (thereafter to be erected) the county shall be bound to repair, &c.	- - - - -	43 Geo. 3, c. 59.
Explained and amended	- - - - -	{ 54 Geo. 3, c. 90. 55 Geo. 3, c. 143.
Repair of highways leading over new county bridges	- - - - -	5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 50, s. 21.
Certain powers of surveyors of highways to be vested in county surveyor with respect to county bridges and their approaches	- - - - -	ib. s. 22.
To provide for repairing, improving, and rebuilding	- - - - -	4 & 5 Vict. c. 49.

See COUNTY RATES.

USES:—

Made subject to the law of mortmain	- - - - -	15 Ric. 2, c. 5.
Alienation by, and recovery against, cestuique use, valid as against himself and heirs and feoffees in trust	- - - - -	1 Ric. 3, c. 1.
Made liable to execution, &c.	- - - - -	19 Hen. 7, c. 15.
To be deemed the lawful seisin, estate, and possession	- - - - -	27 Hen. 8, c. 10.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED

(B.)

SPECIMEN OF CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF STATUTES.

11 & 12 VICT.

Chapter.	Subject Matter.	Subsequent Acts repealing, amending, &c.
1	Public Works Completion (Ireland).	Amended by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 17.
2	Crime and Outrage Prevention (Ireland).	Continued in part, with amendments, by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 36, s. 2.
3	Railways, extension of time for purchase of land, &c.	
4	Supply - - - - -	
5	New Zealand Government -	Repealed, as far as repugnant to repealing Act or any Letters Patent, &c., by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 72, s. 1.
6	Passengers to North America -	Repealed by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 33, s. 1.
&c.	&c. &c.	&c. &c.

2nd April 1867.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE.

MEMORANDUM submitted to the Lord Chancellor (Lord *Chelmsford*).

HAVING received your Lordship's permission to consider and report our opinion to your Lordship, as well upon a memorandum placed before you by Lord Cairns, relating to an index to the Statutes, as also upon other matters relating to the form and manner in which the Statutes are now published, we have now the honour of offering the following observations:—

With regard to the observations in the memorandum on the utility of the index, and of the Chronological Table of Statutes which Lord Cairns suggested, we desire to express our concurrence in them. We especially appreciate the advantages which will result from the index and the table being kept up regularly and punctually, and being circulated at the end of each Session as Parliamentary papers, and we think they should be sent yearly to the judges, magistrates, and others.

If the types be kept standing, the requisite alterations and additions may be readily made, and the additional cost will be little more than the expense of the paper and striking off; some of which would be recovered from the sales of surplus copies to the public. Opportunities, moreover, will be thus afforded for continual correction of any errors or omissions in the index and table, which experience may indicate.

With respect to the means of framing the Index and Chronological Table of the Statutes, we will address ourselves first to the Chronological Table.

So far as relates to the Statutes from 41 Geo. 3 (U.K.) to 21 & 22 Vict. (inclusive), the proposed table is included in columns 1, 2, and 6 of the Register of Public General Acts drawn up under the direction of the Statute Law Commissioners, and printed for the House of Lords in 1859.

We understand that this Register has been carried back to 10 Geo. 3, and continued and kept up in MSS. almost up to the present year by Mr. Wood, to whom the important task of preparing Bills for expurgating the Statutes is now confided; and that he has also the materials requisite for the like tables applicable to the Statutes previous to 10 Geo. 3.

We have no doubt, therefore, that if Mr. Wood would, with proper assistance, undertake the preparation of the proposed table, it might be completed within a very few months, and would be ready for delivery early in the next year.

With regard to the proposed index, it will not be so easy a task as table.

The Chronological Index to the Statutes of the realm, framed by Mr. Raithby, and occupying a considerable folio volume of that publication, will supply all that is necessary, down to the end of Queen Anne's reign.

As the new index will (with some exceptions) only apply to Statutes in force, and as it should be somewhat more succinct, a small part only of that large volume will be made use of.

For the remainder of the Statutes in force the proposed index will have to be created, for

NEW EDITION OF THE STATUTES NOW IN FORCE.

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for Mr. Raithby's Index to the Statutes, subsequent to Queen Anne's reign, is in a totally different form from that which we contemplate.

We think, however, that, relying on the proposed Chronological Table, or the materials for it, and on Mr. Wood's assistance for the ascertainment of the Statutes in force, and on the aids derivable from the House of Lords Index and other published indexes and digests (as far as they can be legitimately used), and on the marginal notes to the Statutes, an intelligent person conversant with the Statutes, and having a capacity of abstracting and abridging, might produce a sufficient index, by the end of the Session of 1868. It would be important to produce the first annual edition by that time, and any inevitable deficiency could be made up in the subsequent editions.

With regard to the outlay which may be required for the Chronological Table and the index, we are disposed to think that, independently of the expense of printing, the cost of producing them would hardly exceed 1,000*l.*

We shall now proceed to offer a few remarks and suggestions with respect to the form and manner in which the Statutes are published.

They are now published in several very different forms, all being printed by the Queen's printers, and therefore of equal authority.

1. The folio form, which is a fac-simile of the vellum copy of each Act.
2. A quarto form, which is printed for the public service, and distributed under the directions of the Home Office to the various courts of quarter sessions, magistrates, and others.
3. An octavo form, comprising the Public Acts in like manner as in the quarto form above-mentioned, and issued in parts or numbers at 2*d.* each, during the Session.
4. A quarto form, comprising the Public Acts, the titles of the Local and Personal and Private Acts, and the heads of the clauses contained in the most important of such Acts. It also contains an index to the Public Acts, and some references, which index is framed from the marginal notes somewhat compressed, and likewise two tables showing the effect of the year's legislation, severally arranged in the order of the Acts operating, and the Acts operated upon.
5. An octavo edition, comprising the same as the quarto No. 4.
6. Besides these, the Council of Law Reporting publish an annual octavo volume of the Public Acts printed by the Queen's printers.

With regard to the above-mentioned forms in which the Statutes are published, having from our respective avocations continual occasion to refer to the Statutes, we venture to express our opinion that the octavo form is much more convenient than the quarto. The quarto is more difficult to handle, and the length of the lines disturbs the eye of the reader, which in the perusal of a clause is apt to ascend or descend to the preceding or succeeding line.

The House of Commons, in the year 1836, expressed their preference for the octavo form, and it may have been in consequence of this that the twopenny octavo edition was commenced; but the House of Lords, upon the Report of a Select Committee on the subject, preferred the quarto, and since that time the quarto edition, above referred to as No. 2, has been circulated amongst the quarter sessions, the magistrates, and the public offices.

In all the above editions the Public Acts are placed in consecutive order, according to the number of the chapter; and the chapters are numbered in the order in which the Acts received the Royal Assent; and where many received the Royal Assent on the same day, then, with a few exceptions, in the order in which they have become ripe for the Royal Assent. The result of this chronological arrangement is, that Acts on the most incongruous subjects,—financial, military, criminal law, &c.,—general Acts, Acts affecting Scotland or Ireland and the Colonies, and Acts affecting portions of England, and Acts usually called hybrid Acts, are placed in most inconvenient succession, and Acts on the very same subject, one perhaps altering the other, are separated by a great many intervening Acts.

Although we do not see any means of satisfactorily remedying this inconvenience without introducing other difficulties, yet we think it might be materially lessened if, in addition to the Chronological Table of Statutes at the beginning of each volume, a classified list were to be inserted, framed upon the principles suggested in the Second Report of the Statute Law Commission in 1856, and if an octavo edition of the Public Acts were published, in which each Act should be printed separately, as is the case with the folio edition. If this were done the purchasers of such octavo edition might arrange with their binders to bind the Acts of the year according to the classified arrangement above adverted to; and, besides this advantage, the separate Acts of different years relating to the same subject might be grouped in fasciculi, and be to some extent a substitute for or at any rate a material assistance towards the formation of Consolidated Statutes.

We therefore venture to suggest—

That an octavo edition of the Public Acts be issued by the Queen's printers, in substitution

tution for the twopenny octavo edition, and differing from it in the following particulars, *i. e.*—

1. That each Act should be printed and issued separately, as are the folio Acts.
2. That at the commencement of each Act what is termed the arrangement of clauses should be prefixed. This would, of course, form no part of the Statutes, any more than the marginal notes from which it is extracted; but as public attention would be more drawn to such an arrangement and to the marginal notes than at present, they should be carefully revised by competent authority.
3. That the Acts confirming Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act, Piers and Harbours Acts, Land Drainage Act, and various other similar Acts, and Acts relating to particular harbours or other works, which are for various reasons passed as Public Bills, should be classed with the Local and Personal Acts, and that the titles only of these and of the Local and Personal Acts should be included in this edition, which should also contain a very brief index to the Public Acts.
4. That, as above suggested, a classified list of Acts be placed at the beginning of each volume of this (and indeed of the other editions) in addition to the chronological list now prefixed, and also the two tables now contained in the quarto form, as before stated, showing the effect of the year's legislation. By way of illustration we have subjoined to this memorandum a specimen of a classified list in contrast with the chronological list.

We have only to add that in giving effect to these suggestions, if they should be deemed worthy of adoption, it would be right that very careful consideration should be given to the manner in which they might affect the rights and interests of Her Majesty's printers, lest they should be unintentionally deprived of any advantage to which they are justly entitled.

3 May 1867.

ACTS 9 & 10 VICTORIAE.

TABLE of ACTS as at present Numbered and Placed in the several Editions of the Statute Books as Public Acts.

Cap.	Cap.
1. Public Works (Ireland).	62. Deodands Abolition.
2. County Works Presentments (Ireland).	63. Sugar Duties.
3. Fishery Piers and Harbours (Ireland).	64. Relief against Adverse Claims upon Persons having no Interest (Ireland).
4. Drainage (Ireland).	65. Wolverhampton Stipendiary Justice.
5. Metropolitan Buildings Act Amendment.	66. Amendment of Laws relating to Removal of the Poor.
6. Fever (Ireland).	67. Citations (Scotland).
7. Supply.	68. Burial Service, One Chapel for contiguous Burial Grounds.
8. Unclaimed Stock and Dividends of South Sea Company.	69. Naval Medical Supplementary Fund Society.
9. Out-Pensioners Services.	70. Commons Inclosure Act (1845) Amendment.
10. Out-Pensioners Payment.	71. County Works Presentments (Ireland) Act Amendment.
11. Mutiny.	72. Marriages (Ireland).
12. Marine Mutiny.	73. Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment.
13. Indemnity.	74. Establishment of Baths and Washhouses.
14. Insolvent Debtors (India).	75. Joint Stock Banks (Scotland and Ireland).
15. Exchequer Bills.	76. Exclusive Privilege of Trading in Cities. (Ireland) Abolition.
16. Inclosure of Commons Provisional Orders Confirmation.	77. Amendment of Acts relating to House of Commons Offices.
17. Burghs (Scotland).	78. Further Advance of Money for County Works (Ireland).
18. Print Works Act Amendment.	79. Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Continuance.
19. Polling Places (Ireland).	80. Advance of Money for Public Works, Fisheries, &c.
20. Railway Deposits.	81. Income Tax Deduction at the Bank of England in respect of certain Offices.
21. Viscount Hardinge's Annuity from East India Company.	82. New Zealand Loan Amendment.
22. Corn Importation.	83. Commissioners of Public Works Loans, Substitution of Loans in Money for Loans in Exchequer Bills in certain Cases.
23. Customs Duties.	84. Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics.
24. Administration of Criminal Justice.	85. Application of Money for Loans for Public Works (Ireland).
25. Malicious Injuries to Persons and Property by Fire or explosive or destructive Substances.	86. Public Works Commissioners (Ireland).
26. Abolition of Office of Superintendent of Convicts.	87. Establishment of Baths and Washhouses (Ireland).
27. Friendly Societies.	88. Removal of Doubts as to Legality of certain Assignments of Ecclesiastical Patronage.
28. Railway Companies Dissolution.	89. Turnpike Roads (Ireland).
29. Sugar Duties.	90. Spirit Licenses, &c. Duties.
30. Parliamentary Election Notices, Cities, &c. (Ireland).	91. Continuance of Crown Appointments in the Colonies until Exhibition of Letters Patent revoking them.
31. Grant of Annuity to Viscount Hardinge and the two next surviving Heirs Male of his Body succeeding to the Title.	92. Naval and Military Departments Accounts.
32. Grant of Annuity to Lord Gough and the two next surviving Heirs Male of his Body succeeding to the Title.	93. Death by Accidents Compensation.
33. Corresponding Societies and Lecture Rooms.	94. Reduction of Duties of Customs by Legislatures of certain British Possessions.
34. Spitalfields New Street.	95. County Courts.
35. Government of Western Australia.	96. Nuisances Removal and Contagious Diseases Prevention.
36. Coalwhippers, Port of London.	97. Constabulary (Ireland).
37. Coroners (Ireland).	98. Pawnbrokers Regulation of Hours for receiving Pawns.
38. Battersea Park.	99. Wreck and Salvage.
39. Chelsea Bridge and Embankment.	100. Regulation of Steam Navigation.
40. Ropeworks, Exemption of, from Factory Acts.	101. Advance of Public Money for Drainage of Lands.
41. Sugar Duties.	102. Customs Duties (No. 2).
42. New Zealand Loan.	103. New Zealand Government.
43. Militia Ballots Suspension.	104. Waste Lands, Australia.
44. Parliamentary Elections (Cheshire).	105. Railway Commissioners.
45. Newfoundland Constitution.	106. Private Bills Preliminary Inquiries.
46. Ordnance Survey.	107. Poor Employment (Ireland).
47. Supply.	108. Additional Funds for Loans and Grants for Public Works (Ireland).
48. Art Unions Legality.	109. Further Issue of Money in aid of Public Works (Ireland).
49. Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads Continuance.	110. Rateable Property (Ireland).
50. Stock-in-Trade Exemption from Poor Rates Continuance.	111. Ejectments (Ireland).
51. Turnpike Acts (Great Britain) Continuance.	112. Granting of Leases (Ireland).
52. Loan Societies Continuance.	113. Prohibition and Mandamus (Ireland).
53. Copyhold Commission Continuance.	114. Fisheries (Ireland).
54. Court of Common Pleas exclusive Privileges Abolition.	115. District Lunatic Asylums (Ireland).
55. Militia Pay.	116. Appropriation.
56. Forms of Proceedings under Acts relating to Assessed Taxes and Income Tax.	117. Commons Inclosure (Provisional Orders Confirmation).
57. Gauge of Railways.	
58. Duties of Customs on Books and Engravings.	
59. Religious Opinions Relief.	
60. Grand Jury Cess Bonds, &c. (Ireland) Exemption from Stamp Duty.	
61. Prisons (Ireland).	

ACTS 9 & 10 VICTORIAE.

ACTS arranged in Classified Order.

I. FINANCE.

Supply.
 Supply.
 Exchequer Bills.
 Appropriation.
 Sugar Duties.
 Ditto.
 Ditto.
 Customs Duties.
 Ditto, 2.
 Duties on Books, &c.
 Spirit Licenses Duties.
 Corn Importation.
 Income Tax Deductions.
 Unclaimed Stock (South Sea Company).
 Forms of Proceedings, Assessed Taxes, &c.
 Advance of Public Monies, Drainage.
 Ditto, Fisheries.
 Commissioners of Public Works Loans.

II. ARMY AND NAVY.

Mutiny.
 Marine Mutiny.
 Militia Ballots Suspension.
 Militia Pay.
 Out-Pensioners Services.
 Ditto - - Payments.
 Naval and Military Departments Accounts.
 Naval Medical Supplementary Fund Society.
 Ordnance Survey.

III. RELIGION.

Religious Opinions Relief.
 Ecclesiastical Patronage.
 Burial Services.

IV. LAW AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Administration of Criminal Justice.
 Malicious Injuries.
 Abolition of Superintendence of Convicts.
 Deodands Abolition.
 Death by Accidents Compensation.
 County Courts.
 Court of Common Pleas Exclusive Privileges.

V. POOR AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Amendment of Poor Removal.
 Stock in Trade Exemption Continuance.
 Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics.
 Nuisances Removal.

V. POOR AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Commons Inclosure Act Amendment.
 Ditto - ditto - Provisional Orders, 1.
 Ditto - ditto - - ditto - - 2.
 Copyhold Commissioners Continuance.
 Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment.
 Highway Rates Application to Turnpike Roads.
 Turnpike Acts, Great Britain, Continuance.

PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons Offices.
 Private Bills.

Indemnity.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

Printworks Acts Amendment.
 Ropeworks.
 Pawnbrokers' Regulation.
 Joint Stock Banks, Scotland and Ireland.
 Wreck and Salvage
 Steam Navigation.

RAILWAYS.

Railway Deposits.
 Railway Companies Dissolution.
 Gauge of Railways.
 Railway Commissioners.

Art Unions Legality.
 Friendly Societies.
 Loan Societies Continuance.
 Correspondence Societies and Lecture Rooms.
 Baths and Washhouses.

LOCAL ACTS.

Metropolitan Buildings Act Amendment.
 Spitalfields New Street.
 Battersea Park.
 Chelsea Bridge, &c.
 Coalwhippers, Port of London.
 Parliamentary Elections (Cheshire).
 Wolverhaptan Justice.

SCOTLAND.

Burghs (Scotland).
 Citations (Scotland).

IRELAND.

Public Works, Ireland.
 Public Works Commissioners (Ireland).
 Further Issue of Money for Public Works (Ireland).
 Additional Funds for Loans and Grants, Public Works (Ireland).
 Application of Money for Loans for Public Works (Ireland).
 Poor Employment (Ireland).
 Fisheries, Piers, and Harbours (Ireland).
 County Works Presentments (Ireland).
 Amendment of ditto (Ireland).
 Grand Jury Presentment, Cess Bonds Exemption from Stamp Duty (Ireland).
 Further Advance for County Works (Ireland).
 Fisheries (Ireland).
 Drainage (Ireland).
 Ejectment (Ireland).
 Granting of Leases (Ireland).
 Rateable Property (Ireland).
 Turnpike Roads (Ireland).
 District Lunatic Asylums (Ireland).
 Lunatic Asylums Continuance (Ireland).
 Fevers (Ireland).
 Baths and Washhouses (Ireland).
 Coroners (Ireland).
 Prisons (Ireland).
 Constabulary (Ireland).
 Marriages (Ireland).
 Prohibition and Mandamus (Ireland).
 Exclusive Privilege of Trading, &c. (Ireland).
 Relief from Adverse Claims (Ireland).
 Parliamentary Election Notices (Ireland).
 Polling Places (Ireland).

EAST INDIA.

Viscount Hardinge's Annuity from the East India Company.
 Viscount Gough's Annuity.
 Insolvent Debtors (India).

COLONIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Waste Lands, Australia.
 New Zealand Government.
 Ditto - Loan.
 Ditto - Loan Act Amendment.
 Government of Western Australia.
 Newfoundland Constitution.
 Continuance of Crown Appointments in Colonies.
 Reduction of Customs Duties in British Possessions.

Note.—The classification of the Acts, as here set forth, is by way of illustration only. It may probably require further consideration.

— No. 2. —

INDEX AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

The Home Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

My Lord,

Whitehall, 18 November 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, enclosing a confidential memorandum delivered to you by Lord Cairns, suggesting the preparation of a Chronological Table and Index to the Statutes of the Realm.

And I have to inform you that I have communicated your letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and their Lordships will be prepared to accede to your suggestion, and to issue from time to time such sums, not exceeding in the whole 1,000 £., as your Lordship may recommend to be paid for the work of preparing the Table and Index referred to.

Their Lordships, however, observe that it is proposed that the types of the Tables and Indices should be kept standing; but as they presume that an arrangement of this nature would involve considerable expense, they would be glad to have an opportunity of fully considering the question of the printing of these works before any decision is come to.

The Lord Chancellor,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gathorne Hardy.*

— No. 3. —

The Secretary to the Treasury, to Sir *J. Fergusson*.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 15 Nov. 1867.

WITH reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter from the Lord Chancellor, and the memoranda therein referred to, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Hardy, that they will be ready to accede to his Lordship's suggestion, and to issue from time to time such sums, not exceeding in the whole 1,000 £., as the Lord Chancellor may recommend, to be paid for the work of preparing a Chronological Table of and an Index to the Statutes.

My Lords, however, observe that it is proposed that the types of the tables and indices should be kept standing; but as they presume that an arrangement of this nature would involve considerable expense, they would be glad to have an opportunity of fully considering the question of the printing of these works before any decision is come to. The memoranda are returned herewith.

Sir *J. Fergusson*, Bart, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Ward Hunt.*

— No. 4. —

Mr. *Liddell* to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir,

Whitehall, 19 May 1868.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to transmit to you, herewith, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Lord Chancellor, and of a memorandum of Sir John Lefevre, Clerk of the Parliaments, suggesting the preparation and publication of an edition of the Statutes, containing those Acts only which are in force, and submitting a plan by which such work might be effected; and I am to request that you will lay the same before the Lords Commissioners of

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Her

13 May.

Her Majesty's Treasury, and move their Lordships to authorise the outlay of a sum, not exceeding One Thousand Pounds (1,000*l.*), which may be placed at the disposal of the Lord Chancellor for the purposes stated in their Lordships' letter.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

Sir,

House of Lords, 13 May 1868.

THE enclosed memorandum (with the accompanying printed paper) relative to the preparation and publication by the authority and at the expense of Her Majesty's Government of an expurgated edition of the Statutes has been put into my hands by Sir J. S. Lefevre, who has given much attention to this among other subjects connected with the improvement of the condition of the Statute Law. I entirely approve of the suggestions contained in his memorandum; and if you should concur with me in this view, I would request you to move the Lords of the Treasury to authorise the pecuniary arrangements proposed with respect to Mr. A. J. Wood, and the clerical and professional assistance to be furnished to him, with the requisite provision for contingent expenses, and further, to obtain their Lordship's sanction to the plan of an edition, the details being left for subsequent determination after the communications which will be requisite with the Stationery Office, and the Queen's Printers have been had. In the event of my views being concurred in, I propose to intrust the superintendence of the preparation and publication of the edition to Sir John Lefevre, in connection with the other gentlemen who are, as you are aware, associated with him in the superintendence of the forthcoming Chronological Table and Index of the Statutes, namely, Sir J. Erskine May, Mr. Thring, and Mr. Reilly, and to add to them Mr. Rickards, the Speaker's Counsel, who has for some time past acted as editor of the current volumes of the Acts of Parliament on behalf of Her Majesty's Printers.

Right Honourable G. Hardy, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Cairns.*

REVISED EDITION OF THE STATUTES.

MEMORANDUM submitted by Sir *John Lefevre* to the Lord Chancellor.

1. THE time seems to have arrived when the final step should be taken, which will give to the public the full benefit of the work of Statute Law Revision.
2. That step is the preparation and publication of an edition of the Statutes, containing those Acts only which are in force.
3. The work of Statute Law Revision was begun in 1859, under Lord Campbell, then Lord Chancellor, and the present Lord Westbury, then Attorney General, and has been carried on down to the present time, under the immediate direction of the successive Lord Chancellors and Attorney Generals. The Bills from time to time brought in by the Lord Chancellor, embodying the results of the work, have received the approval of Parliament, and have passed into Acts in the years 1861, 1863, and 1867. These Acts repeal, expressly and specifically, a vast number of enactments (described in schedules) which were spent, or had ceased to be in force, otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or had by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary. The work of expurgation is now almost complete, and little remains to be done but to make an actual application to the Statute Book of the results of these Acts, and of former repealing enactments.
5. This step has been always contemplated by Parliament, as consequential on the passing of these Statute Law Revision Acts, the preambles of all which expressly recite that the repeals contained in them are expedient, with a view to the preparation of a revised edition of the Statutes. It may be considered, therefore, that Parliament has three times affirmed the public importance and advantage of the measure to which the Lord Chancellor's attention is now respectfully drawn.
6. The accompanying paper, published in 1862, may be conveniently referred to as stating the general character and objects of the operations comprised under the term Statute Law Revision; Mr. Reilly, by whom this paper was written, was at that time engaged in the work in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Wood, who has for some time carried it on alone.
7. Mr. Wood now receives from Her Majesty's Government 1,000*l.* a year for this work, being allowed to continue his practice as counsel.

8. It

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8. It is needless to point out the saving of public money, and the certainty of effective editorial ability, that would be attained by combining in Mr. Wood the kindred office of editor of a revised edition with that of his present duty of completing the series of expurgatory Bills, on which that edition would be, to a great degree, founded.

9. It is therefore suggested, that so much as may be requisite of that portion of Mr. Wood's time, which is now at the command of Her Majesty's Government, should be transferred to the work of editing the Statutes at present in force.

10. It is understood that Mr. Wood would not object to this arrangement.

11. The public would not be the losers, as a postponement of the completion of the series of Repealing Acts would be fully compensated by the publication of the early volumes of a revised edition, for which no further expurgatory Acts are needed.

12. In case Mr. Wood should find himself able to devote to his duties of editor considerable time beyond the measure of the time which is now at the command of Her Majesty's Government, he would, it is submitted, be entitled to a pecuniary acknowledgment.

13. He would doubtless also need some small increase to the clerical assistance which he is now allowed, and it might be that he would find it useful to obtain some professional aid in the manipulation of the Statutes. It is believed that a sum of 1,000*l.* would cover all expenses for these two purposes, and for contingencies.

14. It may be anticipated that the expense of printing and publishing would ultimately be, to a great extent, if not wholly repaid by the sale of the edition, which would of course be the property of Her Majesty's Government.

15. It would be premature to go further into details respecting the preparation of the edition, its contents and form, until the preliminary sanction of the Lords of the Treasury for the requisite expenditure has been given.

House of Lords.

— No. 5.—

Mr. G. A. Hamilton to Mr. Liddell.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 4 June 1868.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Lord Chancellor, and of a memorandum of Sir John Lefevre, regarding the publication of an edition of the Statutes, containing those Acts only which are in force, and submitting a plan by which such work might be effected, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty Treasury to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Hardy, that they understand this proposal to be that Mr. Wood, in consideration of the annual payment which he now receives, is to combine the duty of editing a revised edition of the Statutes with his present duty of completing the expurgation of the Statute Book, and preparing the Bills for this purpose, devoting to the double labour the same proportion of time as he is now enabled to bestow on the latter duty.

It is represented, however, that he will require further clerical assistance, and probably some professional aid, and it is estimated that the sum of 1,000*l.*, which it is requested may be placed at the disposal of the Lord Chancellor, would cover the cost of such assistance.

In reply, my Lords have to express their approval of the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, that so much as may be requisite of that portion of Mr. Wood's time which is at the disposal of the public should be temporarily transferred to the work of editing the Statutes at present in force; but they would observe, that while they will be quite prepared to sanction the payment of such sums as may absolutely be required to enable Mr. Wood to procure the necessary assistance to carry forward the additional duties proposed to be entrusted to him, they would be glad to receive some more definite statement of the manner in which it is proposed that the money should be expended, and of the sums to be paid for clerical assistance, as it will be necessary hereafter to make provision in an Estimate to be submitted to Parliament for this additional expenditure.

The Hon. A. F. O. Liddell.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. A. Hamilton.*

— No. 6. —

The Home Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

My Lord,

Whitehall, 11 June 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your Lordship's letter of the 13th ultimo, and accompanying memorandum, &c., relative to the proposed preparation and publication of a revised edition of the Statutes, containing those Acts only which are in force; and I beg to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter on the subject which has been received from their Lordships, stating their readiness to sanction the payment of such sums as may be absolutely required to enable Mr. Wood to carry out the additional duties proposed to be entrusted to him, but requesting to be furnished with a more definite statement of the manner in which it is proposed that the money should be expended, and of the sums to be paid for clerical assistance, as it will be necessary hereafter to make provision for this additional service in an Estimate to be submitted to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gathorne Hardy.*

Treasury.
4 June 1868.

— No. 7. —

The Lord Chancellor to Sir *J. G. Shaw Lefevre.*

Sir,

House of Lords, 9 July 1868.

I HAVE had under consideration the subject of a revised edition of the Statutes, a work, the expediency of which has been three times affirmed by Parliament in the preambles of the Statute Law Revision Acts.

That series of Acts, embodying the results of labours begun under the direction of Lord Campbell, as Lord Chancellor, and Lord Westbury (then Sir Richard Bethell), as Attorney General, and continued under that of succeeding Lord Chancellors and Attorney Generals, has removed many difficulties that would have obstructed the application to the Statute Book of the process of expurgation.

I have, therefore, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, determined that an edition of the Statutes shall now be prepared and published, containing, as far as may be, only such Acts as are in force.

I propose to nominate a Committee to make the necessary arrangements, and to superintend the execution of the work, reporting to me from time to time.

The connexion of your official duties with the forms of legislation, and the attention you have given to subjects relating to the improvement of the condition of the Statute Law, lead me to request you to act on the Committee; and I desire to associate with you the following gentlemen, namely: Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B., Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons; Mr. Rickards, Mr. Speaker's Counsel; Mr. Thring, the Parliamentary Counsel to the Home Office; and Mr. Reilly, who was for some time engaged in the work of Statute Law Revision.

Mr. Arthur John Wood, who has been engaged in that work from its commencement to the present time, will be the editor, subject to the superintendence of the Committee.

Sir J. G. S. Lefevre, K.C.B.
Clerk of the Parliaments.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Cairns C.*

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— No. 8. —

Sir *J. G. Shaw Lefevre* to the Lord Chancellor.

My Lord,

House of Lords, 13 July 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 9th instant, in which you have been pleased to request me to act on a committee to make the necessary arrangements for, and to superintend the execution of an expurgated edition of the Statutes, and I beg to state that I shall have much pleasure in acting on that committee, and in giving to it all the assistance in my power.

I have communicated your Lordship's letter to the gentlemen you have been pleased to associate with me (namely), Sir Thomas Erskine May, Mr. Rickards, Mr. Thring, and Mr. Reilly; and I am authorised by them to convey to your Lordship the assurance of their readiness to fulfil your Lordship's wishes in this matter.

The Lord Chancellor,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John George Shaw Lefevre.*

— No. 9. —

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 1st December 1868.

WRITE to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office that my Lords are informed that the first part of the Revised Edition of the Statutes, prepared by the committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, is now ready for press, and desire him to place himself in communication with the members of the committee, in order that it may be put into print without delay.

My Lords will subsequently decide upon what principle the work, when printed, shall be distributed; and they would like to learn the views of the Comptroller on this point.

— No. 10. —

Sir *J. G. Shaw Lefevre* to the Lord Chancellor.

Sir,

House of Lords, 31 July 1869.

ON behalf of the Statute Law Committee, and in compliance with your requisition, I beg leave to submit to you the accompanying memorandum, dated the 28th of June 1869, relative to the terms of publication of the three works with the superintendence of which the Committee are charged, namely, the Revised Edition of the Statutes, the Index, and the Chronological Table.

The Committee have no further observation to offer, except with respect to the time for completion of the works.

The Chronological Table, coming down to the end of the Session of 1868, is completely prepared, and what is expected to be the final revise is now passing through the press. The first edition of this work will, therefore, the Committee believe, be published in the course of next month.

The Index, covering the same period, is complete in manuscript, and only waits a general revision, which will not occupy much time, before being put in the printer's hands. The Committee, therefore, have no doubt that the first edition of this work will be published before Christmas next.

The publication of the Revised Edition of the Statutes, for the same period, the Committee think may, under proper arrangements, be completed in two years from the passing of the last of the series of Statute Law Revision Acts, which Act, the Committee understand, is expected to be passed early in the next Session.

The Committee trust that the Lords of the Treasury will consider that the terms of publication recommended in their accompanying Memorandum are favourable for the public, and will therefore now be pleased to give directions for the printing of the Revised Edition of the Statutes being proceeded with.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John George Shaw Lefevre.*

The Right Honourable
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 10.

STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE.

MEMORANDUM ON TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. THE Statute Law Committee have considered the memoranda which the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office has been good enough to communicate to them from time to time, respecting the arrangements for the printing and publication of the Revised Edition of the Statutes, the Index, and the Chronological Table, and have discussed the questions arising thereon, in interviews with the Comptroller and Mr. Spottiswoode.

2. The Committee conceive that it is not within their province to take part directly in these arrangements, but they think it well to put their views on record, for the information of the Stationery Office and of the Lords of the Treasury.

3. It seems to the Committee that the following would be reasonable terms to be made with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, to whom the right of publishing these three works (Revised Statutes, Index and Table) is proposed to be conceded.

(a.) That the three works be printed uniformly in imperial octavo, on the paper selected by the Committee, or on a paper which, though thinner, shall be equally good, and not less costly, and in the type selected by the Committee.

(b.) That the Revised Statutes do end with the Session of 1868 :

(c.) That if the Committee so require, the specially Scotch and Irish Acts be published in separate series of the Revised Statutes, or be omitted :

(d.) That in the Revised Statutes the publishers be responsible for the typographical accuracy of unaltered re-printed matter :

(e.) That the volumes of the Revised Statutes be, of from 800 to 1,000 pages each, inclusive of any prefaces, indexes, and other like matter :

(f.) That the index and table be published in one volume, or separately, as the Committee direct :

(g.) That the publishers do incur the whole outlay for the printing and publication of the three works.

(h.) That the publishers do, at their own cost, fairly advertise the three works, expending thereon not less than 25 *l.* per volume.

(i.) That the publishers do sell the three works to the public and to Her Majesty's Government at a proper price, not exceeding for the public, 4 *d.*, and for the Government, 3 *d.*, per sheet of 16 pages of printed matter.

(k.) That on the expiration of two years from the completion of the publication of the three works, the publishers shall be entitled to claim compensation from the Treasury for any actual loss sustained by them on the sale of the three works taken together, the question of loss and the amount of compensation (if any) to be determined by the Comptroller of the Stationery Office.

(l.) That these terms do apply only to one edition of the Revised Statutes.

(m.) That the publishers, if and when required by the Committee, before the expiration of the period of two years before mentioned, do publish successive editions of the index and table, or either of them, on the same terms; the editions (if any), subsequent to the first, within that period, to be taken into account in the computation of the profit and loss on the three works at the end of that period :

(n.) That after each Session of Parliament the publishers do at their own expense prepare, publish, and advertise, and do sell at the same price as the three works, proper papers indicating the alterations and additions required in each of the three works in consequence of the legislation of the Session, the same to be similarly taken into account in the computation of profit and loss.

(o.) That the three works and the last-mentioned papers be the property of Her Majesty's Government.

4. Under

4. Under this arrangement Her Majesty's Government would not incur any immediate or certain expense, and would only be liable to make good actual loss in the improbable and remote event of the sale of the three works taken together proving unremunerative.

5. The arrangement proposed is independent of the number of volumes to which the Revised Statutes will extend. The Committee find great difficulty in estimating this number, but, according to the best calculations they have been able to make, they trust the number of volumes, octavo, will be found to little, if at all, exceed 20; the number of volumes in the existing ordinary octavo edition (Pickering's) being 106 (exclusive of index volumes).

6. It appears to the Committee that it may be gathered from the Comptroller's communications that, as regards the Revised Statutes, a sale of 450 copies would probably be sufficient to prevent any claim for compensation arising, and the Committee think a sale to that extent may be confidently reckoned on.

7. On the other hand, under the arrangement proposed, Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode would have the prospect of perhaps considerable profit, and would be secured against loss.

8. The sale of the Revised Statutes will probably interfere to some extent with the disposal of the existing stock of volumes of former editions held by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. It is understood they consider they would have a claim for compensation in respect of the depreciation of their existing stock. The proper fund to satisfy this claim, if well-founded, would be the profits of the three works. They should therefore be required to set off their prospect of profit from the sale of the three works against any such claim for compensation.

9. Further, in case an agreement is made, as proposed, with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, it should, the Committee think, be made clear that nothing in it is to affect any existing arrangement between Her Majesty's Government and Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode with respect to the keeping of a stock of separate Acts for sale on requisition, or to any other matter.

28 June 1869.

— No. 11. —

Mr. W. Law to Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 17 August 1869.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under consideration your letter of the 31st ultimo, enclosing a copy of a memorandum of the Statute Law Committee as to the terms of publication of the three works, with the superintendence of which the Committee are charged, namely, the revised edition of the Statutes, the Index, and the Chronological Table, and I am commanded by their Lordships to state, with reference to the 6th paragraph of your letter, that my Lords would wish to be informed what arrangements the Committee consider necessary to complete the Revised Edition of the Statutes up to the end of the Session of 1868, within the period of two years from Easter next, when it may be presumed the last of the series of Statute Law Revision Acts will have been passed.

I am to add that, as soon as their Lordships have been furnished with certain information which they desire to obtain as to the printing of the Statutes, the necessary directions will be given to proceed with the work proposed.

Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.
House of Lords.

I am, &c.
(signed) Wm. Law.

— No. 12. —

Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,

House of Lords, 14 December 1869.

1. ON behalf of the Statute Law Committee, I now beg leave to communicate further with you, with reference to Mr. Law's letter of 17th August 1869.

2. Mr. Law states that the Lords of the Treasury would wish to be informed what arrangements the Committee consider necessary to complete the Revised Edition

Edition of the Statutes up to the end of the Session of 1868, within the period of two years from Easter next, when, Mr. Law observes, it may be presumed the last of the series of Statute Law Revision Acts will have been passed.

3. The Committee have given very careful consideration to the question put to them, and have consulted Mr. Wood. The question has also been brought before the Lord Chancellor, and the Committee are authorised to express his Lordship's approval of the arrangements which they proceed to suggest.

4. The Committee suggest that Mr. Wood should have the assistance of a barrister (to be selected by him) at a remuneration of 400*l.* a year; that his present clerk should receive an additional payment of 50*l.* a year (making 150*l.* a year); and that he should be allowed to employ another clerk, at 100*l.* a year.

5. With this assistance, there seems to the Lord Chancellor, as well as to the Committee and Mr. Wood, reason to believe that Mr. Wood may be able to complete the edition within the time mentioned by Mr. Law, or a few months later.

6. The Lord Chancellor desires it should be added that at the same time the work of expurgation by means of Statute Law Revision Acts, which work is under his Lordship's direction, and is not under the control of the Committee, will be proceeded with in due course by Mr. Wood, with the assistance before-mentioned.

7. Mr. Law's letter goes on to advert to the arrangements for the printing of the revised edition.

8. Referring to his observations, and to the memorandum of the Committee of 28th June 1869, enclosed in my letter to which Mr. Law's is an answer, I beg leave to state that the Committee have, through the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, obtained from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode specimens of type and form, with notes of prices thereon, which I enclose for your information, numbered 1 to 6.

9. The Committee have considered these specimens, and have decided on recommending the adoption of No. 4. It is desirable that the revised edition should be of the size of No. 4 (namely, imperial octavo), so as to range with the Index and Chronological Table which are in type, and so as to allow of the earliest portion of the revised edition itself, which is also in type, being made available. Therefore No. 6, which is quarto (of the same inconvenient size as the edition known as the Magistrate's Quarto), and No. 5, which is small octavo, should not, they think, be adopted. Nos. 1 to 4 are all imperial octavo; but Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are each more costly than No. 4. The type of No. 4 is sufficiently good, and the adoption of No. 4 will not only economise expense, but also, to an important extent, assist in the reduction of the bulk of the edition. If it be assumed, for example, that the edition in the form of No. 1 would extend to 24 volumes, in the form of No. 4 it will extend to 18 volumes only.

10. The Committee trust that the Lords of the Treasury will be pleased to approve of, first, the suggested arrangements respecting the assistance to be given to Mr. Wood in the editing of the revised edition, as specified in this letter; and, secondly, the suggested terms of publication and form of the revised edition, as specified in their memorandum of 28th June 1869, supplemented by this letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John George Shaw Lefevre.*

The Right Honourable
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 13. —

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE, 16th December 1869.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer states to the Board that he has been informed by the Statute Law Committee that the two volumes, viz. the Alphabetical Index to, and the Chronological Table of, the Statutes of the realm are now completed and ready for the press; and he expresses his opinion that it is desirable

desirable that both the profession and the public should have the benefit of the work at as early a date as possible.

My Lords concur.

Write to the Comptroller of the Stationery Office, and authorise him to print and publish these volumes, at the public expense, as Stationery Office publications, unless it should appear to him more desirable and economical to arrange with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the printers, to publish them at their own risk, on such terms as the Comptroller may be able to make with them.

Add, that my Lords are desirous that no delay should be incurred in the issue of these volumes, although they may probably have a further communication to address to him on this subject.

— No. 14. —

The Secretary to the Treasury to Sir *J. G. Shaw Lefevre*.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 28 January 1870.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of 14th December last, addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which you submit certain recommendations made by the Statute Law Committee, respecting the publication of the Revised Edition of the Statutes.

My Lords desire me to state that they approve—

(1.) Of the appointment of a barrister to assist Mr. Wood in the editing of the revised edition, with a salary at the rate of 400 *l.* a year, such barrister to be selected by Mr. Wood; of an additional allowance of 50 *l.* to Mr. Wood's present clerk, and of the employment of another clerk at 100 *l.* a year.

(2.) Of the selection of size No. 4 (of the specimens submitted by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode), viz., imperial octavo, for the revised edition, and—

(3.) Of the terms of publication as specified in the Memorandum, dated 28th June last, which was submitted to this Board by the Committee.

I am, &c.

Sir *J. G. Shaw Lefevre*, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James Stansfeld*.

— No. 15. —

Sir *J. G. Shaw Lefevre* to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir,

House of Lords, 4 March 1870.

1. ON behalf of the Statute Law Committee, I beg leave to state, that on the receipt of Mr. Stansfeld's letter of 28th January 1870, conveying the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of the recommendations of the Committee, respecting the publication of the Revised Edition of the Statutes, the Committee arranged with Mr. Wood for the immediate commencement by him of the work of editing, on the terms approved.

2. The Committee will use their best endeavours to secure the completion of the work within the time stated.

3. The volume comprising the Chronological Table of and Index to the Statutes was published in January last, and the Committee understand that a very considerable number of copies has already been sold.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John George Shaw Lefevre*.

The Right Honourable
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

STATUTES.

COPY of PAPERS relating to the proposed New
Edition of the STATUTES now in force.

(*Mr. Hadfield.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 March 1870.*

116.

Under 2 oz.

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S T A T U T E S.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 April 1870;—for,

- “ RETURNS of the various Editions of the STATUTES printed by the Queen’s Printer:”
“ Of the Contract or Estimated Rate per Volume at which the same are Printed:”
“ Of the Charge for which the same are Sold to the Public:”
“ Of the Contract or Estimated Cost at which each Volume of the Expurgated Edition will be Printed:”
“ And, of the Price per Volume at which it will be Sold to the Public.”
-

THE contract with the Queen’s Printers is for two editions of the Statutes, viz., one in imperial 8vo., the other in demy 4to., which are supplied at the following rates, viz. :—

Imperial 8vo.—To the Government, for promulgation	{	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sheet of 4 pages,
		plus 5 per cent.
„ To the Public - - - - -		1 d. per sheet of 4 pages.
Demy 4to.—To the Government, for promulgation -		$\frac{1}{2}$ d. „ 8 pages.

This, which is usually called the magistrates’ edition, is not sold to the public.

N.B.—In addition to the above, which are printed for the Government, the Queen’s Printers print the following editions on their own account, viz. :—

Royal 8vo.—Twopenny Edition.

Demy 4to. } Comprising the Public Acts, and the titles of the Local, Personal, and
„ 8vo. } Private Acts (edited).

The expurgated (revised) edition of the Statutes now in course of publication, is estimated to cost 430 l. per volume of 60 sheets.

The contract or agreed prices of this edition are as follows, viz. :—

To the Government - - - - -	3 d. per sheet of 16 pages.
To the Public - - - - -	4 d. „ 16 „

Or, assuming each volume to consist of 60 sheets; the price per volume, less the binding, would be,—

To the Government - - - - -	15 s.
To the Public - - - - -	20 s.

Stationery Office, }
19 April 1870. }

W. R. GREG,
Comptroller.

STATUTES.

RETURNS of the various Editions of the Statutes printed by the Queen's Printer; of the Contract or Estimated Rate per Volume at which the same are Printed; of the Charge for which the same are Sold to the Public; of the Contract or Estimated Cost at which each Volume of the Expurgated Edition will be Printed; and, of the Price per Volume at which it will be Sold to the Public.

(Mr. Locke King.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 April 1870.*

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SMUGGLING.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 August 1869;—for,

RETURN “ of the Number of Cases of SMUGGLING detected by the Officers of the Coast Guard, the Customs, Excise, and Police, for Twelve Months, with the Total Value thereof.”

RETURN of the Number of Cases of SMUGGLING under the CUSTOMS LAWS, detected by the Officers of the Coast Guard, the Customs, Excise, and Police, for Twelve Months, to the 30th June 1869, with the Total Value thereof.

Number of Cases.	By whom Detected.	Value thereof.
		<i>£. s. d.</i>
51	Coast Guard - - - - -	626 10 11
1,104	Customs - - - - -	3,894 - 7
1	Excise - - - - -	- 15 6
82	Police - - - - -	329 3 7
1,238	TOTAL - - - £.	4,850 10 7

Office of Comptroller General, Customs, }
London, 31 August 1869.

H. W. Dobell,
Comptroller General.

SMUGGLING.

RETURN of the Number of Cases of Smuggling under the Customs Laws, detected by the Officers of the Coast Guard, the Customs, Excise, and Police, for Twelve Months, with the Total Value thereof.

(*Mr. Gourley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1870.*

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SUPERIOR COURTS OF COMMON LAW, &c.

RETURN of all FEES received in STAMPS and PAYMENTS formerly charged on the **FEE FUND ACCOUNT**, SUPERIOR COURTS of COMMON LAW, during the Years ended 31st of March 1869 and 1870 ; also RETURN of all RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in the COURTS of PROBATE and DIVORCE, HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY and LAND REGISTRY during the same period.

Treasury Chambers, }
19 May 1870. }

J. STANSFELD.

(Presented pursuant to Acts 29 & 30 Vict. c. 101, s. 7, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 122, ss. 1, 2, 5.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 May 1870.

RETURN of all FEES received in STAMPS and PAYMENTS formerly charged on the FEE FUND

COURTS AND DEPARTMENTS.	RECEIPTS.				Year ended	
	YEAR	YEAR	Increase.	Decrease.	Salaries and Pensions.	Rent, Taxes, &c.
	ended 31 March 1869.	ended 31 March 1870.				
1. QUEEN'S BENCH :						
Masters - - - - -	£. s. d. 22,087 18 6	£. s. d. 21,643 6 -	- - -	£. s. d. 444 12 6	£. s. d. 16,522 10 9	£. s. d. 647 10 4
Associate - - - - -	2,280 - -	2,146 - -	- - -	134 - -	1,650 - -	- - -
Clerks to the Lord Chief Justice - - - - -	429 14 -	424 17 -	- - -	4 17 -	1,500 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Blackburn - - - - -	3,548 4 6	1,258 17 -	- - -	2,289 7 6	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Mellor - - - - -	3,420 16 6	2,020 18 6	- - -	1,405 18 -	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Lush - - - - -	1,162 17 -	1,129 - -	- - -	33 17 -	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Hannen - - - - -	1,464 4 6	1,122 3 -	- - -	342 1 6	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Hayes - - - - -	390 6 6	594 1 6	193 15 -	- - -	589 13 5	- - -
Marshals to Judges - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	750 - -	- - -
Messengers, Tipstaves, &c. - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,197 18 -	- - -
	34,790 1 6	30,329 3 -	193 15 -	4,654 13 6	26,210 2 2	647 10 4
2. COMMON PLEAS :						
Masters - - - - -	15,920 5 6	15,300 13 6	- - -	619 12 -	12,523 1 5	530 18 9
Associate - - - - -	2,293 - -	2,144 - -	- - -	149 - -	1,539 14 7	- - -
Registrar of Judgments - - - - -	1,277 2 6	1,194 17 -	- - -	82 5 6	1,152 10 -	56 16 1
Registrar of Certificates - - - - -	2,243 3 6	2,359 3 -	115 19 6	- - -	1,137 15 6	157 - 10
Clerks to the Lord Chief Justice - - - - -	677 12 6	847 15 6	170 3 -	- - -	1,500 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Willes - - - - -	883 15 -	611 2 -	- - -	272 13 -	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Byles - - - - -	1,154 14 -	723 5 -	- - -	431 9 -	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Keating - - - - -	1,076 5 -	1,217 - 6	140 15 6	- - -	993 8 1	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Smith - - - - -	1,024 5 6	749 13 6	- - -	274 12 -	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Justice Brett - - - - -	281 7 -	1,010 2 -	728 15 -	- - -	589 13 5	- - -
Marshals to Judges on Circuit - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	900 - -	- - -
Messengers, Tipstaves, &c. - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,090 - -	- - -
	26,831 10 6	26,157 12 -	1,165 13 -	1,829 11 6	24,426 3 -	744 15 8
3. EXCHEQUER :						
Masters - - - - -	20,643 9 -	20,503 18 -	- - -	139 11 -	13,553 19 11	758 9 1
Associate - - - - -	2,025 - -	2,190 - -	165 - -	- - -	1,650 - -	- - -
Queen's Remembrancer - - - - -	3,521 17 2	3,072 4 11	- - -	449 12 3	3,786 7 4	154 1 3
Clerks to Lord Chief Baron - - - - -	1,669 9 6	1,213 1 -	- - -	456 8 6	1,500 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Baron Martin - - - - -	609 17 -	584 8 -	- - -	25 9 -	1,274 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Baron Bramwell - - - - -	1,831 8 6	3,654 18 -	1,823 9 6	- - -	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Baron Channel - - - - -	647 - 6	506 11 -	- - -	140 9 6	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Baron Pigott - - - - -	1,062 19 -	2,056 18 6	993 19 6	- - -	1,000 - -	- - -
Clerks to Mr. Baron Cleeby - - - - -	465 3 6	1,329 17 -	864 13 6	- - -	589 13 5	- - -
Marshals to Judges - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	900 - -	- - -
Messengers, Tipstaves, &c. - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,130 - -	- - -
Furniture, Stationery and Sundries, Supplied at Judges' Chambers - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	32,476 4 2	35,111 16 5	3,847 2 6	1,211 10 3	27,384 0 8	912 10 4
The Three Courts jointly - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -
£.	94,097 16 2	91,598 11 5	5,196 10 6	7,695 15 3	78,170 5 10	2,304 16 4
				Deduct Increase - - -	5,196 10 6	
				Net Decrease - - £.	2,499 4 9	

* These Compensations are charged on the Consolidated Fund by Acts 1 Will. 4, c. 58 ; 1 Vict. c. 30 ; 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 99, and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 73.

† Including 2,349 l. 19 s. 11 d. on account of Fees received at the Middlesex Registry Office.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, }
May 1870.

ACCOUNT, SUPERIOR COURTS OF LAW, DURING YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1869 AND 1870. 271 3

ACCOUNT, SUPERIOR COURTS OF COMMON LAW, during the Years ended 31 March 1869 and 1870.

PAYMENTS.

31 March 1869.			Year ended 31 March 1870.						Increase.	Decrease.
Travelling Expenses, on Circuit.	Expenses at Chambers and in Offices. Stationery, &c.	Total Payments for Salaries, Pensions, Expenses, &c.	Salaries and Pensions.	Rent, Taxes, &c.	Travelling Expenses on Circuit.	Expenses at Chambers and in Office. Stationery, &c.	Total Payments for Salaries, Pensions, Expenses, &c.			
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
-	567 7 1	17,737 8 2	16,491 - 11	630 6 11	-	411 9 1	17,532 16 11	-	204 11 3	
52	73 19 2	1,723 19 2	1,650 - -	-	52 - -	37 5 9	1,687 5 9	-	36 13 5	
-	30 14 -	1,582 14 -	1,500 - -	-	-	35 7 6	1,587 7 6	4 13 6	-	
-	226 16 1	1,226 16 1	1,000 - -	-	26 - -	73 18 10	1,099 18 10	-	126 17 3	
35	-	1,035 - -	1,000 - -	-	26 - -	-	1,026 - -	-	9 - -	
65	-	1,065 - -	1,000 - -	-	70 - -	-	1,070 - -	5 - -	-	
70	-	1,070 - -	1,000 - -	-	70 - -	-	1,070 - -	-	-	
30	-	619 13 5	649 9 -	-	35 - -	-	684 9 -	64 15 7	-	
-	-	750 - -	900 - -	-	-	-	900 - -	150 - -	-	
-	25 3 4	1,223 1 4	1,014 14 4	-	-	32 4 -	1,046 18 4	-	176 3 -	
252 - -	923 19 8	28,033 12 2	26,205 4 3	630 6 11	279 - -	590 5 2	27,704 16 4	224 9 1	553 4 11	
* Compensation to holders of abolished offices - }			-	-	-	-	10,512 10 10	-	161 11 6	
-			-	-	-	-	38,217 7 2	-	714 16 5	
-	444 1 11	13,498 2 1	12,107 9 3	529 11 8	-	368 9 5	13,005 10 4	-	492 11 9	
-	45 16 5	1,585 11 -	1,559 14 7	-	-	25 18 5	1,585 13 -	2 - -	-	
-	82 14 10	1,272 - 11	1,270 - -	56 - 5	-	50 - 7	1,376 1 -	104 - 1	-	
-	43 3 11	1,398 - 3	1,200 - -	80 13 8	-	28 18 10	1,309 12 6	-	28 7 9	
62	30 11 4	1,592 11 4	1,483 10 3	-	45 - -	28 18 2	1,557 8 5	-	35 2 11	
26	288 3 3	1,314 3 3	1,000 - -	-	52 - -	46 19 11	1,081 19 11	-	232 3 4	
70	-	1,070 - -	1,000 - -	-	64 - -	-	1,052 - -	-	18 - -	
61	-	1,054 8 1	976 18 5	-	65 - -	-	1,040 18 5	-	13 9 8	
80	-	1,080 - -	1,000 - -	-	65 - -	-	1,065 - -	-	15 - -	
35	-	624 13 5	1,000 - -	-	65 - -	-	1,065 - -	440 6 7	-	
-	-	900 - -	825 - -	-	-	-	825 - -	-	75 - -	
-	59 12 -	1,149 12 -	1,018 - -	-	-	59 12 -	1,077 12 -	-	72 - -	
334 - -	974 3 8	26,479 2 4	24,440 12 6	666 5 9	326 - -	608 17 4	26,041 15 7	544 8 8	981 15 5	
* Compensation to holders of abolished offices - }			-	-	-	-	766 19 9	-	59 18 3	
-			-	-	-	-	26,808 15 4	-	1,041 13 8	
-	427 8 8	14,739 17 8	13,586 19 11	786 3 4	-	269 1 2	14,642 4 5	-	97 13 3	
-	67 19 4	1,717 19 4	1,650 - -	-	-	31 11 9	1,681 11 9	-	36 7 7	
-	156 6 2	4,096 14 9	3,475 13 5	251 10 6	-	149 1 4	3,876 5 3	-	220 9 6	
80	39 11 6	1,619 11 6	1,500 - -	-	61 - -	62 8 -	1,623 8 -	3 16 6	-	
26	79 8 7	1,379 8 7	1,274 - -	-	35 - -	110 4 9	1,419 4 9	39 16 2	-	
56	-	1,056 - -	1,000 - -	-	-	230 - -	1,230 - -	174 - -	-	
71	-	1,071 - -	1,000 - -	-	81 - -	-	1,081 - -	10 - -	-	
61	-	1,061 - -	1,000 - -	-	35 - -	110 - -	1,145 - -	84 - -	-	
30	-	619 13 5	1,000 - -	-	60 - -	50 - -	1,110 - -	490 6 7	-	
-	-	900 - -	750 - -	-	-	-	750 - -	-	150 - -	
-	19 5 -	1,149 5 -	1,042 - -	-	-	18 15 8	1,060 15 8	-	68 9 4	
-	808 1 7	808 1 7	-	-	-	806 16 10	806 16 10	-	1 4 9	
324 - -	1,598 - 10	30,218 11 10	27,278 13 4	1,037 13 10	272 - -	1,837 19 6	30,426 6 8	801 19 3	594 4 5	
* Compensation to holders of abolished offices - }			-	-	-	-	2,304 6 11	-	977 15 -	
-			-	-	-	-	32,730 13 7	801 19 3	1,571 19 5	
-	136 8 -	286 8 -	150 - -	-	-	136 8 -	286 - -	-	-	
910 - -	3,632 12 2	99,800 16 7	78,074 10 1	2,334 6 6	877 - -	3,173 10 -	98,043 4 1	1,570 17 -	3,328 9 6	

Deduct Increase - - - 1,570 17 -
 TOTAL Decrease - - - £. 1,757 12 6

Total payments in the year for salaries, pensions, compensations, &c. - - - £. 99,800 16 7 exclusive of Salaries to Judges.
 Total amount of fees received in the year ended 31st March 1869 - - - £. 94,097 16 2
 Excess of Payments over Receipts during the year 1868-9 - - - £. 5,703 - 5 - ditto - - ditto.
 Total payments in the year for salaries, pensions, compensations, &c. - - - £. 98,043 4 1 - - ditto - - ditto.
 Total amount of fees received in the year ended 31st March 1870 - - - £. 91,598 11 5
 Excess of payments over Receipts during the year 1869-70 - - - £. 6,444 12 8 - - ditto - - ditto.

RETURN OF ALL FEES RECEIVED IN STAMPS AND PAYMENTS CHARGED ON THE FEE FUND

RETURN of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in the COURTS of PROBATE and DIVORCE,

COURTS AND DEPARTMENTS.	R E C E I P T S.				Year ended		
	YEAR	YEAR	Increase.	Decrease.	Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	Stationery.
	ended 31 March 1869.	ended 31 March 1870.					
COURTS OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
PRINCIPAL REGISTRY - - - - -	59,659 8 6	62,865 2 6	3,205 14 -	- - -	40,843 10 3	6,787 - 11	} (c) 3,867 3 6
DISTRICT REGISTRARS - - - - -	65,753 11 3	71,205 5 -	5,451 13 9	- - -	41,662 - 5	1,389 5 7	
	125,412 19 9	134,070 7 6	8,657 7 9	- - -	82,505 10 8	8,176 6 6	3,867 3 6
<p>The account for Salaries and Expenses of the year 1869 differs somewhat from the statement of that account in the previous Parliamentary Paper, No. 280, of 1868-69, as the former account did not embrace the payments for the whole year.</p>							
HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY - - - - -	8,144 10 -	8,446 - -	301 10 -	- - -	10,577 14 9	(a) 1,862 7 9	337 6 4
	1869.	1870.					
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					
Copying and Petty Disbursements	230 12 2	268 19 1					
Merchants' Fees - - - - -	335 17 -	640 10 -					
Expenses of Marshal's Office	1,236 18 7	684 18 8					
£.	1,863 7 9	1,734 7 4					
LAND REGISTRY - - - - -	1,412 6 4	1,280 15 -	- - -	131 11 4	5,219 17 -	313 14 -	72 - 9
(b) Estimated Expenditure.							
(c) Partly Estimated Expenditure.							
£:	134,969 16 1	143,797 2 6	8,958 17 9	131 11 4	98,303 2 5	10,352 8 3	4,276 10 7
			Less Decrease - - -	131 11 4			
				£. 8,827 6 5			

YEAR 1868-69.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
COURT OF PROBATE - - - - -	Total Payments during the Year ended 31st March 1869 - - - - -	201,786 7 11
	Total Fees received - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	125,412 19 9
	Expenditure over Receipts in the Year 1868-69 - - - - -	76,373 8 2
HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY - - - - -	Total Payments during the Year ended 31st March 1869 - - - - -	16,262 10 2
	Total Fees received - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	8,144 10 -
	Expenditure over Receipts in the Year 1868-69 - - - - -	8,118 - 2
LAND REGISTRY - - - - -	Total Payments during the Year ended 31st March 1869 - - - - -	5,768 4 10
	Total Fees received - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	1,412 6 4
	Expenditure over Receipts in the Year 1868-69 - - - - -	4,355 18 6
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE over RECEIPTS in respect of the COURT OF PROBATE, HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY, and LAND REGISTRY (exclusive of the Salaries of the Judges) - - - - -	88,847 6 10

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ACCOUNT, SUPERIOR COURTS OF LAW, DURING YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1869 AND 1870, &c.

HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY, and LAND REGISTRY, during the Years ended 31 March 1869 and 1870.

P A Y M E N T S.

31 March 1869.			Year ended 31 March 1870.									
Rent, Repairs, &c.	Compensations and Super-annuations.	TOTAL.	Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	Stationery.	Rent, Repairs, &c.	Compensations and Super-annuations.	TOTAL.	Increase.	Decrease		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.		
13,210 16 11	94,026 10 4	201,786 7 11	{ 41,286 14 6 41,227 12 8	{ 6,706 5 1 1,310 12 2	(b) 3,077 11 2	8,263 15 1	87,205 19 7	189,078 10 3	-	12,707 17		
13,210 16 11	94,026 10 4	201,786 7 11	82,514 7 2	8,016 17 3	3,077 11 2	8,263 15 1	87,205 19 7	189,078 10 3	-	12,707 17		
1,197 2 10	2,287 18 6	16,262 10 2	10,891 8 6	(a) 1,734 7 4	(b) 267 16 1	937 9 9	2,253 - -	16,084 1 8	-	178 8		
162 13 1	- -	5,768 4 10	5,239 17 -	254 6 -	(b) 72 10 5	117 9 5	- -	5,684 2 10	-	84 2		
14,570 12 10	96,314 8 10	223,817 2 11	98,645 12 8	10,005 10 7	3,417 17 8	9,318 14 3	89,458 19 7	210,846 14 9	-	12,970 8		

YEAR 1869-70.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
COURT OF PROBATE - - -	Total Payments during the Year ended 31st March 1870 - - - - -	189,078 10 3	
	Total Fees received - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	134,070 7 6	
	Ependiture over Receipts in the Year 1869-70 - - - - -	- - -	55,008 2 9
HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY - - -	Total Payments during the Year ended 31st March 1870 - - - - -	16,084 1 8	
	Total Fees received - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	8,446 - -	
	Ependiture over Receipts in the Year 1869-70 - - - - -	- - -	7,638 1 8
LAND REGISTRY - - -	Total Payments during the Year ended 31 March 1869-70 - - - - -	5,684 2 10	
	Total Fees received - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	1,290 15 -	
	Ependiture over Receipts in the Year 1869-70 - - - - -	- - -	4,403 7 10
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OVER RECEIPTS in respect of the COURT OF PROBATE, HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY, and LAND REGISTRY (exclusive of the Salaries of the Judges) - - - - -		- £.	67,049 13 3

SUPERIOR COURTS OF COMMON LAW, &c

RETURN of all Fees received in STAMPS and PAYMENTS formerly charged on the Fee Fund Account, Superior Courts of Common Law, during the Years ended 31st of March 1869 and 1870; also RETURN of all RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in the Courts of PROBATE and DIVORCE, High Court of ADMIRALTY and LAND REGISTRY during the same Period.

(Presented pursuant to Acts 29 & 30 Vict. c. 101, s. 7, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 122, ss. 1, 2, 5.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 May 1870.*

R E G I S T E R

OF

T E M P O R A R Y L A W S ;

FOR THE

Second Session—XXTH Parliament of the United Kingdom
of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

(33 & 34 VICTORIA, 1870.)

*(Presented pursuant to the Report of the Select Committee on Expiring Laws
in Session 1866.)*

D. LE MARCHANT,
Cl. Ho. Com.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 June 1870.*

TEMPORARY LAWS.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.						
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
3. COAL TRADE (PORT OF LONDON).	1, 2 Will. 4. continued 8, 9 Vict. and amended 24, 25 Vict. continued 26, 27 Vict.	lxxvi. 101. 42. 46.	Local. 22 July 1861. 13 July 1863.	For regulating the Vend and Delivery of Coals in the Cities of London and Westminster, and in certain Parts of the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire.	5 July	1882
4. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.	3, 4 Will. 4. amended by 16, 17 Vict. Rights in respect of Dividend saved by 21, 22 Vict. Partly repealed by 24, 25 Vict.	85. 95. 106. 67.	28 Aug. 1833. 20 Aug. 1853. 1 Aug. 1861.	For effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories. 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, § 12. Dividend on East India Stock subject to Redemption by Parliament (on 12 Months' notice) upon and at any time after - - - - - § 13. If the Company be deprived of the Government of India they may within one year thereafter demand Redemption of the Dividend,* and Dividend must be redeemed within three years after such demand. [* The one year expires 1 September 1859, see 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.]	30 April	1874
5. BANK OF ENGLAND PRIVILEGES.	3, 4 W. 4. amended by 7, 8 Vict. 8, 9 Vict. ,, and see as to s. 7. 17, 18 Vict.	98. 32. 37, s. 6. 38, s. 15. 90.	29 Aug. 1833.	For giving to the Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England certain Privileges for a limited Period, under certain Conditions. <i>Note.</i> —Sec. 6 seems permanent.	Determinable on 12 Months' Notice, after 1 August 1855, and on Repayment of the Debt due from the Public to the Bank.	
6. LINEN, HEMPEN, COTTON and other MANU- FACTURES (Ireland).	5, 6 Will. 4. amended 3, 4 Vict. continued and amended 5, 6 Vict. 7, 8 Vict. 30, 31 Vict. 32, 33 Vict.	27. 91. 68. 47. 60. 85.	21 Aug. 1835. 10 Aug. 1840. 15 July 1867. 9 Aug. 1869.	To continue and amend certain Regulations for the Linen and Hemen Manufactures in Ireland. For the more effectual Prevention of Frauds and Abuses committed by Weavers, Sewers and other Persons employed in the Linen, Hemen Union, Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Manufactures in Ireland, and for the better Payment of their Wages, for One Year, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.	13 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870

TEMPORARY LAWS.

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REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.						
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
7. CIVIL LIST.	1, 2 Vict. amended 1, 2 Vict. 15, 16 Vict.	2. 92. 39.	23 Dec. 1837.	For the Support of Her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland - - - - -	Six Months after the Death of Her Majesty.	
8. OATHS, UNLAWFUL (Ireland). [Unlawful Societies.]	2, 3 Vict. continued and amended 11, 12 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	74. 89. 85.	24 Aug. 1839. 31 Aug. 1848. 9 Aug. 1869.	To extend and render more effectual an Act [4 Geo. 4, c. 87] to amend an Act [50 Geo. 3, c. 102] for preventing the administering and taking unlawful Oaths in Ireland	7 July 1870 and END of then NEXT SESSION.	
9. POOR RATES, STOCK IN TRADE EXEMPTION.	3, 4 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	89. 85.	10 Aug. 1840. 9 Aug. 1869.	To exempt Inhabitants of Parishes, Townships, and Villages from liability to be rated as such, in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property, to the Relief of the Poor, until - - - -	1 October 1870 and END of then NEXT SESSION.	
10. SURVEY of GREAT BRITAIN.	4, 5 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	30. 85.	21 June 1841. 9 Aug. 1869.	To authorise and facilitate the Completion of a Survey of Great Britain, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Isle of Man.	31 December 1870 and END of then NEXT SESSION.	
11. SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, and the ISLE OF MAN.	33 Vict.	13.	12 May 1870.	To amend the Law relating to the Surveys of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Isle of Man.	To Continue in Force not longer than last above Act.	
12. HIGHWAY RATES. (E.)	4, 5 Vict. continued 28, 29 Vict.	59. 119.	22 June 1841. 5 July 1865.	To authorise the Application of a Portion of the Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads, in certain Cases.	1 October 1870 and END of then NEXT SESSION.	

TEMPORARY LAWS.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.

<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
13. LUNATIC ASYLUMS (Ireland).	5, 6 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	123. 85.	12 Aug. 1842. 9 Aug. 1869.	For amending the Law relating to Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.	1 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
14. COURTS MARTIAL (East Indies).	7, 8 Vict.	18.	6 June 1844.	To remove Doubts as to the Power of appointing, convening, and confirming the Sentences of Courts Martial in the East Indies.	Continues, so far as regards Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service, during the continuance of any Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.	
15. LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVE- MENT (Ireland).	10 Vict. amended 13, 14 Vict. 25, 26 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	32. 31. 29. 85.	8 June 1847. 9 Aug. 1869.	To facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in Ireland. As to Powers of Commissioners - - -	1 January and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
16. POOR LAWS (Ireland).	10, 11 Vict. amended 14, 15 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	90. 68. 85.	22 July 1847. 9 Aug. 1869.	To provide for the Execution of the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland. As to appointment of Commissioners, &c. -	23 July and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
17. ECCLESIASTI- CAL JURIS- DICTION.	10, 11 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	98. 85.	22 July 1847. 9 Aug. 1869.	To amend the Law as to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in England. As to certain Provisions - - -	1 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870

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TEMPORARY LAWS.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.

<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
18. PRESERVA- TION OF THE PEACE (Ireland).	19, 20 Vict. amended 23, 24 Vict. 28, 29 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	36. 138. 118. 85.	30 June 1856. 28 Aug. 1860. 5 July 1865. 9 Aug. 1869.	For the better Preservation of the Peace in Ireland.	1 July and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
18 a. PEACE PRESERVA- TION (Ireland).	33 Vict.	9.	4 Apr. 1870.	To amend the Peace Preservation (Ire- land) Act, 1856, and for other pur- poses relating to the Preservation of the Peace in Ireland. <i>N. B.</i> —Amends above Act, but does not appear to continue it.	1 August	1871
19. COUNTY CESS, IRELAND.	11, 12 Vict. amended 20, 21 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	32. 7. 85.	22 July 1848. 3 July 1857. 9 Aug. 1869.	To facilitate the Collection of County Cess in Ireland.	1 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
20. SHEEP, CATTLE, AND OTHER ANIMALS (Diseased) (Ireland).	11, 12 Vict. extended 16, 17 Vict. amended 29 Vict. 29 Vict. continued 31, 32 Vict.	107.* 62.* 2.* 4.† 111.	4 Sept. 1848. 4 Aug. 1853. 20 Feb. 1866. 6 March 1866. 31 July 1868.	To prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals. * Repealed except as to Ireland by 32 & 33 Vict. c. 70 (Contagious Diseases Animals), a permanent Act. † Applies to Ireland only.	20 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1869
21. COPYHOLD INCLOSURE and TITHE COMMIS- SIONS.	14, 15 Vict. continued 30, 31 Vict.	53. 143.	1 Aug. 1851. 20 Aug. 1867.	To consolidate and continue the Copy- hold and Inclosure Commissions, and to provide for the Completion of Proceedings under the Tithe Com- mutation Acts. Temporary as to appointment of Commis- sioners, &c.	1 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1872
22. EPISCOPAL and CAPITULAR ESTATES MANAGE- MENT.	14, 15 Vict. amended 17, 18 Vict. 22, 23 Vict. 23, 24 Vict. 28, 29 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	104. 116. 46. 124. 119. 85.	8 Aug. 1851. 11 Aug. 1854. 5 July 1865. 9 Aug. 1869.	To facilitate the Management and Im- provement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England. <i>Note.</i> —This Act is applied by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94 (s. 19), which is a permanent Act.	1 January and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870

TEMPORARY LAWS.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.							
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.		
23. CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT, 1854.	17, 18 Vict.	102.	10 Aug. 1854.	To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bribery, Treating and undue Influence at Elections of Members of Parliament. Sect. 8 of last Act.	8 June and END of the NEXT SESSION.	1870	
	partially repealed						
	26, 27 Vict.	29.	8 June 1863.				
	31, 32 Vict.	125.	31 July 1868.				
continued							
	32, 33 Vict.	85.	9 Aug. 1869.				
24. ELECTION PETITIONS AND CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.	31, 32 Vict.	125.	31 July 1868.	For amending the Laws relating to Election Petitions, and providing more effectually for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections.	31 July and END of the NEXT SESSION.	1871	
25. INCUMBERED ESTATES (West Indies).	17, 18 Vict.	117.	11 Aug. 1854.	To facilitate the Sale and Transfer of Incumbered Estates in the West Indies.	2 August	1870	
	amended						
	21, 22 Vict.	96.	2 Aug. 1858.				
	25, 26 Vict.	45.	17 July 1862.	Temporary as to the offices, &c. of Commissioners - - - - -			
	27, 28 Vict.	108.	29 July 1864.				
continued							
	31, 32 Vict.	111.	31 July 1868.				
26. MUTINY ACT (Army).	33 Vict.	7.	4 April 1870.	For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.	25 April	1871	
							Continuance: In Great Britain - - - - -
							- - - - Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Isle of Man
							- - - - Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, Spain, and Portugal - -
							- - - - Elsewhere in Europe, and in the West Indies and America -
							- - - - India, Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, or Mauritius, St. Helena, and Settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, from the 1st January 1871 to the
							- - - - British Columbia and Van Couver's Island, from the date of the promulgation thereof in General Orders - - -
							- - - - Elsewhere, from 1 Feb. 1872 to the
							1 May
							1 August
1 Sept.							
1 January							
1 January							
1 February							
1872							
1872							
1873							

TEMPORARY LAWS.

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REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.						
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
27. MUTINY ACT (Marine Forces).	33 Vict.	8	4 April 1870.	For the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore. Continuance: In Great Britain - - - - - - - - Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Isle of Man - - - - Gibraltar, Mediterranean, Spain, and Portugal - - - - - - - - Elsewhere in Europe, and the West Indies, North America, and Cape of Good Hope - - - - - Elsewhere - - - -	25 April 1 May 1 August 1 Sept. 1 February	1871 1872
28. MILITIA BALLOTS SUSPENSION.	28, 29 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	46. 85.	19 June 1865. 9 Aug. 1869.	To amend the Laws relating to the Ballots for the Militia in England, and to suspend the making of Lists and Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.	1 October and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
29. MILITIA PAY. (G. B. & I.)	32, 33 Vict.	66.	9 Aug. 1869.	To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and Contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant Allowances, in certain cases, to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia; and to authorise the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.	31 July	1870
30. DWELLINGS FOR LABOURING CLASSES (Ireland).	23, 24 Vict.	19.	15 May 1860.	To extend the Act to facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in Ireland, and the Acts amending the same, to the Erection of Dwellings for the Labouring Classes in Ireland.	15 May and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870

TEMPORARY LAWS.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.						
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
31. TURNPIKE ACTS. (G. B.)	32, 33 Vict.	90.	9 Aug. 1869.	To continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts, and to make further Provisions concerning Turnpike Roads. Acts in 1st Schedule expired - - - - - Acts in 2nd Schedule - - - - - Acts in 3rd Schedule repealed on and after - Acts in 4th Schedule - - - - - Acts in 5th Schedule repealed on and after - As to certain other Acts - - - - -	1 November 30 June 30 June 1 November 1 November 1 November	1869 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870*
32. SALMON FISHERY ACT, 1861.	24, 25 Vict. amended 28, 29 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	109. 121. 85.	6 Aug. 1861. 5 July 1865. 9 Aug. 1869.	An Act to amend the Laws relating to Fisheries of Salmon in England. As to offices of Inspectors of Fisheries, s. 31. As to offices of Special Commissioners for English Fisheries, ss. 47. 51.	1 October and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
33. SALMON FISHERIES (SCOTLAND) ACT AMENDMENT.	25, 26 Vict. amended 26, 27 Vict. 27, 28 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	97. 50. 118. 85.	2 Aug. 1862. 13 July 1863. 29 July 1864. 9 Aug. 1869.	To regulate and amend the Law respecting the Salmon Fisheries of Scotland. As to powers of Commissioners, &c.	1 January and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
34. PROMISSORY NOTES.	26, 27 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	105. 85.	28 July 1863. 9 Aug. 1869.	To remove certain Restrictions on the Negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited Sum.	28 July and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870

TEMPORARY LAWS.

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REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.						
Matter.	Date.	Ch.	When passed.	Title of the Act.	Duration.	
35. PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE (Ireland).	27, 28 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	20. 85.	13 May 1864. 9 Aug. 1869.	To remove certain Restrictions on the Negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited Sum in Ireland.	13 May and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
36. MALT FOR ANIMALS.	27, 28 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	9. 85.	28 April 1864. 9 Aug. 1869.	To allow the making of Malt Duty Free to be used in Feeding Animals.	28 April and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
37. MALT DUTY.	28, 29 Vict. continued 2, 33 Vict.	66. 85.	29 June 1865. 9 Aug. 1869.	To allow the Charging of Excise Duty on Malt according to the Weight of the Grain used.	29 June and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
38. ENDOWED SCHOOLS (Schemes).	32, 33 Vict.	56.	2 Aug. 1869.	To amend the Law relating to Endowed Schools and other Educational Endowments in England, and otherwise to provide for the Advancement of Education. As to period within which the powers of making and approving of a Scheme may be exercised.	31 December or by Order in Council not later than 31 Dec. 1873.	1872
39. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	27, 28 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	92. 85.	29 July 1864. 9 Aug. 1869.	For annexing Conditions to the Appointment of Persons to Offices in the Governing Bodies of certain Public Schools and Colleges.	1 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870

TEMPORARY LAWS.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.						
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
40. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	31, 32 Vict. amended 32, 33 Vict.	118. 58.	31 July 1868. 9 Aug. 1869.	To make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of certain Public Schools in England. As to duration of Powers of Special Commissioners.	1 January 1871 or by Order in Council, 1 January 1872	
41. CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS.	27, 28 Vict.	27.	23 June 1864.	For regulating the Proving and Sale of Chain Cables and Anchors.	1 July	1872
42. WAR DEPARTMENT TRAMWAY (DEVON).	28, 29 Vict. continued 30, 31 Vict.	74. 143.	29 June 1865. 20 Aug. 1867.	To enable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the War Department to lay down and use a Tramway or Temporary Railway across certain Public Roads in the County of Devon.	29 June and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
43. LOCOMOTIVES ON ROADS.	28, 29 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	83. 85.	5 July 1865. 9 Aug. 1869.	For further regulating the use of Locomotives on Turnpike and other Roads for Agricultural and other Purposes.	1 September and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870
44. PROSECUTION EXPENSES.	29, 30 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	52. 85.	23 July 1866. 9 Aug. 1869.	To extend the Law relating to the Expenses of Prosecutions, and to make Provision for Expenses on Charges of Felony and certain Misdemeanors before Examining Magistrates.	23 July and END of the then NEXT SESSION.	1870
45. EXTRADITION TREATIES ACT AMENDMENT.	29, 30 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	121. 85.	10 Aug. 1866. 9 Aug. 1869.	For the Amendment of the Law relating to Treaties of Extradition.	1 September and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1870

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TEMPORARY LAWS.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.

<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
46. CHESTER COURTS.	30, 31 Vict.	36.	15 July 1867.	To authorise the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough and City of Chester, and County of the same City, and the Portmote and Pentice Courts for the City of Chester, to be held at the Castle of Chester, and to confer additional Powers upon the Sheriff of the County of Chester, in exoneration of the Sheriff of the City of Chester. Temporary as to Sections 1, 2, and 3 -	15 July and END of the NEXT SESSION.	1872
47. MASTER AND SERVANT.	30, 31 Vict. continued 32, 33 Vict.	141. 85.	20 Aug. 1867. 9 Aug. 1869.	To amend the Statute Law as between Master and Servant.	20 August and END of the then NEXT SESSION.	1870
48. SEA FISHERIES.	31, 32 Vict.	45.	13 July 1868.	To carry into effect a Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, concerning the Fisheries in the Seas adjoining the British Islands and France, and to amend the Laws relating to British Sea Fisheries. Sect. 4. So much of Act as applies to French Subjects to cease on determination of Treaty.	Ten years from a day to be fixed after passing of Act (13 July 1868), and so on from year to year until notice by either of Contracting Parties to determine Convention.	
49. BISHOPS' RESIGNATION.	32, 33 Vict.	111.	11 Aug. 1869.	For Relief of Archbishops and Bishops when incapacitated by Infirmary.	11 August and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1871

TEMPORARY LAWS.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS NOW IN FORCE.						
<i>Matter.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>	<i>When passed.</i>	<i>Title of the Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	
50. BEERHOUSES, &c.	32,33Vict.	27.	12 July 1869.	To amend the Law for licensing Beer-houses, and to make certain Alterations with respect to the Sale by Retail of Beer, Cider, and Wine.	11 July and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1871
51. ELECTION COMMISSIONERS EXPENSES.	32,33Vict.	21.	24 June 1869.	To amend the Law relating to the Payment of the Expenses of Commissioners of Inquiry into Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.	23 June and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1871
52. ENDOWED HOSPITALS, &c. (Scotland).	32,33Vict.	39.	26 July 1869.	To make Provision for the better Government and Administration of Hospitals and other Endowed Institutions in Scotland.	31 December or by Order in Council until 31 July 1872.	1871
53. IRISH CHURCH.	32,33Vict.	42.	26 July 1869.	To put an end to the Establishment of the Church of Ireland, and to make Provision in respect of the Temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth. Temporary as to Office of Commissioners, &c.	25 July and END of then NEXT SESSION.	1879
54. TRADES UNIONS (Protection of Funds).	32,33Vict.	61.	9 Aug. 1869.	To protect the Funds of Trades Unions from Embezzlement and Misappropriation.	31 August	1870
55. RAILWAY COMPANIES (SCOTLAND). RAILWAY COMPANIES.	30, 31 Vict. 30, 31 Vict. continuing 31, 32 Vict.	126, s. 4 127, s. 4 79.	20 Aug. 1867. " - -	To amend the Law relating to Railway Companies in Scotland. To amend the Law relating to Railway Companies. Execution against Rolling Stock restrained until - - - - -	1 September	1870

INDEX OF TEMPORARY LAWS.

CLASS I.

TEMPORARY LAWS

THE DURATION OF WHICH IS CERTAIN, UNLESS SO FAR AS THEY DEPEND ON THE SITTING OF PARLIAMENT.

ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THEIR DURATION.

The ACTS having this mark *, are continued to the Date set against them, and to the End of the then next Session.

Table with 4 columns: No., Matter., Date of last continuing Act., and Duration. It lists various temporary laws such as Railway Companies, Sheep and Cattle (Diseased) (Ireland), and Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management, along with their respective dates and durations.

CLASS I.—TEMPORARY LAWS THE DURATION OF WHICH IS CERTAIN, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Matter.	Date of last continuing Act.	Duration.
25	Incumbered Estates (West Indies) - -	31, 32 Vict. c. 111 -	2 August - 1870
54	Trades Unions (Protection of Funds) - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 61 -	31 August - 1870
6	Linen, Hempen, &c. Manufactures (Ireland)	32, 33 Vict. c. 85 -	13 August - 1870*
47	Master and Servant - - - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 85 -	20 August - 1870*
43	Locomotives on Roads - - - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 85 -	1 September 1870*
45	Extradition Treaties Act Amendment - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 85 -	1 September 1870*
28	Militia Ballots Suspension - - - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 85 -	1 October - 1870*
32	Salmon Fishery, 1861 - - - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 85 -	1 October - 1870*
9	Poor Rates, Stock in Trade Exemption -	32, 33 Vict. c. 85 -	1 October - 1870*
31	Turnpike Acts (G. B.) - - - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 90 -	{ 30 June - 1870 1 November 1870 1 November 1870*
12	Highway Rates (England) - - - -	28, 29 Vict. c. 119 -	1 October - 1870*
10	Survey of Great Britain - - - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 85 -	31 December 1870*
11	Survey of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. - -	33 Vict. c. 13 - -	31 December 1870*
40	Public Schools - - - -	31, 32 Vict. c. 118 -	1 January - 1871 (or by Order in Council, 1 January 1872).
26	Mutiny (Army) - - - -	33 Vict. c. 7 - -	25 April - 1871
27	Mutiny (Marine Forces) - - - -	33 Vict. c. 8 - -	25 April - - 1871
18a	Peace Preservation (Ireland) - - - -	33 Vict. c. 9 - -	1 August - 1871
51	Election Commissioners' Expenses - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 21 -	23 June - - 1871*
50	Beerhouses, &c. - - - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 27 -	11 July - - 1871*
24	Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at } Elections - - - - - }	31, 32 Vict. c. 125 -	31 July - - 1871*
49	Bishops' Resignation - - - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 111 -	11 August - 1871*
52	Endowed Hospitals, &c. (Scotland) - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 39 -	31 December 1871*
41	Chain Cables and Anchors - - - -	27, 28 Vict. c. 27 -	1 July - - 1872
46	Chester Courts - - - -	30, 31 Vict. c. 36 -	15 July - - 1872*
21	Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commissions -	30, 31 Vict. c. 143 -	1 August - 1872*
53	Irish Church - - - -	32, 33 Vict. c. 42 -	25 July - - 1879*
3	Coal Trade (Port of London) - - - -	26, 27 Vict. c. 46 -	5 July - - 1882

N.B.—By 48 Geo. 3, c. 106, if a Bill is introduced for the continuance of any Act which would expire in the same Session, and such Act shall expire before the Bill for continuing the same receives the Royal Assent, the continuing Act takes effect from the expiration of the former Act, but not so as to affect any person with any penalty in the interval.

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TEMPORARY LAWS.

CLASS II.

TEMPORARY LAWS

THE DURATION OF WHICH IS UNCERTAIN.

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of last continuing Act.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>
1	Bank of England Incorporation.	19, 20 Vict. c. 21	-- Till Payment of Sums due to the Bank, and Redemption of all Bank Annuities created by Parliament.
5	Bank of England Privileges.	3, 4 Will. 4, c. 98	-- Determinable on 12 Months' Notice after 1st August 1855, and on Repayment of Debt due from the Public to Bank.
2	Bank of Ireland	8, 9 Vict. c. 37	-- May be dissolved after 1 January 1855 on 12 Months' Notice, and Repayment of Debt due from the Public to the Bank.
7	Civil List	1, 2 Vict. c. 2	Six Months after the Death of Her Majesty.
14	Courts Martial (East Indies).	7, 8 Vict. c. 18	-- During the continuance of any Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.
4	East India Company's Dividend.	3, 4 Will. 4, c. 85	-- Dividend subject to redemption by Parliament (on 12 Months' Notice) upon and at any time after 30th April 1874. As to right to demand redemption of Dividend, see No. 4 of Register.
48	Sea Fisheries (Convention with Emperor of the French).	31, 32 Vict. c. 45 So much of Act as applies to French Subjects, on determination of Convention, to cease, s. 4.	-- Convention to continue in force for 10 years from a day to be fixed after passing of Act (13 July 1868), and so on from year to year until Twelve Months' Notice by either of the Contracting Parties to determine the same.

TEMPORARY LAWS.

ACTS INSERTED IN THE REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS,

(May 1869) but now omitted.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>No. in Register 1869.</i>	<i>Reason for Omission.</i>
Endowed Schools (Appointments).	39	Superseded by 32, 33 Vict. c. 56.
Railways (Extension of Time) -	36	Expired 28 May 1869.
Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act (1863).	32	Superseded by 32, 33 Vict. c. 9.
Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals (Disease) (Great Britain).	19	Made perpetual by 32, 33 Vict. c. 70, which Act does not extend to Ireland.

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TEMPORARY LAWS.

I N D E X

OF THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF THE ACTS CONTAINED IN
THIS REGISTER.

The * signifies that the Act relates *exclusively* to Ireland.

	N° in Register.		N° in Register.
BANK of England - - - -	1, 5.	Malt Duty - - - - -	37.
* — of Ireland - - - -	2.	Malt for Animals - - - -	36.
Beerhouses, &c. - - - -	50.	Master and Servant - - - -	47.
Bishops' Resignation - - - -	49.	Militia Pay - - - - -	29.
Chain Cables and Anchors - - - -	41.	— Ballots Suspension - - - -	28.
Chester Courts - - - - -	46.	Mutiny Act (Army) - - - -	26.
Civil List - - - - -	7.	— (Marine Forces) - - - -	27.
Coal Trade (Port of London) - - - -	3.	* Oaths, Unlawful (Unlawful Societies)	8.
Copyhold Commission - - - -	21.	* Preservation of the Peace - - - -	18.
Corrupt Practices Prevention, 1854 -	23.	* Peace Preservation - - - -	18 a.
* County Cess - - - - -	19.	Poor Rates, Stock in Trade Exemption	9.
Courts Martial (East Indies) - - - -	14.	* Poor Laws - - - - -	16.
* Dwellings for Labouring Classes -	30.	Promissory Notes - - - - -	34.
East India Company's Dividend - - - -	4.	* Promissory Notes and Bills of Ex- change.	35.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction - - - -	17.	Prosecution Expenses - - - -	44.
Election Commissioners' Expenses - - - -	51.	Public Schools - - - - -	39.
Election Petitions and Corrupt Prac- tices at Elections.	24.	Public Schools - - - - -	40.
Endowed Hospitals, &c. - - - -	52.	Railway Companies - - - - -	55.
Endowed Schools (Schemes) - - - -	38.	Salmon Fishery, 1861 - - - -	32.
Episcopal and Capitular Estates Ma- nagement.	22.	Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) - - - -	33.
Extradition Treaties Act Amendment	45.	Sea Fisheries - - - - -	48.
Highway Rates - - - - -	12.	* Sheep and Cattle (Diseased) - - - -	20.
Inclosure Commission - - - - -	21.	Survey of Great Britain - - - -	10.
Incumbered Estates (West Indies) - - - -	25.	Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.	11.
Irish Church - - - - -	53.	Tithe Commission - - - - -	21.
* Landed Property Improvement - - - -	15.	Trades Unions - - - - -	54.
* Linen, Hempen and other Manufactures	6.	Turnpikes - - - - -	31.
* Lunatic Asylums - - - - -	13.	War Department Tramway (Devon)	42.
Locomotives on Roads - - - - -	43.		

R E G I S T E R
OF
T E M P O R A R Y L A W S.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 June 1870.*

296.

Under 2 oz.

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FINES, &c. (IRELAND).

IRELAND.

**AN ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of all FINES and other PENAL SUMS
accounted for under the Acts 14 & 15 Vict. c. 90, and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 100,
for the Year ending 31st December 1868.**

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
22 July 1870.*

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO FINES AND PENALTIES (IRELAND).

IRELAND.

I.—ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of all FINES and other PENAL SUMS accounted

COUNTY.	AMOUNT IMPOSED.				AMOUNT NOT PAID.			
	Fines, &c.	Compensation.	Costs.	Total Imposed.	Remitted by Competent Authority.	Amount for which Parties committed to Gaol and not Paid.	Uncollected from other Causes, such as Absconding, &c.	Fines upon Jurors for which Warrants issued to Sheriffs and not accounted for to Registrar.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim - - - - -	4,345 13 3	414 6 10	975 15 7	5,735 15 8	34 6 -	1,813 7 2	213 16 -	32 - -
Armagh - - - - -	592 5 10	75 3 4	201 5 -	868 14 2	5 7 6	147 4 -	59 12 -	- - -
Carlow - - - - -	294 14 11	- 18 6	131 4 -	426 17 5	- - -	33 11 9	185 8 6	- - -
Cavan - - - - -	360 12 4	9 16 6	148 13 -	519 1 10	15 13 -	23 19 -	20 - 1	- - -
Clare - - - - -	377 13 7	10 4 4	292 10 8	680 8 7	27 - 6	41 19 3	5 16 -	- - -
Cork - - - - -	3,005 14 6	79 14 8	1,081 8 3	4,166 17 5	183 2 6	690 6 2	205 8 11	40 15 -
Donegal - - - - -	981 2 5	24 8 10	245 15 6	1,251 6 9	14 13 6	184 4 -	110 1 -	- - -
Down - - - - -	918 8 9	32 14 10	378 5 9	1,329 9 4	17 5 -	145 1 -	101 5 8	- - -
Dublin - - - - -	1,089 2 -	8 10 2	134 9 8	1,232 1 10	384 17 -	45 2 7	180 7 6	82 - -
Fermanagh - - - - -	376 1 2	1 15 11	91 8 6	469 5 7	16 8 7	49 11 2	100 19 6	- - -
Galway - - - - -	712 17 1	27 18 4	376 - 6	1,116 15 11	16 8 2	144 17 10	69 8 1	- - -
Kerry - - - - -	1,102 2 11	49 12 10	398 3 7	1,549 19 4	37 - 3	354 6 5	45 6 11	- - -
Kildare - - - - -	543 5 2	13 14 4	224 15 6	781 15 -	43 4 7	192 11 9	43 9 8	15 - -
Kilkenny - - - - -	469 4 3	7 7 3	182 19 8	659 11 2	20 10 -	44 7 8	76 3 5	4 - -
King's - - - - -	260 8 -	9 12 10	159 19 6	430 - 4	4 - -	26 4 -	9 14 1	5 - -
Leitrim - - - - -	402 15 5	8 1 6	133 7 7	544 4 6	22 18 6	112 - -	40 - 3	- - -
Limerick - - - - -	1,077 5 7	49 12 1	488 8 -	1,615 5 8	67 13 6	192 10 6	76 7 8	- - -
Londonderry - - - - -	572 14 9	157 3 4	206 7 6	936 5 7	7 - -	73 11 8	125 11 11	23 10 -
Longford - - - - -	233 4 7	- 17 -	88 9 3	322 10 10	1 - -	27 4 -	24 7 -	- - -
Louth - - - - -	377 14 -	1 10 6	96 17 -	476 1 6	20 - -	131 16 1	6 10 6	- - -
Mayo - - - - -	1,133 6 11	21 7 -	313 6 8	1,468 - 7	276 4 -	189 6 4	171 5 3	7 10 -
Meath - - - - -	320 11 5	6 18 4	168 - 6	495 10 3	7 16 -	49 4 -	6 1 6	- - -
Monaghan - - - - -	377 1 4	12 16 1	148 6 9	538 4 2	20 2 -	66 1 11	67 12 10	- - -
Queen's - - - - -	275 14 10	23 8 8	177 10 -	476 13 6	2 1 -	40 15 -	16 19 8	- - -
Roscommon - - - - -	311 4 11	4 17 3	155 8 11	471 11 1	9 10 -	22 16 9	39 11 1	- - -
Sligo - - - - -	361 4 9	6 12 4	149 5 2	517 2 3	50 1 -	52 18 9	29 4 6	- - -
Tipperary - - - - -	994 12 9	23 9 7	483 - 6	1,501 2 10	76 13 3	203 12 6	114 17 1	- - -
Tyrone - - - - -	873 18 4	49 1 10	228 7 1	1,151 7 3	53 6 -	116 2 11	92 15 4	- - -
Waterford - - - - -	448 10 7	12 2 3	152 16 11	613 9 9	16 14 -	59 14 10	66 17 3	6 - -
Westmeath - - - - -	250 15 6	14 8 10	118 12 8	383 17 -	9 16 6	39 8 6	16 19 3	- - -
Wexford - - - - -	361 3 -	10 11 5	181 18 11	553 8 4	14 16 6	56 17 8	13 5 3	- - -
Wicklow - - - - -	424 3 10	4 5 -	165 4 11	593 13 9	2 1 -	69 11 5	74 5 10	- - -
	24,225 8 8	1,173 2 6	8,477 18 -	33,876 9 2	1,477 8 10	5,440 6 7	2,409 9 6	215 15 -
Dublin Police Offices - - -	4,245 5 5	- - -	496 7 6	4,741 12 11	17 12 6	1,507 4 1	164 11 8	- - -
£.	28,470 14 1	1,173 2 6	8,974 5 6	38,618 2 1	1,495 1 4	6,947 10 8	2,574 1 2	215 15 -

II.—ABSTRACT in which the AMOUNTS imposed, &c. at the SUPERIOR COURTS, QUARTER SESSIONS,

Superior Courts, Dublin, and Assizes throughout Ireland.	1,035 10 -	- - -	- - -	1,035 10 -	608 10 -	5 - -	106 12 3	87 - -
Quarter Sessions - - - - -	957 13 6	- - -	- - -	957 13 6	351 - -	85 - -	139 - -	128 15 -
Petty Sessions - - - - -	22,232 5 2	1,173 2 6	8,477 18 -	31,893 5 8	517 18 10	5,350 6 7	2,163 17 3	- - -
£.	24,225 8 8	1,173 2 6	8,477 18 -	33,876 9 2	1,477 8 10	5,440 6 7	2,409 9 6	215 15 -

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO FINES AND PENALTIES (IRELAND).

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I R E L A N D.

for under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 90, for the Year ending 31st December 1868.

AMOUNT PAID.			APPLICATION OF AMOUNT PAID.					Balances chargeable against Officers of Courts.	REMARKS.
Paid on account of Fines, &c., imposed during the above Period.	Paid during above Period on account of Arrears.	Total Paid.	To Treasurers of Boroughs, and Private Parties.	To Constabulary for Reward Fund.	To any Parties as Costs.	For Postage and Money Orders.	Lodged in Bank of Ireland.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
3,642 7 6	46 10 9	3,688 18 3	1,833 7 7	127 10 8	776 7 7	2 5 6	949 6 11	—	
656 10 8	2 2 6	658 13 2	168 15 4	53 12 4	177 16 8	- 16 11	257 11 11	—	
207 17 2	5 6 -	213 3 2	12 3 2	12 14 5	82 - -	- 5 10	105 19 9	—	
459 9 9	6 13 -	466 2 9	63 9 6	38 2 11	140 9 6	1 3 11	222 16 11	—	
606 12 10	- 16 -	606 8 10	45 8 7	56 1 -	274 13 2	1 7 10	228 18 3	—	
3,047 4 10	16 17 7	3,064 2 5	673 9 8	213 16 9	931 8 1	4 13 3	1,240 14 8	—	
942 8 3	1 13 -	944 1 3	196 15 6	115 13 11	225 19 -	3 5 9	402 7 1	—	
1,065 17 8	38 16 8	1,104 14 4	173 4 3	61 11 6	340 4 9	1 7 -	528 6 10	—	
539 14 9	3 15 6	543 10 3	18 7 10	31 18 8	131 3 10	- 19 4	361 - 7	—	
302 6 4	4 14 -	307 - 4	23 18 3	19 11 -	78 11 -	- 19 2	184 - 11	—	
886 1 10	4 16 9	890 18 7	110 9 11	29 18 7	343 16 2	3 3 3	403 10 8	—	
1,113 5 9	6 1 7	1,119 7 4	186 8 2	123 11 5	345 9 6	2 10 6	461 7 9	—	
487 9 -	4 6 -	491 15 -	22 5 8	36 2 2	169 13 9	- 19 1	262 14 4	—	
514 16 1	21 4 2	535 14 3	35 7 9	46 18 1	166 16 4	1 - 8	285 11 5	—	
385 2 3	5 - 10	390 3 1	14 13 2	30 16 1	152 - -	1 4 2	191 9 8	—	
369 5 9	10 9 -	379 14 9	29 8 7	38 17 4	123 3 4	1 8 1	186 17 5	—	
1,278 14 -	11 12 6	1,290 6 6	120 12 4	19 19 2	448 5 6	- 17 7	700 11 11	—	
706 12 -	16 19 10	723 11 10	299 11 9	31 7 9	188 15 6	1 1 2	202 15 8	—	
269 19 10	2 2 -	272 1 10	7 2 10	30 4 7	85 19 9	- 9 6	148 5 2	—	
317 14 11	6 13 -	324 7 11	35 5 -	35 7 6	94 2 4	- 9 6	159 3 7	—	
823 15 -	21 7 9	845 2 9	132 17 5	62 17 4	275 15 8	1 13 2	371 19 2	—	
432 8 9	2 - -	434 8 9	31 13 6	13 13 10	167 - -	1 - 3	231 1 2	—	
384 7 5	3 14 6	388 1 11	34 6 7	46 17 10	128 6 3	- 15 11	177 15 4	—	
416 17 10	4 18 8	421 16 6	34 19 11	31 14 8	169 10 -	- 14 5	184 17 6	—	
399 13 3	9 12 6	409 5 9	8 4 2	24 14 5	180 - 6	1 1 4	225 5 4	—	
384 18 -	3 15 -	388 13 -	33 18 11	42 15 5	131 - 2	- 17 4	180 1 2	—	
1,106 - -	35 11 3	1,141 11 3	99 4 2	73 17 5	415 18 6	- 16 10	551 14 4	—	
889 3 -	29 16 7	918 19 7	198 11 9	118 8 11	205 11 2	2 4 6	394 3 3	—	
464 3 8	9 3 6	473 7 2	66 16 1	28 2 -	138 6 11	- 19 -	239 3 2	—	
317 12 9	1 9 -	319 1 9	22 16 10	7 4 3	112 16 5	- 19 8	175 4 7	—	
468 8 11	3 7 6	471 16 5	22 4 11	56 13 4	172 18 11	- 13 1	219 6 2	—	
447 15 6	3 11 -	451 6 6	7 11 1	- - -	147 14 8	1 2 2	294 18 7	—	
24,333 9 3	344 17 11	24,678 7 2	4,763 10 2	1,660 15 3	7,481 14 11	43 5 8	10,729 1 2	—	
3,052 4 8	20 1 7	3,072 6 3	366 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	*2,706 - 2	- - -	
27,385 13 11	364 19 6	27,750 13 5	5,129 16 3	1,660 15 3	7,481 14 11	43 5 8	13,435 1 4	—	

* This sum lodged in bank to credit of Metropolitan Police Fund Account.

and PETTY SESSIONS as above (excluding Dublin Police Offices) are set forth respectively.

238 7 9	27 - -	255 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	255 7 9	—
253 18 6	2 - -	255 18 6	16 13 4	- - -	- - -	- 12 5	238 12 9	—
23,851 3 -	315 17 11	24,167 - 11	4,746 16 10	1,660 15 3	7,481 14 11	43 18 3	10,235 - 8	—
24,333 9 3	344 17 11	24,678 7 2	4,763 10 2	1,660 15 3	7,481 14 11	43 5 8	10,729 1 2	—

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SUMS accounted for under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 90; and also a STATEMENT of the for the Year ending 31st December 1868.

CREDIT.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Salaries of Petty Sessions Clerks	- - - - -	-	-	-	28,139	7	8
By Pensions of late Petty Sessions Clerks and Gratuity to Office Cleaner	- - - - -	-	-	-	1,872	7	6
By Salaries of Registrar and his Clerks	- - - - -	-	-	-	1,542	4	8
By Fines refunded	- - - - -	-	-	-	24	8	4
By Annuity to Consolidated Fund	- - - - -	-	-	-	125	-	-
By Expenses attending Elections of Petty Sessions Clerks Prosecutions and Contingencies	- - - - -	41	9	9			
By Stationery	- - - - -	306	3	9			
By Expenses of Petty Sessions Stamps	- - - - -	28	9	9			
By Carriage of Order Books and Parcels	- - - - -	39	3	2	415	6	5
By Amount invested in New Three per Cent. Government Stock to credit of the "Fines Act Investment Fund"	- - - - -	63,146	4	10			
By Amount invested in New Three per Cent. Government Stock to credit of "Petty Sessions Clerks Act Investment Fund"	- - - - -	12,754	12	5	75,900	17	3
By Balance	- - - - -	-	-	-	15,273	17	2
					£.	123,273	9 -

POLITAN POLICE, of all SUMS lodged to his Credit in the BANK of IRELAND in for the Year ending 31st December 1868.

CREDIT.		£.	s.	d.
By Amount transferred from Dublin Fines and Penalties Account towards defraying the Expenses of the Police Establishment	- - - - -	697	-	-
By Balance in Bank of Ireland on 31st December 1868	- - - - -	2,194	11	8
		£.	2,891	11 8

Dublin Castle, 1 July 1870.

Richard R. Wingfield, Registrar.

FINES, &c. (IRELAND).

I R E L A N D.

AN ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of all FINES
and other PENAL SUMS accounted for under the
Acts 14 & 15 Vict. c. 90, and 21 & 22 Vict.
c. 100, for Year ending 31st December 1868.

(Presented pursuant to Acts of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
22 July 1870.*

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INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT, &c. (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 February 1870;—for,

RETURNS “ of the Total Value of LANDS Sold under the INCUMBERED ESTATES
COURT and LANDED ESTATES COURT (*Ireland*), to the latest Date obtainable:”

“ Of the Total Number of EVICTIONS in the last Three Years for each County in
Ireland:”

“ And, of the Average Value of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Bere
or Rye, Beans and Peas, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangold, Flax, Hay, and Butter in
Ireland, in the Years 1850, 1860, and 1869.”

(*Sir Frederick Heygate.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 March 1870.

RETURNS of the Total Value of LANDS Sold in the INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT and LANDED ESTATES COURT, *Ireland*: of the Total Number of EVICTIONS which have taken place in each County in *Ireland* during the Three Years ended 31st December 1869: and, of the Average Value of CATTLE, &c. in the Years 1850, 1860, and 1869.

RETURN of the Total Value of LANDS Sold under the INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT and LANDED ESTATES COURT (*Ireland*) to the latest Date.

£. 38,036,403. 2. 5.

Thirty-eight Millions Thirty-six Thousand Four Hundred and Three Pounds
Two Shillings and Five Pence.

Landed Estates Court,
21 February 1870. }

Henry Carey, Registrar.

RETURN of the Total Number of EVICTIONS which have taken place in each County in *Ireland* during the Three Years ending 31st December 1869.

COUNTIES.	EVICTIONS.		RE-ADMITTED.		ACTUAL EVICTIONS.		HOUSES.	
	Families.	Persons.	Families.	Persons.	Families.	Persons.	Number Evicted from.	Number of those Levelled.
Antrim - -	2	17	-	-	2	17	2	1
Armagh - -	28	111	6	25	22	86	26	-
Carlow - -	40	154	8	40	32	114	37	18
Cavan - -	45	214	5	24	40	190	43	3
Clare - -	26	146	2	8	24	138	22	2
Cork, E.R. - -	20	88	1	3	19	85	19	-
Cork, W.R. - -	20	102	-	-	20	102	20	-
Donegal - -	144	641	9	29	135	612	138	19
Down - -	16	76	1	8	15	68	15	2
Dublin - -	39	157	13	42	26	115	35	1
Fermanagh - -	22	106	-	-	22	106	19	8
Galway, E.R. - -	33	171	6	39	27	132	32	2
Galway, W. - -	146	701	13	57	133	644	131	27
Kerry - -	23	133	1	7	22	126	24	1
Kildare - -	20	74	1	3	19	71	14	2
Kilkenny - -	30	130	-	-	30	130	28	-
King's - -	34	162	7	34	27	128	26	1
Leitrim - -	92	417	6	27	86	390	92	1
Limerick - -	36	165	10	56	26	109	31	5
Londonderry - -	19	98	2	12	17	86	21	3
Longford - -	17	98	1	7	16	91	16	1
Louth - -	29	136	9	50	20	86	29	-
Mayo - -	159	651	24	138	135	513	140	26
Meath - -	36	180	5	30	31	150	35	4
Monaghan - -	24	132	1	4	23	128	24	-
Queen's - -	23	114	3	12	20	102	23	-
Roscommon - -	33	159	4	22	29	137	31	2
Sligo - -	36	183	2	6	34	177	34	3
Tipperary, N. - -	119	570	75	335	44	235	89	3
Tipperary, S. - -	59	320	10	45	49	275	57	3
Tyrone - -	28	106	2	5	26	101	29	5
Waterford - -	33	154	13	62	20	92	32	-
Westmeath - -	57	266	14	57	43	209	55	1
Wexford - -	47	196	15	68	32	133	45	2
Wicklow - -	25	104	6	17	19	87	20	-
TOTALS - -	1,560	7,232	275	1,267	1,285	5,965	1,434	146

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
25 February 1870. }

G. E. Homer,
Deputy Inspector General.

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RETURN showing the Average Value of CATTLE, SHEEP and PIGS, in *Ireland*, in the Years 1850, 1860, and 1869.

YEARS.	AVERAGE VALUE OF			TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE of CATTLE, SHEEP and PIGS.
	CATTLE, at £.6 10 s.	SHEEP, at £.1 2 s.	PIGS, at £.1 5 s.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850	18,966,669	2,063,706	1,159,377	22,190,751
1860	23,141,431	3,896,288	1,588,940	28,926,559
1869	24,230,661*	5,112,974*	1,349,741*	30,693,376*

* Unrevised Numbers.

Note.—The prices per head at which the value of cattle, sheep and pigs have been *estimated* in the above Table are those used by the Census Commissioners of 1841, and continued by me from year to year in the calculations for the agricultural statistics, in order to facilitate an annual comparison.

The average value of wheat, oats, barley, bere or rye, beans and peas, potatoes, turnips, mangold, flax, hay, and butter in *Ireland*, has *not* at any time been obtained by this department.

General Register Office,
Dublin, 3 March 1870.

William Donnelly, Registrar General.

TABLE showing the Average Prices of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE in Forty Towns in *Ireland*, in the Year 1850.

WHEAT, Per Cwt.	OATS, Per Cwt.	BARLEY, Per Cwt.	POTATOES, Per Cwt.	BUTTER, Per Cwt.	BEEF, Per Cwt.	MUTTON, Per Cwt.	PORK, Per Cwt.	FLAX, Per Cwt.
s. d. 8 -½	s. d. 5 1½	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 65 9	s. d. 40 3	s. d. 46 9½	s. d. 36 1½	s. d. 52 6

TABLE showing the Average Prices of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE in Forty-seven Towns in *Ireland*, in the Year 1860.

WHEAT, Per Cwt.	OATS, Per Cwt.	BARLEY, Per Cwt.	POTATOES, Per Cwt.	BUTTER, Per Cwt.	BEEF, Per Cwt.	MUTTON, Per Cwt.	PORK, Per Cwt.	FLAX, Per Cwt.
s. d. 11 5½	s. d. 8 3½	s. d. 8 8½	s. d. 4 1½	s. d. 98 4	s. d. 62 9½	s. d. 65 3½	s. d. 49 5½	s. d. 55 11½

TABLE showing the Average Prices of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE in *Ireland*, for the Year 1866.

N.B.—This is the date of the latest Return of the Prices of Agricultural Produce, prepared by the Valuation Department, and is, therefore, given instead of 1869.

WHEAT, Per Cwt.	OATS, Per Cwt.	BARLEY, Per Cwt.	POTATOES, Per Cwt.	BUTTER, Per Cwt.	BEEF, Per Cwt.	MUTTON, Per Cwt.	PORK, Per Cwt.	FLAX, Per Cwt.
s. d. 10 6	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 8 4	s. d. 3 -	s. d. 105 -	s. d. 59 -	s. d. 65 -	s. d. 50 11	s. d. 72 -

N.B.—No Averages have been taken by this Department of the Prices of Mangold, Hay, Beans, or Peas.

Dublin, 7 March 1870.

J. Ball Greene,
Commissioner of Valuation.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT, &c.
(IRELAND).

RETURNS of the Total Value of LANDS Sold in the
INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT and LANCED ESTATES
COURT (*Ireland*); of the Total Number of ECTIONS
which have taken place in each County in *Ireland*
during the Three Years ended 31 December 1869;
and, of the Average Value of Cattle, &c. in the
Years 1850, 1860, and 1869.

(*Sir Frederick Heygate.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 March 1870.*

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I R I S H B A R .

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 July 1870;—for,

COPY “of all CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place since the 20th day
of April 1870, between a COMMITTEE of the IRISH BAR and the IRISH
GOVERNMENT.”

— No. 1. —

Mr. *J. Clarke Lane* to the Right Honourable the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

19, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin,
20 April 1870.

Sir,

By the direction of a Committee of the Irish Bar appointed at a general meeting held upon the 5th of February last, I beg to forward herewith for your perusal a copy of the correspondence between the late Committee of the Bar, and the Benchers of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns.

This correspondence will enable you to understand and appreciate the questions which have arisen between the Bar and the Benchers as to the constitution of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns.

As the Committee perceive that a Commission is about to be appointed on the motion of Lord Chelmsford to inquire into other matters of difference between the Benchers and another branch of the legal profession, the Committee have applied to Lord Chelmsford, expressing a hope that he will have no objection that the objects of the Commission should be extended so as to embrace an inquiry into the constitution of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns, its relation to the Bar as its governing body, the annual income of the Society, the sources from which it is derived, and the mode in which it is expended.

The object of the Committee in making the present communication is to express a hope that if, upon a consideration of the accompanying papers, you consider the subject is one demanding inquiry, you will, on the part of the Irish Government, afford the necessary facilities for the extension of the Commission so as to include the objects sought to be attained by the Committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Clarke Lane*,
Hon. Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Chief Secretary
for Ireland.

Enclosure in No. 1.

The Constitution of the Honourable Society of King's Inns.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the present Constitution of the GOVERNING BODY of the BAR, pursuant to a resolution of the Bar, at a Meeting held on the 5th of June 1869, with MINUTES of PROCEEDINGS and APPENDIX.

(Presented to the Bar at an adjourned Meeting.)

CONSTITUTION of the BENCH of the Honourable SOCIETY of KING'S INNS.

REQUISITION TO THE FATHER OF THE BAR OF IRELAND.

THE following Requisition was presented to the Father of the Bar of Ireland on the 31st of May 1869:—

To Robert Deane Mecredy, Esq., Father of the Bar of Ireland.

Sir,
WE, the undersigned members of the Bar of Ireland, request that you will convene a Public Meeting of the Bar, for the purpose of considering the present constitution of its
Governing

PAPERS RELATING TO

Governing Body, and the expediency of adopting means for securing that the future government of the Bar shall be committed to persons exclusively selected from our own body.

Francis Macdonogh, q.c.	Arthur Cleary.	George Foley.
H. P. Jellett, q.c.	John Sullivan.	Dominick M'Causland, q.c.
C. Palles, q.c.	William L. Hackett.	George Orme Malley, q.c.
J. W. Carleton, q.c.	A. M. Porter.	P. Keogh.
James Kernan, q.c.	Francis Nolan.	E. F. Litton.
D. C. Heron, q.c.	James Wilson.	W. Mulholland.
R. W. Ferguson.	James Orr.	Mark S. O'Shaughnessy.
F. W. M'Blaine.	Arthur Hamill, q.c.	W. H. Hartigan.
William Woodlock.	Robert B. Gordon.	Robert O'Maley.
George Cree.	N. G. Blackall.	John O. Blunden.
H. Law, q.c.	George Vaughan Hart.	Charles E. Tuthill.
B. C. Lloyd, q.c.	J. H. M. Garrett.	David Ross.
James Charles Coffey, q.c.	E. T. Bewley.	William Ryan, q.c.
Fred. Richd. Falkiner, q.c.	Theodore Ryland.	J. C. Neligan.
Henry Fitzgibbon, q.c.	Charles H. Woodroffe, q.c.	William R. Bruce.
P. Martin.	Edward Popham.	John V. Cassidy.
T. A. Purcell, q.c.	William Anderson.	W. J. O'Driscoll.
Henry J. Moses, LL.B.	J. W. Harris.	Marshal N. Clarke.
Peter O'Brien.	Charles Henry Meldon.	Robert Daniel.
George Waters, q.c.	Robert Griffin.	Romney Foley, q.c.
William O'Brien.	Thomas Upington.	W. J. Napier.
Thomas E. Webb.	R. O'B. Furlong.	R. R. Kane.
Randal W. M'Donnell, q.c.	Philip Lyster.	Arthur Houston.
Charles P. Hamilton.	Richard O'Shaughnessy.	P. M'Kenna.
William Kenny.	Edward F. Cahill.	Matthew O'Donnell, q.c.
James F. Rochford.	G. Keys.	Hugh H. M'Dermott.
Charles Boughey.	W. M. Johnson.	John Frazer.
D. O'Riordan.	William Roper.	John George Gibbon.
J. B. Killeen.	Peter Barlow, q.c.	Henry Parkinson.
Francis T. L. Dames.	Thomas M'Donnell, q.c.	M. Blood Smyth.
John O'Hagan, q.c.	William J. Murphy.	S. P. Curtis.
W. Harris Faloon.	John R. Minnitt.	Charles H. Foot.
George Perry.	C. Kelly, q.c.	John Murray.
James Robinson, q.c.	John Harkan.	Henry B. Dobbin.
Edward Gibson.	John C. Armstrong.	W. A. Sargent.
Gerald Fitzgibbon, Jun.	John S. Barrett, Jun.	Alexander G. Richey.
R. P. Carton.	W. M'Laughlin.	John Bournes.
M. O'Loghlin.	James D. O'Connor.	W. H. Kisbey.
Robert Seeds.	Samuel Walker.	Leslie S. Montgomery.
James Nolan.	Frederick W. Walsh, q.c.	Robert J. Robertson.
Alexander Lane.	Archibald J. Nicolls.	William Hickson.
Constantine Molloy.	Robert Reeves.	R. Allen.
James Creed Meredith.	Robert W. Symes.	William Crozier, Jun.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE BAR OF IRELAND.

IN pursuance of the foregoing Requisition, a Meeting of the Bar was summoned by the Father, and held in the Law Library, Four Courts, Dublin, on Saturday, the 5th of June 1869, at three o'clock p.m.

ROBERT D. MECREDDY, Esq. (Father of the Bar), in the Chair.

It was proposed by *James C. Coffey*, Esq., q.c., seconded by *H. P. Jellett*, Esq., q.c., and carried unanimously:—

“That, in the opinion of the Irish Bar, the present constitution of their governing body is unsatisfactory.”

It was then proposed by *C. Palles*, Esq., q.c., seconded by *S. Walker*, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

“That the governing body of the Irish Bar ought to be remodelled, so as effectually to represent the profession.”

It was then proposed by *John O'Hagan*, Esq., q.c., seconded by *A. M. Porter*, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

“That a Committee of the Bar be appointed to report, at an adjourned meeting, the best mode of giving effect to the foregoing Resolutions; and that such Committee be empowered to communicate, in the name of the Bar, with the Benchers of the Honourable Society of King's Inns.”

It

THE IRISH BAR.

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It was then proposed by *Charles Kelly*, Esq., Q.C., seconded by *Frederick R. Falkiner*, Esq., Q.C., and carried unanimously :—

“ That such Committee be chosen by ballot, and do consist of eight persons— four to be selected from the Inner, and four from the Outer Bar.”

It was then proposed by *William Ryan*, Esq., Q.C., seconded by *W. M. Johnson*, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

“ That Mr. Meredith and Mr. J. Clarke Lane be appointed scrutineers of the ballot; and that the ballot take place on Tuesday next, from one till three o'clock p.m.”

At the ballot subsequently held, in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, the following gentlemen were elected as a Committee :—

Mr. J. C. Coffey, q.c.	Mr. P. F. White.
Mr. H. P. Jellett, q.c.	Mr. S. Walker.
Mr. C. Palles, q.c.	Mr. E. Gibson.
Mr. F. R. Falkiner, q.c.	Mr. A. M. Porter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Friday, 11th June 1869.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. COFFEY, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Jellett, q.c.	Mr. White
Mr. Palles, q.c.	Mr. Walker.
Mr. Falkiner, q.c.	Mr. Gibson.
	Mr. Porter.

It was resolved that a letter be written to the Benchers, enclosing a copy of the Appendix I. Resolutions passed at the Bar Meeting, and requesting access to books and documents.

Tuesday, 15th June 1869.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. JELLETT, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Palles, q.c.	Mr. White.
Mr. Falkiner, q.c.	Mr. Walker.
	Mr. Gibson.
	Mr. Porter.

It was resolved that a letter should be written to the treasurer of each of the English Inns of Court, asking to be referred to any sources of information upon the constitution of those Inns.

Friday, 29th October 1869.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. JELLETT, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Palles, q.c.	Mr. White.
Mr. Falkiner, q.c.	Mr. Gibson.
	Mr. Porter.

Letters were read by the honorary secretary from the English Inns of Court, in reply App. III., IV., to his letters of the 16th of June 1869.

It was resolved that letters should be written conveying the thanks of the Committee for these replies.

It was also resolved that a letter should be written to the Benchers, pressing for a reply to the letter of the Committee of the 14th of June.

PAPERS RELATING TO

Thursday, 4th November 1869.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. COFFEY, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Jellett, Q.C.

Mr. Palles, Q.C.

Mr. Falkiner, Q.C.

Mr. White.

Mr. Walker.

Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Porter.

Appendix VIII.

The honorary secretary read a letter received from the under-treasurer of the King's Inns.

It was resolved that Messrs. Coffey, Q.C., Jellett, Q.C., Palles, Q.C., Walker, and Gibson, should be appointed a sub-committee to examine the records of the Society of the King's Inns, in accordance with the Benchers' permission.

Saturday, 13th November 1869.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. COFFEY, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Jellett, Q.C.

Mr. White.

Mr. Walker.

Mr. Gibson.

Appendix IX.

It was resolved that a letter should be written to the Benchers, requesting the appointment of a Committee of the Benchers to confer with this Committee upon the constitution and reform of the Society.

Tuesday, 24th November 1869.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. COFFEY, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Jellett, Q.C.

Mr. Walker.

Mr. Palles, Q.C.

Mr. Porter.

Appendix X.

The honorary secretary read a letter received from the under treasurer of the King's Inns.

Friday, 26th November 1869.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. JELLETT, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Palles, Q.C.

Mr. Walker.

Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Porter.

Appendix XI.

It was resolved that a letter should be written to the Benchers, embodying the changes in the constitution of the society which the Committee were prepared to recommend for the adoption of the Bar.

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Thursday, 13th January, 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. COFFEY, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Jellett, Q.C.		Mr. White.
Mr. Palles, Q.C.		Mr. Walker.
Mr. Falkiner, Q.C.		Mr. Gibson.
		Mr. Porter.

The honorary secretary read a letter received from the under treasurer of the King's Appendix XII. Inns ; and a series of resolutions passed by the Benchers, and enclosed therein.

It was resolved that steps should immediately be taken to have the proceedings and correspondence of the Committee with the Benchers printed, with a view to submitting them to the Bar.

Wednesday, 19th January 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. JELLETT, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Coffey, Q.C.		Mr. White.
Mr. Palles, Q.C.		Mr. Walker.
Mr. Falkiner, Q.C.		Mr. Gibson.
		Mr. Porter.

The Committee considered the draft of the Report to be submitted by them to the Bar.

Friday, 21st January 1870.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Mr. JELLETT, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. Coffey, Q.C.		Mr. White.
Mr. Palles, Q.C.		Mr. Walker.
Mr. Falkiner, Q.C.		Mr. Gibson.
		Mr. Porter.

The Committee finally settled upon the terms of the Report to be submitted to the Bar.

R E P O R T.

To the Bar of Ireland,

WE, the Committee appointed in pursuance of the resolutions passed at a general meeting of the Bar of Ireland held on 5th June 1869, beg to present the following report for the consideration of the Bar.

Your Committee, in directing their attention to the inquiries committed to them by the resolutions of the Bar, deemed it desirable to ascertain, in the first instance, the constitution of the Society of King's Inns, as well as the rules which have from time to time existed for the government of the Inn and the election of the Benchers. Your Committee also considered that they would be aided in their inquiries by acquainting themselves with the practice as to the qualification and election of Benchers in the different Inns of Court in England. With this view, your Committee addressed a letter to the Benchers of the Society of King's Inns and to the treasurer of each of the Inns of Court in England, asking for information on this subject. Copies of these applications and of the replies will be found in the Appendix.

App. I., II., III., IV., V.

Your Committee desire to state, that they have received from the under treasurer of the King's Inns every assistance in the prosecution of their inquiries; and they take this opportunity to express their acknowledgments to the treasurers of the different Inns of Court

Court in England for the information they have supplied, and the courtesy and promptness with which it was afforded.

As the result of their inquiries, the Committee consider it established, that the Society of King's Inns cannot be regarded as anything more than a purely voluntary association, deriving its property from the contribution of its members, and having no claim to be deemed a corporate body. A charter was at one time granted, and an Act (32 Geo. 3, c. 18, Ir.) was passed to confirm the charter. The Bar, however, having petitioned Parliament against the charter, it was withdrawn, with the consent of the society; and by an Act of the following session, the Act (32 Geo. 3, c. 18, Ir.) confirming the charter was repealed. No attempt has since been made to incorporate the Society, and it retains its character of a voluntary association governed by rules which have from time to time been passed for the regulation of the Society.

Your Committee have, by the direction of the Benchers, been furnished with a copy of these rules, which commence in the year 1793, and appear to be founded on the bye-laws which accompanied the charter of 1792.

According to usage, the Benchers constitute the governing body of the Inn, and the practice to be adopted in the nomination of Benchers is supposed to be regulated by the 47th Rule of 5th December 1793, and the 15th Rule of 15th April 1842.

By the first of these rules (47th Rule, 5th December 1793) it is provided, that if any Benchers (the Lord Chancellor and Judges excepted) shall unlawfully absent himself without license from the meetings and councils of the Bench for the space of two whole successive terms, he shall from the last day of the last of the said terms be considered and be no longer a Benchers of the said Society; and that when the number of Benchers shall be at any time less than 32, exclusive of the Lord Chancellor and the Judges, then the residue of the Benchers in council assembled shall immediately proceed to elect, and shall elect, one or such other number as may be necessary, together with the Lord Chancellor and the Judges, to complete the number of Benchers to 45, out of such barristers of the said society as shall have been at the time when such vacancy happened 32 full terms full and perfect members of the said society, and shall have duly and regularly conformed to the rules and orders thereof during the whole of said time; but that the number of Benchers shall never hereafter exceed 45.

By the second of the above-mentioned rules (15th Rule, 15th April 1842) the Master of the Rolls was added to the number of *ex-officio* Benchers, and the entire number of the Benchers was increased to 46; and pending the inquiry of your Committee, the number of the Judicial Benchers has been further increased by the addition of the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Judge of the Court of Probate. The Benchers are thus divided into two classes—*ex-officio* Benchers, and Benchers selected from the practising body of the profession, who are hereafter designated Bar Benchers.

Your Committee believe that the objects intended to be attained by the Rules of 1793 and 1842 were:—

1st. That the Bench should consist of 14 members of the Judicial Bench and 32 members of the Bar.

2nd. That by fixing the number of the *ex-officio* Benchers at 14, and enumerating the judicial offices which should qualify the holders to be Benchers, it was intended to insure that none but the actual holders of the judicial offices named should be qualified to be *ex-officio* Benchers.

3rd. That the provision that any Benchers, other than a judge, who should absent himself for two terms should vacate his place as Benchers, was intended to secure that the selection of Bar Benchers should be made from the practising body of the profession, and that they should continue Bar Benchers so long only as they should continue to practise.

4th. That as a corollary from the foregoing regulations, a Bar Benchers should vacate his Benchership on becoming a Judge, and that an *ex-officio* Benchers should vacate his Benchership on relinquishing his seat on the Bench, this being the only mode by which the proportion between the *ex-officio* Benchers and the Bar Benchers as defined by the rules could be effectively and permanently preserved.

The present constitution of the Benchers sufficiently shows how little either the letter or the spirit of these rules has been attended to. The proportion of *ex-officio* Benchers to Bar Benchers as contemplated by the rules, prior to their recent alteration, is 14 to 32. The present composition of the Bench is as follows:—

<i>Ex-officio</i> Benchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Judges other than <i>ex-officio</i> Benchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Retired Judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Members of the Bar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19

The following are the numbers of the Judicial Benchers and Bar Benchers in the different Inns of Court in England:—

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	Judicial Benchers (including Retired Judges.)	Bar Benchers.
Lincoln's Inn - - - - -	6	63
Inner Temple - - - - -	8	49
Middle Temple - - - - -	3	45
Gray's Inn - - - - -	1	26

Your Committee believe that no causes have contributed more to reduce the number of the Bar Benchers below that contemplated by the rules than the practice of members of the Bar elected as Bar Benchers retaining their seats after they have accepted judicial offices not qualifying them to be Benchers *ex officio*, and *ex-officio* Benchers retaining their Bencherships after they have relinquished their seats on the Bench; and your Committee consider that, until steps are taken to arrest these abuses, creations of additional Benchers, however numerous, from the practising body of the Bar will afford at most a temporary remedy.

Your Committee also consider it essential that provision should be made for a permanent representation of the Outer Bar, who are at present wholly unrepresented, and that this should be secured by a provision analogous to that suggested in the case of Bar Benchers raised to the Judicial Bench; namely, that any Bencher elected as such to represent the Outer Bar should vacate such Benchership when called within the Bar.

Your Committee being empowered to communicate with the Benchers in the name of the Bar, and believing that if the views embodied in this Report were placed before the Benchers a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue might be arrived at, addressed a letter to the Benchers, proposing that a Committee should be appointed by them to meet your Committee, and receive an explanation of their views. The Benchers declined this proposal, but stated that they were willing to receive any suggestions your Committee might offer as to the composition of the Bench, and to give them full and early consideration.

Appendix IX.

Appendix X.

Your Committee accordingly addressed a letter to the Benchers on the 30th November 1869, explaining their views as to the alterations in the composition of the Bench; and on the 12th January 1870, your Committee received the following communication, enclosing a copy of a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Benchers, held on the 11th January 1870:—

Appendix XI.

Appendix XII.

Gentlemen,

King's Inn, Dublin, 12 January 1870.

IN reply to your letter of the 30th November last, addressed to the Benchers, I am directed to inform you that the Benchers decline to adopt the suggestions contained therein. I am also to state to you, for the information of the Bar, that the Benchers have passed the resolutions, of which I enclose you a copy.

I am, &c.

(signed) John D. O'Hanlon,

Under Treasurer.

The Committee of the Bar.

(Resolutions enclosed.)

Resolved,

“ That the present composition of the Bench is not satisfactory, as it does not contain a sufficient proportion of the practising members of the Bar.

“ That with a view to provide an immediate remedy for this defect, the four vacancies now existing be filled by election from the practising members of the Bar.

“ That it is desirable that there should be at all times, at least, 20 practising barristers, members of the Bench.

“ That the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Vice Chancellor, and the Judge of the Court of Probate shall, in future, be Benchers, *ex officio*.

“ That the Rules of the 5th December 1793, No. 47, and of the 18th May 1812, as to the non-attendance of the Benchers be acted on in future, and that the attention of the Benchers be specially called to the same.”

11 January 1870.

Your Committee not having received any explanation from the Benchers as to the grounds upon which they rejected the suggestions of your Committee, and the Benchers having declined the proposal of a conference, in which your Committee hoped the views of each party could have been discussed, and, if necessary, modified, your Committee are unable to lay before the Bar any statement of the considerations upon which the Benchers dissent from the views of your Committee.

It, of course, rests with the general body of the Bar ultimately to determine how far the resolutions of the Benchers are satisfactory to them. Your Committee may, however, observe,

observe, that while the Benchers are coerced to admit the unsatisfactory composition of the Bench, and the justice of the complaints embodied in the Resolutions of the Bar, under which your Committee are constituted, the Resolutions of the Benchers fail to supply any remedy for the evils they acknowledge to exist.

No reason is assigned for reducing the representative number of the practising Bar from 32, its original strength, to 20, even if the third resolution pledged the Benchers to appoint or preserve that number, which it guardedly abstains from doing. No Resolution is passed ensuring a representation of the Outer Bar, and no offer is made on the part of the Benchers that the places held by retired judges shall be vacated; and until these concessions have been made, the opinion embodied in the third Resolution, however valuable, as constituting the best testimony to the propriety of the course pursued by the Bar, is incapable of receiving practical effect.

The Committee believe that the true remedy for these admitted evils is to be found in the restoration of the constitution of the Inn, according to its real spirit and intention, as evidenced by the 47th Rule of 1793, making due allowance for the subsequent creation of the judicial offices of the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice of Appeal, Vice Chancellor, and Judge of the Court of Probate.

Your Committee, therefore recommend,—

1st. That the Benchers shall consist of 46 members, 17 to be *ex-officio* Benchers, and 29 to be elected as hereinafter mentioned; the *ex-officio* members to consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Vice-Chancellor, the 12 Judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law, and the Judge of the Court of Probate, all for the time being.

2nd. That the 29 elected members be chosen from the practising members of the Bar; and that four, at least, of such Benchers shall at all times be members of the Outer Bar.

3rd. That each elected member of the Bench shall vacate his seat on his promotion to such a judicial office as involves the relinquishment of his practice, or on his otherwise permanently ceasing to practise; and that any Benchers who, when elected, shall be a member of the Outer Bar, shall vacate his seat on being called within the Bar.

Your Committee have anxiously considered what would be the best mode of giving effect to the foregoing recommendations; and having regard to what has already taken place, they believe that no attempt on the part of the Bar to re-open negotiations with the Benchers would be attended with any beneficial result.

Your Committee believe that the only course now remaining to the Bar, or compatible with the dignity of their profession, is an application to the Legislature for an Act of Parliament to establish the constitution of the Inns on such a basis as will restore to the profession the right of self-government, and protect this right from all future encroachment.

(signed) *James Charles Coffey, Q.C.*
H. P. Jellett, Q.C.
C. Palles, Q.C.
F. R. Falkiner, Q.C.
Piers F. White.
S. Walker.
Edward Gibson.
A. M. Porter.
J. Clarke Lane, Hon. Sec.

APPENDIX.

I.

Law Library, Four Courts,
 14 June 1869.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Committee appointed pursuant to resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Bar of Ireland, to forward you a copy of the resolutions. The following gentlemen have been elected to act as a committee, viz., Messrs. Coffey, Q. C.; Jellett, Q. C.; Palles, Q. C.; Falkiner, Q. C.; P. F. White; S. Walker; E. Gibson; and A. M. Porter.

The Committee are anxious to ascertain whether there is any objection on the part of the Benchers to afford the Committee, or their secretary, access to the documents and books of the Society calculated to throw light on the constitution and history of the King's Inns.

The Right Hon. and Hon. the Benchers
 of the Hon. Society of King's Inns.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *J. Clarke Lane,*
 Hon. Sec.

THE IRISH BAR.

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II.

84, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin,
16 June 1869.

Sir,

AT a general meeting of the Bar of Ireland, held on the 5th instant, a committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the existing constitution of the governing body of the profession, and of suggesting such alterations as they should consider desirable.

The Committee so appointed being desirous to obtain such information as may enable them to discharge the duty imposed upon them, have directed me to communicate with you as the treasurer of _____, and to ask, if you can, without inconvenience, refer them to any sources of information respecting the present constitution of your Inn, the number of its Benchers, the mode and principle of their election, and the powers they possess.

To _____, Treasurer of _____.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Clarke Lane,*
Hon. Sec.

III.

Steward's Office, Gray's Inn, W.C.,
8 July 1869.

Sir,

I AM directed by the treasurer and masters of the Bench to acknowledge the favour of a communication, under date the 16th ultimo, asking that your Committee may be referred to any sources of information respecting the present constitution of this Inn, the number of the Benchers, the mode and principle of their election, and the powers they possess. The Bench beg to direct attention to the Report, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the arrangements in the Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery for promoting the study of the law and jurisprudence, together with Appendices, under date of 10th August 1855. I am also directed to add, that if there be any further information which the Bench find themselves in a position to give, they will be most happy to do so.

The number, at present, of the Benchers is 26.

J. Clarke Lane, Esq.,
84, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Edmund Banks,*
Steward.

IV.

Sir,

Lincoln's Inn, 13 July 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Bacon, q.c., Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him, and to supply such information as I am able to give on the subject of your inquiries.

As to the present constitution of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, I have the honour to inform you that there are now 67 Benchers, about 1,400 Barristers, and about 350 Students, members of the Society.

With respect to Benchers, I beg to say that there is no regulation limiting their number; but that the matter of their invitation is ruled by certain bye-laws, a copy of which, marked (A.), is enclosed herewith; that, subject to these bye-laws, all barristers of the society, appointed of Her Majesty's counsel, are eligible for invitation to the Bench; and that the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, when members of the Society, are also invited. The Benchers are the Governors of the Society, having the control and management of all its affairs, and the appointment of its officers and servants.

As to Barristers and Students, I beg to refer you to the consolidated regulations, marked (B.), for information on the subject of admission to the Society, and the qualification for call to the Bar.

With respect to the origin and growth of the Society, and of the powers of the Benchers, much reliable information may be found in Dugdale's "Origines Judiciales," and in Herbert's "Inns of Court," to which works I beg to refer you.

J. Clarke Lane, Esq.,
84, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. Doyle,* Steward.

PAPERS RELATING TO

(Enclosure A.)

LINCOLN'S INN.

MEMORANDUM of recent Orders as to Invitations to the Bench.

24th February 1858 :—

That no person who has been, or shall be admitted, *ad eundem*, here, shall be eligible to be invited to the Bench until 10 years after he has been so admitted.

8th May 1860, and 12th June 1860 :—

That no one be invited to the Bench without a week's notice previously given to the members of the Bench.

15th April 1861 :—

That no one be invited to the Bench, except during Term time.

20th February 1867 :—

That no one be invited to the Bench, except by the votes of two-thirds of the Benchers present in council, nor by less than twelve votes.

V.

Treasurer's Office, Inner Temple, E.C.

16 June 1869.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 16th June was duly laid before the Bench of this Society, and I have to regret the delay that has occurred in replying to it. It appears that you have already received answers to similar inquiry from the Societies of Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple. Those answers have been communicated to us, and I am directed to say that we are not aware of any additional information that would be serviceable to you, beyond that which relates to the numbers of our body, which, at present, stand as follows :—

57 Benchers.

About 1,700 Barristers.

,, 1,100 Students.

In other respects, the circumstances of our Society are very much the same as those represented to you with respect to Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple.

I am, &c.

(signed) *George Edwards*,
Sub-Treasurer.

J. Clarke Lane, Esq.

[A letter was also promptly received from the Treasurer of the Middle Temple, kindly supplying the information requested by the Committee, but it has unfortunately been mislaid.]

VI.

Law Library, Four Courts, Dublin,

30 October 1869.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Bar of Ireland, held upon the 5th of June, to request you will be good enough to convey to your society the best thanks of the Committee for the information contained in your letter of the — day of July.

The first meeting of the Committee held since receipt of your letter was upon the 29th ult., or it would have been their duty to have taken an earlier opportunity of expressing their thanks for its contents.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Clarke Lane*, Hon. Sec.

VII.

Law Library, Four Courts,

30 October 1869.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Committee appointed pursuant to resolutions passed at the meeting of the Bar of Ireland, held upon the 5th of June, to call your attention to my letter of the 14th of June, inquiring if there was any objection on the part of the Benchers to afford the Committee, or their secretary, access to any document and books of the society calculated to throw light on the constitution and history of the King's Inns.

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As the Committee are anxious to complete the inquiry entrusted to them by the Bar, they hope that, if not inconvenient to the Benchers, they may be favoured with a reply.

The Right Hon. and Hon. the Benchers
of the Hon. Society of King's Inns.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Clarke Lane,*
Hon. Sec.

VIII.

Gentlemen,

King's Inns, Dublin, 3 November 1869.

IN reply to your letter of the 14th June last, addressed to the Benchers of the Honourable Society of King's Inns, I beg leave to inform you that I have been instructed by the Benchers to comply with the request therein contained.

To the Committee
of the Bar of Ireland.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John D. O'Hanlon,*
Under Treasurer.

IX.

Gentlemen,

Law Library, Four Courts,
15 November 1869.

I AM directed by the Committee appointed pursuant to Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Bar of Ireland, held on the 5th of June, to express their acknowledgements to the Benchers for the manner in which the application of the Committee for information as to the history and constitution of the Inns has been met by the Benchers, and the facilities which have been afforded them by the Sub-Treasurer in the prosecution of the inquiries committed to them by the Bar.

The spirit in which the Committee have been received inclines them to believe that a fuller acquaintance on the part of the Benchers with the wishes of the Bar, and the views of the Committee as to the changes in the constitution of the Society necessary to ensure an adequate representation of the practising Bar in the governing body of the profession, would lead to an understanding which might be made the basis of a reform satisfactory to the Bench and the Bar.

The Committee have been empowered by the Resolutions of the Bar, copies of which have been already forwarded to you, to confer with the Benchers on the subject of the inquiry undertaken by the Committee; and the Committee believe that if a similar body, with as full powers, be nominated by the Benchers, a conference between the two Committees will afford the best opportunity of explaining the views of the bodies they will represent.

The Committee venture to hope that the result of such a conference would be the establishment of the future constitution of the governing body of the Bar on such a basis as, while it would fully represent the practising body of the Bar, would, at the same time, preserve the bond which should unite the Bar with the Judicial Bench in the government of their common profession.

The Right Hon. and Hon. the Benchers
of the Hon. Society of King's Inns.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Clarke Lane,*
Hon. Sec.

X.

Gentlemen,

King's Inns, Dublin, 24 November 1869.

IN reply to your letter of 15th instant, addressed to the Benchers, I am directed to inform you that the Benchers are willing to receive any suggestions which you may wish to make respecting the composition of the Bench, and to give them full and early consideration.

The Committee of the Bar of Ireland.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John D. O'Hanlon,*
Under Treasurer.

XI.

Gentlemen,

Law Library, Four Courts,
30 November 1869.

I AM directed by the Committee of the Bar to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant.

The Committee regret that the communication of the Benchers contains no reference to the proposal of a conference contained in my letter of the 15th instant, which the Committee

mittee still consider would have afforded the best opportunity of explaining their views to the Benchers. At the same time the Committee are anxious that no occasion should be lost for placing before the Benchers the objections entertained to the system which has for some time prevailed in the election of Benchers.

The Committee believe that the existing rules of the society, administered according to their true spirit and intention, would effect most of the changes which the Committee deem essential.

The 47th Rule of the 5th of December 1793, provides "that if any Bencher (the Lord Chancellor and Judges excepted) shall wilfully absent himself without licence from the meetings and councils of the Bench for the space of two whole successive Terms, he shall, from the last day of the last of the said Terms, be considered, and be no longer a Bencher of the said Society; and that when the number of Benchers shall be at any time less than 32, exclusive of the Lord Chancellor and the Judges, then the residue of the Benchers in Council assembled, shall immediately proceed to elect, and shall elect one, or such other number as may be necessary, together with the Lord Chancellor and the Judges, to complete the number of Benchers to 45, out of such Barristers of the said society as shall have been, at the time when such vacancy happened, 32 full Terms full and perfect members of the said society, and shall have duly and regularly conformed to the rules and orders thereof during the whole of said time; but that the number of Benchers shall never hereafter exceed 45."

This rule was afterwards modified by the 15th Rule of the 15th of April 1842, by adding the Master of the Rolls to the number of Judicial Benchers, and thus increasing the number of the body to 46.

The Committee believe that the objects intended to be attained by these Rules were:—

1st. That the Benchers should consist of 14 members of the Judicial Bench, and 32 members of the Bar.

2nd. That, by fixing the number of the Judicial Benchers at 14, and enumerating the Judicial offices which should qualify the holders to be Benchers, it was intended to insure that none but the actual holders of the Judicial offices named should be qualified to be Judicial Benchers.

3rd. That the provision that any Bencher, other than a Judge, who should absent himself for two Terms should vacate his place as Bencher, implies that the selection of Bar Benchers should be made from the practising body of the profession; and that they should continue Bar Benchers so long only as they should continue to practise.

4th. That the provision, that when the number of Benchers should be less than 32, exclusive of the Lord Chancellor and the Judges, the residue of the Benchers should proceed to elect to the vacancy, was intended to secure that in electing to a Bar Benchership the Bar Benchers alone should be entitled to vote.

5th. That, as a corollary from the foregoing regulations, it was intended that a Bar Bencher should vacate his Benchership on becoming a Judge, and that a Judicial Bencher should vacate his Benchership on relinquishing his seat on the Bench, this being the only mode by which the proportion between the Judicial Benchers and the Bar Benchers, as defined by the rules, could be effectively and permanently preserved.

The committee are aware that the creation of new Judicial offices would necessarily involve some modification in these rules; and they are, therefore, prepared to recommend to the Bar the following propositions:—

That the Benchers shall consist of 46 members; 17 to be *ex-officio* Benchers, and 29 to be elected as hereinafter mentioned. The *ex-officio* members to consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Vice-Chancellor, the 12 Judges of the Common Law Courts, and the Judge of the Court of Probate, all for the time being. The 29 elected members to be chosen by the elected Benchers from the practising members of the Bar of Ireland, and four at the least of such Benchers to be elected from the practising members of the Outer Bar exclusively.

That each elected member shall vacate his seat on his promotion to such a Judicial office as involves the relinquishing of his practice; and that any Bencher who, when elected, shall be a member of the Outer Bar, shall vacate his seat on being called within the Bar.

That such of the present Benchers as are not qualified, either as *ex-officio* or elected Benchers, under the foregoing regulations, shall continue to hold office as honorary Benchers; and that an equivalent number of new Benchers, to be nominated by the Bar at a general meeting, shall be now elected by the Benchers; the vacancy caused by an honorary Bencher vacating his seat not to be filled up.

In making the foregoing suggestions, the committee have anxiously avoided proposing any violent change. They conceive that the ancient constitution of the Inn affords the true basis for the settlement of the questions now at issue; and if the above suggestions depart from such constitution, it is only by increasing the numbers of the Judicial Benchers to 17, and reducing that of the representatives of the Bar from 32 to 29.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. Clarke Lane,
Hon. Sec.

The Right Hon. and Hon. the Benchers
of the Hon. Society of the King's Inns, Dublin.

517

XII.

Gentlemen,

King's Inns, Dublin, 12 January 1870.

IN reply to your letter of 30th of November last, addressed to the Benchers, I am directed to inform you that the Benchers decline to adopt the suggestions contained therein. I am also to state to you, for the information of the Bar, that the Benchers have passed the Resolutions of which I enclose you a copy.

The Committee of the Bar.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John D. O'Hanlon,*
Under-Treasurer.

(Resolutions enclosed.)

Resolved—

“ That the present composition of the Bench is not satisfactory, as it does not contain a sufficient proportion of the practising Members of the Bar.

“ That, with a view to provide an immediate remedy for this defect, the four vacancies now existing be filled by election from the practising Members of the Bar.

“ That it is desirable there should be at all times at least 20 practising barristers, Members of the Bench.

“ That the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Judge of the Court of Probate, shall in future be Benchers *ex-officio*.

“ That the Rules of the 5th December 1793, No. 47, and of the 18th May 1812, as to the non-attendance of Benchers, be acted on in future, and that the attention of the Benchers be specially called to the same.”

11 January 1870.

— No. 2. —

Mr. *J. Clarke Lane* to the Right Honourable the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

19, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin,
6 May 1870.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Committee of the Irish Bar to enclose you a copy of the letter received from Lord Chelmsford, in reply to their communication of the 20th ultimo, mentioned in my letter to you of the same date.

You will observe that Lord Chelmsford seems to consider that there would be a difficulty in engrafting on the Commission about to be issued on his motion an inquiry in relation to the questions which have arisen between the Benchers and the Bar.

The Committee are, therefore, anxious to know whether, on a consideration of the documents which I have already forwarded to you, the Government would be prepared to issue a Commission for the purpose of inquiring into the constitution of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns, its relation to the Bar as its governing body, the annual income of the Society, the source from which it is derived, and the mode in which it is expended.

If you should consider the Government would be aided in arriving at a conclusion on this question by a conference with a deputation from the Committee, the Committee would be prepared to instruct a deputation of their body to proceed to London and meet you at any time and place which it might suit your convenience to appoint.

The Right Hon. the Chief Secretary
for Ireland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Clarke Lane,*
Hon. Sec.

Enclosure in No. 2.

7, Eaton-square, S.W.

LORD CHELMSFORD presents his compliments and begs to assure the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Irish Bar that any matter concerning their interests cannot fail to command his attentive consideration.

At the same time it seems to him impossible to engraft upon the Commission which is about to be issued, the subjects of inquiry contained in the Report of the Committee.

The Commission will be founded upon an address of the House of Lords to the Crown, stating the specific grounds upon which it is prayed. These relate solely to the solicitors and attorneys, and when the answer is returned, it will convey the Royal Assent to a Commission embracing the subjects of inquiry contained in the address, and no others. It will not be in the power of the Irish Secretary or of anyone else to extend the terms of the Commission.

Lord Chelmsford would observe that it is not necessary in order to obtain a Royal Commission to proceed by an address to the Crown. If the matters in dispute between the Irish Bar and the Benchers of the King's Inns can be made to appear of sufficient importance to the Government to call for investigation, they may, without any preliminary proceeding, recommend the issuing of a Commission.

25 April 1870.

— No. 3. —

The Right Honourable the Chief Secretary for Ireland to Mr. *J. Clarke Lane*.

Sir,

Irish Office, 18 July 1870.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th May last, requesting to know whether, upon a consideration of the documents which you had previously forwarded to me, the Government would be prepared "to issue a Commission for the purpose of inquiring into the constitution of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns, its relation to the Bar as its governing body, the annual income of the Society, the source from which it is derived, and the mode in which it is expended," I beg to say that those documents do not, in my opinion, at present establish the necessity for, or expediency of, the Government adopting such a course.

As regards the Commission issued upon the motion of Lord Chelmsford in the House of Lords, the grounds (as I understand them) for that inquiry, were that claims of a pecuniary or proprietary character are made by the body of solicitors and attorneys upon the Benchers, which, under ordinary circumstances could and ought to be the subject of investigation in a court of equity; but inasmuch as every judge in Ireland, before whom such claims could be brought, is a member of the body of Benchers, it follows that the necessary investigation can be obtained only by the appointment of some special tribunal, such as a Royal Commission.

The documents which you have done me the honour to lay before me do not show the existence of any similar state of facts in the case of the Bar.

In the correspondence between the Bar and the Benchers, there appears no suggestion of any pecuniary or proprietary claim. It does not appear that there is any dispute or controversy as to the amount of the income of the Society, its source, or the mode of its expenditure, and under all the circumstances I do not at present see anything in the case which demands, or perhaps I might say would justify the Government in issuing, such a Commission.

If it appears to the Committee of the Bar that there is any error in the view taken by me of the documents, which might be removed by a conference with a deputation from the Committee, I shall be happy to name a time and place for meeting such a deputation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. P. Fortescue*.

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IRISH BAR.

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place since the 20th April 1870, between a COMMITTEE of the IRISH BAR and the IRISH GOVERNMENT.

(*Sir Roundell Palmer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 August 1870.

415.

Under 2 oz.

321

MAGISTRACY (LEITRIM).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 August 1870;—for,

COPY “of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*
and the Magistrates of the County *Leitrim*, with reference to certain
recent Magisterial Appointments in that County.”

CORRESPONDENCE between the Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland* and
Magistrates of the county of *Leitrim*.

My Lord,

Rutland-square, West, 3 May 1870.

ON my return to Ireland, the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal brought under my notice a statement submitted to them by your Lordship, and the other members of a deputation of magistrates of the county of Leitrim, with a report of the allegations made by that deputation, in impeachment of the propriety of the appointment of three other magistrates of that county, Messrs. N. Maguire, B. Maguire, and F. M'Keon, to the Commission of the Peace.

I lost no time in communicating that statement and those allegations to the Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Granard; and requesting such information as his Lordship could furnish with reference to them. I have received various statements, through and from him, as to the appointments in question, which were made in the ordinary course, and upon the usual recommendations; and I have reached a definite conclusion, on satisfactory grounds, in relation to two of them.

I find Mr. N. Maguire to be a gentleman of highly respectable family and connexions, of abundant property, and of competent capacity for the office of justice of the peace. I find, further, that his appointment was necessary, and has been very useful in the district in which he resides. I see no reason for removing him from the Commission; and I think it matter for great regret that he should have been causelessly assailed.

As to Mr. B. Maguire, the case is otherwise. If the circumstances, made known to me since, had been communicated before his appointment, I should certainly never have permitted it to take place; and, if he now continued in the commission, I should issue a writ of *supersedeas* for his removal. But he has resigned it, and is no longer a magistrate. The Lieutenant of the county assures me that he did not communicate those painful circumstances because he was himself entirely ignorant of them when he made his recommendation.

I should much sooner have informed your Lordship of my opinion as to those cases, about which I have had little difficulty, but that I have been engaged in the consideration of that of Mr. M'Keon, which I find it impossible to decide satisfactorily, without further investigation. The allegations of material fact presented by him and on his behalf are so inconsistent with those reported to have been made by members of the deputation, and I have such inadequate means of judging between them, that I am obliged to follow the example of my predecessors, in analogous matters, and institute an inquiry which will give a fair and full opportunity of ascertaining the precise facts on which my decision may be safely founded. I have, therefore, requested Mr. Coffey, q. c., an eminent member of the Bar, and chairman of the county of Londonderry, to proceed to Drumshambo and investigate the matters in controversy; and I shall further request him to communicate with your Lordship, on behalf of the deputation and those whom they represented, and with Mr. M'Keon, as to the time at which the investigation may proceed most effectively and with the greatest convenience to all parties.

The Earl of Enniskillen,
&c., &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas O'Hagan, C.*

Florence Court, Eunniskillen, Ireland,
5 May 1870.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of 3rd instant, and will forthwith communicate its contents to the magistrates who formed the deputation relative to the recent appointments to the magistracy of the county of Leitrim.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Enniskillen.*

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

My Lord,

London, Pall Mall, 21 July 1870.

I HAD the honour, some time since, to inform your Lordship that I had found it necessary to institute inquiry as to certain objections urged against the appointment of Mr. F. M'Keon to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Leitrim.

Those objections were set forth in a written statement signed by your Lordship and 29 magistrates of that county, and were more particularly detailed in an interview between a deputation, of which you were the chief, and the Lords Commissioners having the custody of the Great Seal, during my absence from Ireland.

The charges preferred were of a serious character. As set forth in the statement, they described Mr. M'Keon and two other magistrates whom I had recently appointed, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Granard, as "totally unqualified by property, education, or social position," to hold the commission; and impeached their appointment, as "eminently calculated to destroy all confidence in the administration of justice, and to bring the Bench into contempt and ridicule."

The cases of the other magistrates, Mr. N. Maguire and Mr. B. Maguire, have already been disposed of. The objections to Mr. N. Maguire having been withdrawn, he remains in the commission; and the resignation of Mr. B. Maguire, who has ceased to hold it, renders further reference to his case unnecessary.

The charges against Mr. F. M'Keon, which were orally stated to the Lords Commissioners and reported to me, represented him as a weighmaster, weighing butter on market days with his own hands, brought by his office under the jurisdiction of the local magistracy, of no social position, of no fee-simple property, and possessed of holdings valued only at 130*l.* a-year; and, finally, as a person said to be the keeper of a small loan-bank.

These charges I thought it my duty to communicate to the Earl of Granard and Mr. M'Keon, for explanation or reply; and I found the statements by which they were encountered so irreconcilable with them, and my own means of decision as to the truth so very inadequate, that I resolved to follow the course adopted by several of my predecessors in analogous circumstances, for the settlement of controversies of fact.

I, accordingly, requested Mr. Coffey, q.c., chairman of the county of Londonderry, a gentleman, I need not say, of the soundest judgment and the highest character, to proceed to Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, and enter on a thorough and impartial investigation.

He commenced that investigation on the 7th of June 1870, having given full notice to all parties, including Mr. M'Keon, the members of the deputation, and the remonstrant magistrates; and invited all to aid him by testimony, suggestion or advice.

The inquiry was open. The magistrates were represented by counsel, as was Mr. M'Keon. The amplest opportunity was given for searching scrutiny on either side; and I have now the result before me in the report of Mr. Coffey to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, under whose warrant he was authorised to act, with notes of the evidence, oral and documentary, on which it has been founded.

Mr. Coffey finds that there were "no justifiable reasons offered or suggested upon the inquiry to call on the Lord Chancellor to adopt the severe and extreme course of removing Mr. M'Keon from the Commission of the Peace." And he sustains his opinion by a minute examination of the several charges, in connexion with the evidence bearing upon each.

I need not trouble your Lordship by particular reference to the various sections of the report, as I learn that copies of it, and of the notes and documents

ments on which it relies, will be forthwith laid before Parliament, so that you will have the opportunity of examining them, deliberately and in detail.

I shall content myself with saying, that, having considered the conclusion to which Mr. Coffey has arrived, and the proofs submitted to him, I am satisfied that that conclusion is just, and that no case has been established to warrant me in superseding Mr. M'Keon.

And, this being my clear opinion, I must add the expression of my great regret, that charges unsustainable in evidence should have been lightly made—I am sure in error and through misinformation—against two gentlemen holding the Queen's Commission, by so large a number of their fellow magistrates.

Mr. Nathaniel Maguire should never have been assailed. His high respectability and ample means, satisfactorily proved to me, whilst a question as to his fitness was still pending, might well have shielded him from the disparaging aspersions which have been properly withdrawn.

As to Mr. M'Keon, I shall add nothing to Mr. Coffey's observations on his social position, save this, that even according to the statutable provisions (once, but no longer, of force in Ireland), which fix a property standard for the English magistracy, but require no possession of fee-simple estate, he would appear to possess a more substantial qualification than would legally suffice him, in that respect, for the Commission in England.

He is described by the report as belonging to "a class of men of the highest value in this country, none the less valuable because they are not as numerous as is desirable; men who, by probity and intelligence, acquire pecuniary independence, and then, by prudent and well-directed enterprise, whilst benefiting themselves, confer substantial and visible advantages on the localities where they are to be found."

Mr. Francis La Touche, a magistrate of station and influence, declared on the inquiry that, having known him for 25 years, he had always had "the highest opinion" of Mr. M'Keon. Mr. Fitzgerald, another magistrate, associated and acting with him on the Bench, testified to his excellent conduct at petty sessions, and praised him, in words of much significance, as distinguished by "judgment, justice and discretion." Others spoke of his intellectual fitness for the magisterial office, and of the public satisfaction with which his appointment had been received in a district in which, from official returns, it appeared that an additional magistrate was manifestly desirable.

Such men are not to be excluded from the Commission of the Peace in Ireland, if we would teach her people to respect the laws and confide in the equal and impartial administration of justice.

I beg your Lordship to be so good as to convey to the other members of the deputation, and, through them, to the magistrates whom they represented, that I have discovered no ground for the removal of Mr. M'Keon from the Commission of the Peace for Leitrim; and that he must, therefore, remain a magistrate of that county.

And, so deciding, I am bound to state my strong opinion that allegations imputing to Mr. M'Keon the habitual discharge of servile offices, and relying on a report that he was the keeper of a small loan-bank, which, if they had been well-founded, might have justified the assertion that his appointment had brought the Bench into "contempt and ridicule," should not have been made, as they are shown to have been, by the documents before me, without pretence of proof or colour of justification.

I have directed that copies of this letter shall be forwarded to the Earl of Granard and Mr. M'Keon; and

The Right Hon. the Earl of
Enniskillen, &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) O'Hagan, C.

My Lord,

65, Eaton-place, 22 July.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of July 21st. I am not a resident magistrate of the county of Leitrim, nor have I ever taken any prominent part in the affairs of that county, and I was not the spokesman of the deputation that went up with the memorial signed by 29 magistrates of that county to the Commission in Dublin.

I cannot, therefore, undertake to communicate the contents of your Lordship's

4 CORRESPONDENCE :—MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

ship's letter to the memorialists, and must request that your Lordship will do so through some magistrate who resides in the county.

To the Right Honourable
the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Enniskillen.*

My Lord,

14, Pall Mall, 24 July.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to say, in reply, that I communicated my decision, in Mr. F. M'Keon's case, to your Lordship, because you were marked by rank and position as the principal member of the deputation which waited on the Lords Commissioners in relation to it; and because your Lordship, in referring to my letter of the 3rd of May, addressed to you for that reason, were so good as to say that you would "forthwith communicate its contents to those magistrates who formed the deputation relative to the recent appointments to the magistracy of the county of Leitrim."

Having informed your Lordship of my decision, and the grounds on which it has been based, and directed that copies of my communication should be forwarded to Lord Granard and Mr. M'Keon, I feel that I have done everything necessary in the matter, especially as I presume that my letter will be laid before Parliament with the papers which have been ordered on the motion of Lord Crichton.

The Right Honourable the
Earl of Enniskillen.

I have, &c.
(signed) *O'Hagan, C.*

MAGISTRACY (LEITRIM).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Lord
Chancellor of Ireland and the Magistrates of
the County Leitrim, with reference to certain
recent Magisterial Appointments in that
County.

(*Mr. Maguire.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 August 1870.

411.

Under 1 oz.

825

REPORT

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

ON

CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS MADE BY MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF LEITRIM

TOUCHING THE

QUALIFICATION AND FITNESS

OF

FRANCIS M'KEON, ESQ.,

TO BE

ON THE ROLL OF THE MAGISTRACY FOR SAID COUNTY.

BY

JAMES CHARLES COFFEY, Q.C.,

CHAIRMAN, CITY AND COUNTY LONDONDERRY.

WITH

APPENDIX AND MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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



DUBLIN:

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

1870.

[C.—178.] Price 3½d.

327

REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ, EARL SPENCER, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In obedience to the instructions contained in your Excellency's warrant addressed to me, under date the 7th of May, 1870, and received together with a file of papers from the Lord Chancellor's Secretary on the 11th of May, I have now the honour to report—

That being directed to proceed to Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, there to inquire into and investigate certain allegations made by Magistrates of the county of Leitrim "touching the qualification and fitness of Francis M'Keon, esquire, to be on the roll of the Magistracy for said county."

I carefully read and considered the documents so transmitted to me.

They consisted, 1st, of a memorial signed by thirty Magistrates of the county of Leitrim. See Appendix p. 9.

This document may be regarded as containing a general remonstrance and complaint against the then recent appointments to the Magistracy of the county; but, as far as the investigation I was directed by your Excellency to enter upon, and for the purposes of this report, I had and have only to deal with the statements, as affecting Mr. M'Keon.

The general statement in which the case of Mr. M'Keon is included, is as follows:—

"The appointment to the Commission of the Peace of persons totally unqualified, either by property, education, or social position."

It appears that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland being absent, the memorial was, on or about the 2nd of April, 1870, presented in person by the Right Honorable the Earl of Enniskillen, Mr. A. Loftus Tottenham, Colonel Whyte, and Mr. Bennett Little, Justices of the Peace for the county of Leitrim, to the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal, the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, the Right Honorable Sir Maziere Brady, Baronet, and Jeremiah John Murphy, esquire, Master in Chancery.

The second document placed before me I find to be the minutes taken by the Lord Chancellor's Secretary, Thomas Upington, esquire, B.L., of what occurred upon the interview between the Lords Commissioners and the members of the deputation presenting the memorial. The minutes contain the specific allegations of the deputation, viz.:—That as regards Mr. M'Keon, independent of the general statements in the memorial, the following specific charges were submitted by the deputation as in their judgment sufficient to constitute a disqualification and unfitness in him to hold the position of a Justice of the Peace for the county of Leitrim:— See Appendix, p. 9.

As to Francis M'Keon—

1. That he is weighmaster at Drumshambo.
2. Weighs the butter on market days with his own hands.
3. As weighmaster, is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of whom he is one.
4. Is of no social position.
5. Has no fee-simple property. Holds several small farms (one from Lord Southwell). Griffith's valuation of all his holdings, £130.
6. Is said to have a small loan bank.

After careful perusal of your Excellency's commands, and consideration of the papers referred to me, I on the 12th of May, wrote to Lord Enniskillen and the other three members of the deputation, stating the fact and purpose of my appointment by your Excellency, and requesting to know if it was their intention to be present at the inquiry I was commissioned to hold, and if so, the day it would be convenient for them to attend, and that I would try to appoint such time as would suit the arrangements of all parties concerned. See Appendix, p. 10.

I addressed a letter in similar terms to Mr. M'Keon.

See Appen-
dix, p. 10.

In reply I received at various intervals letters from these gentlemen, all, with the exception of Mr. M'Keon, to the effect that they did not intend to be present at the inquiry; but it was intimated by one of the deputation, Mr. A. Loftus Tottenham, that some of the magistrates intended or wished to be represented by counsel.

Mr. M'Keon by his letter stated he intended to be present to meet the charges preferred against him.

To which correspondence in the Appendix to this my Report, I beg leave to refer.

See Appen-
dix, p. 11.

Having received a letter on the 25th of May from Mr. William Roper, Barrister, to the effect that he was instructed by the magistrates remonstrating against the appointment of Mr. M'Keon, and requiring permission to appear professionally for these gentlemen.

See Appen-
dix, p. 11.

By letter bearing date 28th May, 1870, the permission claimed by Mr. Roper to appear for the magistrates was accorded.

See Appen-
dix, p. 11.

I sent a copy of Mr. Roper's letter and my reply to Mr. M'Keon, in order that he should avail himself of similar assistance, if he so desired.

See Appen-
dix, p. 11.

I caused an advertisement to be inserted in the next number of the *Dublin Gazette*, viz., the 31st of May, announcing that I would hold a Court of Inquiry in Drumshambo Petty Sessions Court-house on the 7th of June following, touching the matters to be investigated as set forth in Your Excellency's warrant before referred to.

I caused a printed copy of the aforesaid advertisement to be transmitted through the Post Office to each of the thirty magistrates whose names appeared subscribed to the memorial presented to the Lords Commissioners.

See Appen-
dix, p. 11.

In compliance with a written requisition made to me on the 1st of June on behalf of Mr. M'Keon by his attorney, for the particulars of the charge made against him, in order to his defence thereto, I caused on the 2nd of June copies of the memorial, and the specific allegations in the minutes made by the Lord Chancellor's Secretary, to be supplied to him.

All necessary preliminaries having been concluded, and the foregoing measures, as detailed, having been taken to ensure, as far as I was concerned, for all parties interested full opportunity to obtain a searching inquiry and complete investigation,

I opened the inquiry in the Petty Sessions Court, Drumshambo, on the 7th of June, 1870.

The following magistrates were present, and occupied seats on the bench, Mr. Francis La Touche, Mr. Hugh M'Ternan, Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, Mr. Michael Fitzgerald.

Mr. Birchall, J.P., was also present, and announced himself as one of the remonstrant magistrates.

Mr. William Roper, Counsel (with Mr. William Palmer, Attorney), appeared, and stated in reply to my inquiry that he was instructed to appear for the remonstrant magistrates who signed the memorial, and for the members of the deputation who presented it.

Mr. John M'Mahon Counsel (with Mr. Michael M'Keon, Attorney), in reply to a similar inquiry by me stated that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Francis M'Keon.

I refer Your Excellency to the notes of a short-hand writer present for the occasion, whose notes of the proceedings and evidence on this inquiry have, at my request, been verified by statutory declaration, and I have to state that in my judgment these notes are full and thoroughly accurate.

The charges and allegations against Mr. Francis M'Keon being—

1. That he was weighmaster at Drumshambo.
2. That he weighed the butter on market days with his own hands.
3. As weighmaster, was under the jurisdiction of the magistrates, of whom he was one.
4. That he was of no social position.
5. That he held no fee-simple property—that he held several small farms (one from Lord Southwell); Griffith's valuation of all his holdings £130.
6. That he is said to have a small loan bank.

1st. Upon the first charge—that "Mr. M'Keon is weighmaster at Drumshambo"—

See Appen-
dix, p. 12.

I have to report that Mr. M'Keon is weighmaster at Drumshambo, holding the appointment under deed of appointment executed by the Right Honorable the Earl of Bessborough bearing date the 26th day of April, 1859.

Mr. M'Keon by virtue thereof holds a freehold office for his own life, "*quamdiu se bene gesserit*," and is entitled during that period to the exclusive use and benefit of the tolls and profits of the office.

It appeared before me, and I so report, that Mr. M'Keon has assistants, clerks, craners, or weighers who perform, what I may term, servile duties, *i.e.*, weighing at scale, mar-

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ketable commodities, measuring barrels, tasting butter, and the various operations incident to an open buying and selling root, grain, and butter market. It further appeared that the clerks and craners, as a rule, collect the tolls and commissions on the sale or purchase of commodities brought to this market. That the money amount is handed to Mr. M'Keon by his clerks or servants—that the weight and sale dockets have Mr. M'Keon's printed signature thereto—that Mr. M'Keon occasionally has received money, tolls, and commission himself when the buyers or sellers have casually omitted to pay the clerks or servants as is usual. On these occasions sometimes the money has been paid to Mr. M'Keon in his own house, sometimes in the market—that this has occurred in exceptional cases, and is not an uniform or general practice. It further appeared that Mr. M'Keon exercises personal supervision over the market weigh-house. He settles disputes as they arise between buyers and sellers when submitted to him, which is of frequent occurrence (but he is under no legal or binding obligation to exercise this power as far as I could ascertain). He investigates complaints, and sees to the order and regularity of the market.

This is the general nature of the duties and functions discharged by Mr. M'Keon as appertaining to the office of weighmaster.

On the second charge, viz. :—"Weighs butter on market days with his own hands."

I report, that this allegation as to his weighing at scale, performing any menial office in any sense, such as weighing butter with his own hand, was entirely unproved; in fact, it utterly broke down. No person was produced who, in any single instance, had ever seen Mr. M'Keon so engaged. All the witnesses who were produced declared, that, as far as their knowledge or information went, he had not been ever thus employed. Mr. M'Keon himself was produced by Mr. Roper as a witness, and he point blank contradicted this allegation for which he said no foundation in fact existed.

I, therefore, report upon this charge that it was not sustained in proof, and has or had no existence in fact, and must have arisen from complete misconception and erroneous information.

3rd. On the third charge :—"As weighmaster is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates, of whom he is one."

As to this allegation that Mr. M'Keon being a magistrate, infractions of the law as to weights or measures, or any improper or fraudulent dealing in connexion with the weigh-house market, would bring him under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of his own district, and that he would be thus judge in his own case—for so I understand it to be implied by this charge.

It appears, and so I report, that the market is not under the operation of the Town Commissioners Act, and the local authorities have no jurisdiction over the weighhouse; but I cannot see, even if this market were so circumstanced, that this fact itself would be a ground for the removal of Mr. M'Keon from the Commission of the Peace. It is against the whole spirit of our law that any man, no matter what his rank or position, shall act as judge in his own case, and if accused of a violation of the law his office of a Justice of the Peace affords him no privilege or exemption from the operation of the law, nor would he be permitted to sit upon the Bench or act with his colleagues in the Commission of the Peace in the investigation of any case in which he was a party, either as complainant or defendant; and I have to certify to your Excellency that Mr. M'Keon is not the only instance of a magistrate being and acting as weighmaster within the district where he discharges the duties incident to the Commission of the Peace.

The fourth charge—"Want of social position," I will report last upon, it being an inference suggested as the result of the other charges combined.

5th. Upon this fifth charge—"That he held no fee-simple property; that he held several small farms (one from Lord Southwell); Griffith's Valuation of all his holdings £130.

I have to report, that it was established before me that Mr. M'Keon does not possess any fee-simple property in the county of Leitrim or elsewhere.

2nd. That it is true and was established before me that the rated value of the property held by Mr. M'Keon amounts to £130, and no more, as appears by Griffith's Valuation, and the Poor Law Return founded thereon, and that this Return professes to include all Mr. M'Keon's holdings.

But, it also appears, and was so established before me, that the fact of Mr. M'Keon not possessing fee-simple property, and that the rated value of the premises and property held by him at £130 per annum, are not true or fair standards to measure either his property or his stability as a solvent man.

As to a fee-simple qualification Mr. M'Keon, though not qualified in respect thereof, nevertheless holds by lease bearing date 7th November, 1859, from the Right Honorable the Earl of Bessborough a building plot of ground, in the town or village of Drum-

shambo for 999 years, at a nominal rent of £4 per annum, and if this interest be of sufficient value, I am of opinion, and so report to your Excellency that as a qualification for the magistracy, a term of 999 years may be fairly considered as equivalent to a fee-simple.

Now, as to the value of this interest, it was stated to me that buildings have been erected on the above plot, exclusively out of the moneys and resources of Mr. M'Keon, at the cost of £4,000, and I have no reason to doubt the strict accuracy of this statement. The appearance of the buildings included in this expenditure, seemed to me amply to bear out the statement.

There was and is no incumbrance, mortgage, or charge of any kind, affecting these premises.

It was shown to my satisfaction that Mr. M'Keon's actual income was at the date of the appointment and now is:—

1st. Annual income, value from rents of houses built by him on the above-mentioned plot,	£100	0	0	per annum.
In this is included the rental value of his own dwelling-house.				
2nd. Tolls and profits of his office as weighmaster,	200	0	0	„
3rd. Profits of two grazing farms, held as tenant from year to year, under Lord Southwell, the acreage being 95 statute acres, annual rent,	50	0	0	„
	<hr/>			
From all sources,	£350	0	0	„
	<hr/>			

Mr. M'Keon stated that his interest in the grazing farms, though only that of a tenant from year to year, was quite as secure as if held under a lease, in consequence of the custom existing on this estate. Upon this point I am unable to form any opinion, and I express none.

The rated value as returned of Mr. M'Keon's property does not include the second item, and I refer to the evidence offered to establish that item at pages 20 and 21 of the shorthand writer's notes, and it appeared to me fairly borne out by the fact that the item in question is not rated in Griffith's valuation, or in the Poor Law returns, and not having been returned by Mr. M'Keon to the Commissioners of Income Tax, they *ex parte* assessed it at £120 per annum, to which Mr. M'Keon submitted without appeal.

6th. The sixth objection against Mr. M'Keon, viz.:—“Is said to have a small Loan Fund Bank.”

I report as far as I can gather from the statement of the deputation, that it rested upon report, and was not made upon actual knowledge of their own.

There does not appear to have been then, or at any time, foundation in fact for the charge. I called for evidence or information on the subject—none was forthcoming. When Mr. M'Keon was under examination, I closely questioned him, he gave the statement an unqualified contradiction, and asserted he never was the owner of a loan fund, never was partner with any one who was, never had any connexion, directly or indirectly, with any such establishment, and it is but just to add, that he further stated that he had often lent money to people in the neighbourhood who were in temporary difficulty, but that he had never received or asked in any single instance one shilling for interest, and that except for his deposit account in the Provincial Bank, he had never in his life asked or got a sixpence for interest money. I have thought it right to give Mr. M'Keon's disclaimer upon this point at length, as the imputation referred to, conveys to country people in Ireland, the notion of a petty bank or company, where small loans are procurable, but at an extortionate and ruinous rate of interest, and had the report in Mr. M'Keon's case been well founded, it would have opened up for the Lord Chancellor's grave consideration, a question of serious importance as affecting, in my judgment, the position of a magistrate in Ireland.

I have now reported upon each of the allegations put forward as impeachment of the qualifications of Mr. M'Keon to be continued on the roll of magistrates for the county of Leitrim, except the fourth, as to Mr. M'Keon's social position, and as I am required to express my opinion on all to Your Excellency, I beg very respectfully to submit the same for Your Excellency's consideration, and the ground upon which it rests.

1st. I do not consider the fact of a gentleman holding the office of Weighmaster a disqualification *per se*. I find it to be an office of antiquity of great trust, and involving useful duties in support of public interests, and for the protection of the poor. It was created under the statute of the 4th of the reign of Queen Anne, cap. 14. It has been

held occasionally by persons of the highest social position, by a Privy Councillor, High Sheriffs, a Baronet, by County and Borough Magistrates, both personally and by deputy. I find it at the date of this my Report held by gentlemen who are in the Commission of the Peace, some of whom at all events nominally hold themselves out to the public as acting Weighmasters, by suffering their signatures to be printed as Weighmasters upon the public sale-notes in market towns. It is said that in some cases gentlemen who hold the Commission, and act as agents for Lords of the Manor, or owners of fee-simple estate in market districts, and who permit their names to be used, printed and held forth to the public as Weighmasters, are not to be regarded as such, as the duty they perform consists simply in receiving fees and tolls from clerks or craners to be paid over to the Lord of the Manor, &c., and that they only exercise a control by appointing or permitting qualified persons, and proper persons, to discharge the other necessary duties incident thereto, in the markets and weigh-houses. If this reasoning be correct, in my humble judgment the law is violated, and the statute of Anne evaded. Where tolls are taken, and the public are taxed, there ought to be an actual and responsible Weighmaster or authorized deputy.

But, I have ascertained and so report to your Excellency that in addition to gentlemen circumstanced as above stated, there are at least two gentlemen holding the Commission of the Peace, both Magistrates of counties and boroughs in Ireland, who are acting Weighmasters in their respective districts. One of these gentlemen has written so to state. The fact as to the other has been certified to me by the Clerk of the Peace, through the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, and in the case of *Kelly v. Molony*, *Kelly v. Wynne*, 4 I.C.L., 413, appear similar instances, certified upon a case submitted for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench, as to the person or body in whom the right of appointment vested.

For the reasons aforesaid I humbly certify to your Excellency as my opinion, that there is no ground existing by reason of Francis M'Keon being and acting as Weighmaster in Drumshambo, to deprive him of the Commission of the Peace.

2nd. That no ground in fact exists to sustain the imputation that Mr. M'Keon weighs with his own hand butter on market days, or at all—or performs any menial or servile offices in connexion with his post as Weighmaster, or at all. I therefore on this question, report and certify, as my opinion, that no ground exists for the Lord Chancellor's interference.

3rd. That as Weighmaster he is under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, of whom he is one. For the reasons stated in this Report at page 5, I report and certify as my opinion that no grounds exist for the Lord Chancellor's interference.

4th. For the reasons before stated at pages 5 and 6, and as therein upon the evidence as to his property qualification, I have to report that I cannot state as my opinion because Mr. M'Keon's income does not arise from fee-simple property a disqualification exists in his case which would render it necessary or advisable in the interests of the public to remove him from the Commission of the Peace. As to the amount of his property or income, seeing that he is not in debt to anyone, that he has a balance to his credit at his bankers, that he has shown an income of £350 per annum perfectly free from incumbrance, and that he has a realized property of at least £4,000 unaffected by debt or incumbrance of any kind, I cannot—having regard to the notorious fact that there are at least a number of gentlemen now in the Commission of the Peace holding property qualification of not greater amount than Mr. M'Keon—express my opinion nor can I report to Your Excellency that Mr. M'Keon should be superseded for the want of property qualification.

I have further to report that at the Petty Sessions Court at Drumshambo there appear to have been numerous instances where but one Magistrate, and that generally the gentleman who resides close to the town, was in attendance to discharge the duties of the Court, and upon this point I refer to the summary of the return in the Appendix furnished by the Clerk of the Petty Sessions.

5th, and lastly. Upon the ground that he has no social status, I beg to say I am placed in an exceedingly invidious and unusual position in being called upon to report and express an opinion on this subject. In public estimation social position varies so much and such various opinions exist upon it, resulting from thought, habit, education, custom, locality, and other considerations, that it is difficult if not impossible to lay down any fixed rule upon the subject; but I shall not evade the responsibility cast upon me, and I do express my opinion to Your Excellency for whatever it may be worth, that I was favourably impressed by the unreserved and intelligent manner in which Mr. M'Keon answered any question addressed to him. He appeared to me shrewd, intelligent, and straightforward, and beyond all doubt belongs to a class of men of the highest value in this country, none the less valuable because they are not as numerous as is desirable.

See Appendix, p. 13.

Men who by probity and intelligence acquire pecuniary independence, and then by prudent and well-directed enterprise, while benefitting themselves, confer substantial and visible advantages in the localities where they are to be found.

That Mr. M'Keon is of the class I refer to, some of the improvements in the town of Drumshambo, the creation of his outlay and forethought, attest. The character he maintains, and the confidence reposed in him for integrity, respectability, prudence, and intelligence, are shown by the testimony of three Magistrates and others who were examined upon this Inquiry, and which testimony will be found at page 24 of the shorthand-writer's notes. That testimony is striking for its force, and bearing upon this point no person appeared to qualify or question it, though the Inquiry was open, and I invited information from all capable of affording it. I, therefore, on the whole, report and humbly submit as my opinion to Your Excellency that there were no justifiable reasons offered or suggested upon this Inquiry to call upon the Lord Chancellor to adopt the severe and extreme course of removing Mr. M'Keon from the Commission of the Peace.

All which I humbly certify as my report and opinion.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

JAMES CHARLES COFFEY, Q.C.
Chairman, City and County Londonderry.

39, Mountjoy-square, Dublin,
June 29, 1870.

APPENDIX.

By the LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL and GENERAL GOVERNOR of IRELAND.

SPENCER.

WHEREAS questions have arisen as to the appointment of Francis M'Keon, Esquire, a Magistrate of the County of Leitrim to the Commission of the Peace for that County, and conflicting statements have been made on the one side in denial, and on the other in assertion of the propriety of that appointment.

And whereas it appears to us necessary that an Inquiry should be made into the facts on which those statements respectively are alleged to have been founded.

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby authorize and appoint James Charles Coffey, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to proceed to Drum-

shambo, in the County of Leitrim, and to inquire into the statements aforesaid, and the facts so alleged, as maintaining them on the one side and the other; and to report unto Us the result of such Inquiry with his opinion thereon.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin this 7th day of May, 1870.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) T. H. BURKE.

James Chas. Coffey, Esq., q.c.,
to hold an Inquiry at Drumshambo,
in the County of Leitrim.

STATEMENT of COUNTY LEITRIM MAGISTRATES.

We the undersigned Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants of the County Leitrim, having regard to certain recent magisterial appointments in the county, cannot any longer refrain from expressing our conviction that the appointment to the Commission of the Peace of persons totally unqualified, either by property, education, or social position to hold it, is eminently calculated to destroy all public confidence in the administration of the law, and to bring the Bench into contempt and ridicule. We cannot but suppose that the recommendations for these appointments were

made by the Lieutenant of the county in total ignorance of the persons and circumstances of the individuals, and we must believe that had he been in possession of the requisite knowledge he could not possibly have held that these appointments were justifiable either on principle or on the grounds of expediency. We would, therefore, desire to express our hope that the Lord Chancellor will make further inquiries into the recent appointments, which will, we are persuaded, convince him that they were totally unsuitable.

ENNISKILLEN, J.P.
J. BENNETT LITTLE, J.P.
F. J. WHYTE, J.P., D.L.
A. LOFTUS TOTTENHAM, J.P., D.L.
JOHN R. DICKSON, J.P.
C. C. B. WHYTE, J.P.
W. PERCY JONES, J.P.
G. H. L'ESTRANGE, J.P.
J. FRAS. TOTTENHAM, J.P.
J. T. W. MASSEY, J.P., D.L.

LEWIS ALGEO, J.P.
J. O'DONNELL, J.P.
H. MONTGOMERY, D.L., J.P.
JAS. KELL, J.P.
HENRY CULLEN, J.P.
ROBT. J. MANSFIELD, J.P.
WILLIAM PEYTON, J.P.
FREDK. FITZPATRICK, J.P.
MAURICE T. MAUDE, J.P.
JOSEPH STOREY, J.P.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, J.P., D.L.
CAIRNCROSS J. CULLEN, J.P., D.L.
A. GODLEY, J.P., D.L.
W. LA TOUCHE, J.P., D.L.
F. FAWCETT, J.P.
W. R. ORMSBY GORE, J.P., D.L.
A. J. V. L. BIRCHALL, J.P.
JOHN A. LA TOUCHE, J.P.
JOHN POTTINGER, Major-Gen., J.P.
GEORGE WHITE, D.L., J.P.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of PROCEEDINGS on DEPUTATION to LORDS COMMISSIONERS.

April 2nd, 1870.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS:—Sir Maziere Brady; the Master of the Rolls; Master Murphy.

DEPUTATION of COUNTY LEITRIM MAGISTRATES:—Earl of Enniskillen; Loftus Tottenham; Colonel Whyte; Bennett Little.

Magistrate objected to.

Francis M'Keon,

Objections as urged by Members of Deputation.

Weighmaster at Drumshambo—weighs the butter on market days with his own hands. As Weighmaster is under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, of whom he is one. Is of no social position. Has no fee-simple property. Holds several small farms (one from Lord Southwell)—Griffith's valuation of all his holdings £130. Is said to have a small loan bank.

LETTER sent to each of the GENTLEMEN forming the DEPUTATION, viz. :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The EARL of ENNISKILLEN. | 3. Colonel WHYTE. |
| 2. LOFTUS TOTTENHAM, Esq. | 4. J. BENNETT LITTLE, Esq. |

39, Mountjoy-square, Dublin,
12th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint me by warrant under his hand to proceed to Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, there to inquire into and investigate certain allegations made by certain of the magistracy of that county touching the eligibility of Francis M'Keon, esq., to be in the commission of the peace for said county.

My object in writing to you is to ascertain if it be your intention to be present at said inquiry, and if so, what day it would suit your convenience to hold the inquiry. As soon as I shall have heard from you I shall try to name such day as will suit the arrangements of all parties interested.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CHARLES COFFEY.

REPLIES received to the foregoing LETTER.

Florence Court, May 13/'70.

Lord Enniskillen presents his compliments to Mr. Coffey, and begs to thank him for his letter received this morning. It would be impossible for Lord Enniskillen to attend the investigation to be held at Drumshambo, as he will have to go to London to-morrow, to be examined before a Committee of the House of Commons. Lord E. will, however, communicate by this day's post with Mr. A. Loftus Tottenham, who resides in the county of Leitrim, and who is the nearest magistrate to Drumshambo of those who formed the deputation.

Newtown Manor, Sligo,
May 13th.

SIR,—I am obliged by your letter received this morning, but I have no intention of attending the investigation. I formed one of the Deputation who accompanied Lord Enniskillen when he brought these cases under the notice of the Commissioners; but, as I then stated, my objection was solely to the appointment of Bernard Maguire—having no means of making myself acquainted with the merits or demerits of the other cases.

Bernard Maguire having been withdrawn from the list of magistrates in north Leitrim, I am satisfied, and leave Mr. M'Keon's case to those gentlemen in south Leitrim who are better acquainted with it than I am.

Yours very faithfully,

J. T. WHYTE.

Glenfarne Hall, Enniskillen,
May 15th.

DEAR COFFEY,—It is not my intention to be present at the investigation at Drumshambo, as I shall most likely be in England when it comes on.

It is, I believe, the intention of the magistrates of the county (or at all events a certain proportion of them) to be represented by counsel at the Inquiry, as statements have been made by Mr. Fortescue in the House of Commons, and by the Lord Chancellor (in his letter to the magistrates who formed the deputation, stating that he had directed you to hold an Inquiry), from which it appears that counter statements of a directly opposite nature have been made,

to those made by the deputation, and it will therefore be necessary to test the accuracy of the adverse statements that may be made at the inquiry, with the view of upholding those made by the magistrates, and showing that they did not make assertions which could not be borne out by facts.

If you will let me know the day you propose to hold the inquiry, I will communicate with the magistrates, who will request their representative to make his arrangements accordingly.

I should also be glad to know towards what particular portions of the statements made by deputation of magistrates, the inquiry will be directed.

Faithfully yours,

A. LOFTUS TOTTENHAM.

University Club, Dublin,
20th May, 1870.

SIR,—I regret I have been from home, and your letter only came to my hands last night.

I do not intend to be present at your inquiry at Drumshambo, but the gentlemen who signed the remonstrance will, I believe, be represented by counsel.

With regard to the day to be fixed, I should say your own convenience will be the only matter to be considered.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your faithful servant,

J. BENNETT LITTLE.

James Coffey, esq., q.c.

Drumshambo, 14th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in reference to an inquiry as to my eligibility to be in the Commission of the Peace, and to know if I intend to be present at the inquiry.

I will be present, and the earliest day you can conveniently appoint will suit me.

I would like to know if I am entitled to a copy of the allegations made against me, as I would like very much to have a copy of same if so.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS M'KEON.

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CORRESPONDENCE between WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., and JAMES CHARLES COFFEY, Esq., Q.C.

60, Upper Mount-street, Dublin,
25th May, 1870.39, Mountjoy-square, Dublin,
28th May, 1870.

SIR,—Having been instructed to appear as counsel on behalf of the Magistrates of the county of Leitrim, who have remonstrated against the appointment of Mr. Francis M'Keon to the Commission of the Peace for that county, at an inquiry to be held by you at Drumshambo touching the truth of certain statements made by my clients in reference to this appointment; I beg you will be good enough to inform me, whether at such inquiry it is your intention to hear counsel in support of the statements made by my clients. Permit me to add, that while my clients desire to abstain from anything like prosecution in this inquiry, they deem it of importance that the statements made by them to the Government, and which they believe to be true, should receive due support.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ROPER.

J. C. Coffey, esq., Q.C.

In the matter of the Drumshambo Inquiry.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I have to inform you, that if the magistrates whom you state you are instructed to represent at the inquiry at Drumshambo, to be held on the 7th June, desire the assistance of counsel, I see no objection to accede to their wishes, and shall notify the fact of such application to Mr. M'Keon, in order that he may also avail himself of the aid of counsel if he so desire.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

For JAMES CHARLES COFFEY,

P. FLANAGAN,
Clerk to the Commission.William Roper, esq.,
60, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.

LETTER from P. FLANAGAN, Esq., to FRANCIS M'KEON, Esq., J.P.

39, Mountjoy-square, Dublin,
28th May, 1870.

In the matter of the Drumshambo Inquiry.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Coffey, Q.C., to inform you, that on arrival this morning from London, he is in receipt of a letter from Mr. William Roper, asking permission to appear on behalf of certain magistrates of the county Leitrim on the Inquiry (which I am desired also to say will be held at Drumshambo on Tuesday, 7th June, at twelve o'clock), in support of statements made by them in reference to your appoint-

ment to the magistracy of that county. Mr. Coffey sees no objection to this application; and I am so to inform you, in order that if you think proper you can also avail yourself of the assistance of counsel. This of course is a matter entirely for your own discretion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P. FLANAGAN,
Clerk to the Commission.Francis M'Keon, esq., J.P.,
Drumshambo, county Leitrim.

ADVERTISEMENT in the "DUBLIN GAZETTE."

COUNTY LEITRIM MAGISTRACY.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, did, by warrant under his hand bearing date the 7th day of May, 1870, nominate and appoint James Charles Coffey, esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, to hold a Court of Inquiry, at Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, there to investigate and inquire into certain allegations made by certain Justices of the Peace of said county touching the qualification and fitness of Francis M'Keon, esq., Justice of the Peace, to be on the roll of the magistracy for said county. This is to give Notice that an open Court of Inquiry will be held by

the said James Charles Coffey, esq., in the Petty Sessions Court, Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1870, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, and from day to day until the inquiry into said allegations shall have terminated, of which all parties concerned are hereby required to take notice.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1870.

By order of the said James Charles Coffey,

P. FLANAGAN,
Clerk of said Court of Inquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE between MICHAEL M'KEON, Esq., and P. FLANAGAN, Esq.

55, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin,
1st June, 1870.39, Mountjoy-square, Dublin,
2nd June, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. M'Keon of Drumshambo has handed me your letter to him of the 28th ult. with instructions to appear for him on the Inquiry therein referred to.

I request that you will have the kindness to give me the names of the magistrates on whose behalf Mr. William Roper appears, as it may be necessary for me to have them in attendance.

I also request that you will be so good as to furnish me with the particulars of the charges that I have to be prepared to answer.

Faithfully yours,

MICHAEL M'KEON.

P. Flanagan, esq., Clerk to the Commission,
39, Mountjoy-square.

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., received this morning, in which you require to know the names of the magistrates, on whose behalf Mr. William Roper appears, and requesting me to furnish you with the particulars of the charges that you are to be prepared to answer,

I beg to say I have laid your letter before Mr. Coffey, and am directed to enclose you copy of Mr. Roper's letter, and further to inform you, that the gentlemen who formed the deputation to the Lords Justices in Ireland (in the absence of the Lord High Chancellor) were:—1. The Earl of Enniskillen, 2. Loftus Tottenham, esq., 3. Colonel Whyte, and 4. Bennett Little, esq., and that the statement as affecting you made by the deputation, was to the effect following:—

"Francis M'Keon, weighmaster at Drumshambo, weighs the butter on market days with his own hands—As weighmaster is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates, of whom he is one—Is of no social position—Has no fee-simple property—Holds several small farms (one from Lord Southwell), Griffith's valuation of all his holdings, £130—Is said to have a small loan bank."

I am further to enclose you copy of the memorial which they presented on that occasion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. FLANAGAN,

Clerk of Commission of Inquiry.

Michael M'Keon, esq.,
55, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

Copy DEED appointing FRANCIS M'KEON Weighmaster of the Town of Drumshambo.

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting :
Whereas I, John George Brabazon Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, am seized and possessed of the fee-simple and inheritance of and in the town or hamlet, and lordship or manor of Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain called Ireland, and am also seized, possessed of, and entitled to all royalties and memorial rights, duties, customs, and privileges belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said town or hamlet of Drumshambo aforesaid, and to all tolls, customs, dues or duties payable or receivable in the said town or hamlet of Drumshambo aforesaid, or in the lordship or manor of Drumshambo aforesaid, and amongst such royalties, rights, dues, and customs, aforesaid, I am entitled to the tolls, fees, duties, dues, or customs, payable on all goods, wares, and merchandise bought or sold in the said market or fair, held or to be holden in the said town of Drumshambo, aforesaid ; and whereas the office or situation of weighmaster being necessary to be filled or occupied in the said town of Drumshambo, for the purpose of insuring the safe and honest sale of traffic of wares, goods, and merchandise, to be bought, sold, or exchanged in the said town of Drumshambo, according to the form of the statute in each case made and provided, and which office, post, or situation of weighmaster has been heretofore for some time held and performed by one Francis M'Keon, of the said town of Drumshambo, aforesaid, grazier, and being desirous that the duty of weighmaster in said town should thenceforth be honestly, faithfully, and in trustworthy manner discharged and performed, and in such manner as will insure public confidence and tend to the well-being of the honest and fair trader who shall think fit or expedient to send in their goods, wares, and merchandise for sale into the said fair or market of Drumshambo, or who shall attend, or think fit to attend at said fairs or markets holden in said town, for the purpose of buying or purchasing any articles, goods, wares, and merchandise, and in virtue of the right, power, or authority, so vested in me, Now know ye, all men, that I, John George Brabazon Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, have by this present Deed or grant, to which

I have affixed my seal and title of honour, for divers good causes and considerations me thereto moving, hereby duly, legally, rightfully, and lawfully made, nominated, constituted, inducted, and appointed, and by these presents under my hand and seal, doth hereby nominate, constitute, induct, and appoint the said Francis M'Keon, of Drumshambo, aforesaid, grazier, weighmaster of the said town of Drumshambo, for me, and in my name, to act as such, and perform all the duties appertaining, or of right belonging, to the said office or post of weighmaster, and to attend, superintend, and inspect, all the goods, wares, and merchandise, to be bought and sold, and which may require to be weighed, or the weight thereof fairly and rightfully ascertained ; To have and to hold, use, occupy, possess, and enjoy unto the said Francis M'Keon the said office, post, or situation of weighmaster in and for the said town of Drumshambo, and all fees, profits, duties, and emoluments of right belonging to, or usually or heretofore held, received, and enjoyed by the previous weighmaster thereof, for the sole and exclusive use, benefit, and behoof of the said Francis M'Keon, from this day henceforward, for and during the natural life of him the said Francis M'Keon, or during the good behaviour or honest or faithful discharge of the duty of weighmaster, in the said town of Drumshambo, by the said Francis M'Keon, for the honest and faithful discharge of such duty by, and the right of the said Francis M'Keon, to receive the duties, dues, fees, or tolls payable to him as such weighmaster of, in, and for said town of Drumshambo, and to retain such fees, duties, and customs for his own use and benefit, this shall be his sufficient warrant and authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto, in the presence of credible witnesses, affixed my seal and subscribed my title of honour this 26th day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1859.

BESSBOROUGH (Seal.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of
JOHN POPE,
WILLIAM COGGIN.

COPY OF RETURN from CLERK of POOR LAW UNION.

County of LEITRIM, Barony of LEITRIM, Union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, Electoral Division of DRUMSHAMBO.

Names.		Description of Tenement.	Area.	Annual Valuation.		
Townlands and Occupiers.	Immediate Lessors.			A.	R.	P.
Town of DRUMSHAMBO.						
John Cooney, . . .	Francis M'Keon, . . .	House, offices, and yard, . . .	—	—	—	8 0 0
Terence Connolly, . . .	Same, . . .	House and office, . . .	—	—	—	12 0 0
Francis Conway, . . .	Same, . . .	House, . . .	—	—	—	12 10 0
Francis M'Keon, . . .	Hugh O'Beirne, . . .	House, offices, yard, and small garden, . . .	—	—	—	20 0 0
Francis M'Keon, . . .	Same, . . .	Market-house, cranes, office, and yard, . . .	—	—	—	8 0 0
		Profits of 2 cranes, . . .	—	—	—	20 0 0
DRISTERNANN.						
Francis M'Keon, . . .	Lord Southwell, . . .	Land, . . .	49	0	0	23 0 0
KESHARRIGAN E.D.						
LOUGHCONWAY.						
Francis M'Keon, . . .	Lord Southwell, . . .	Herd's house, offices, and land, . . .	42	0	37	26 0 0
			91	0	37	129 10 0

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SUMMARY of PETTY SESSIONS CLERK'S RETURN.

1865.

In the year 1865, there were twenty-five days appointed for holding the Petty Sessions Court at Drumshambo.

On six of these days only one Magistrate attended, viz. :—

On 19th January, 1865, A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 2nd February, „ L. A. Treston, esq.
 „ 13th April, „ L. A. Treston, esq.
 „ 27th April, „ L. A. Treston, esq.
 „ 22nd June, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 7th December, „ L. A. Treston, esq.

On the six days below specified, no Petty Sessions Court was held, in consequence of there being no Magistrate in attendance, viz. :—

30th March, 1865. 17th August, 1865.
 6th July, „ 9th November, „
 20th July, „ 21st December, „

1866.

In the year 1866, there were twenty-five days appointed for holding the Petty Sessions Court at Drumshambo.

On twelve of these days only one Magistrate attended, viz. :—

On 4th January, 1866, A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 18th „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 1st March, „ L. A. Treston, esq.
 „ 26th April, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 24th May, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 7th June, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 16th August, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 30th „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 27th September, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 25th October, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 8th November, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 6th December, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.

On the 10th May, 1866, no Petty Sessions Court was held in consequence of there being no Magistrate in attendance.

1867.

In the year 1867, there were twenty-six days appointed for holding the Petty Sessions Court at Drumshambo.

On twelve of these days only one Magistrate attended, viz. :—

On 3rd January, 1867, A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 17th „ „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 31st „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 11th April, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 9th May, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 6th June, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 18th July, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 1st August, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 15th August, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.
 „ 12th September, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 26th „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 7th November, „ Geo. R. Cronin, esq.

On the three days below specified, no Petty Sessions Court was held in consequence of there being no Magistrate in attendance, viz. :—

28th February, 1867.
 23rd May, „
 29th August, „

1868.

In the year 1868, there were twenty-five days appointed for holding the Petty Sessions Court at Drumshambo.

On ten of these days only one Magistrate attended, viz. :—

On 2nd January, 1868, A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 30th „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 13th February, „ W. C. Hamilton, esq.
 „ 7th May, „ W. C. Hamilton, esq.
 „ 4th June, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 10th September, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 8th October, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 22nd „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 5th November, „ W. C. Hamilton, esq.
 „ 3rd December, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.

On the three days below specified, no Petty Sessions Court was held in consequence of there being no Magistrate in attendance, viz. :—

9th April, 1868.
 21st May, „
 16th July, „

1869.

In the year 1869, there were twenty-six days appointed for holding the Petty Sessions Court at Drumshambo.

On fourteen of these days only one Magistrate attended, viz. :—

On 14th January, 1869, John T. Byrne, esq.
 „ 11th February, „ John T. Byrne, esq.
 „ 25th „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 11th March, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 25th „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 22nd April, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 6th May, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 20th „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 12th August, „ Edwd. C. Wynne, esq.
 „ 26th „ „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 9th September, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 23rd „ „ Edwd. C. Wynne, esq.
 „ 4th November, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.
 „ 2nd December, „ A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq.

On the four days below specified, no Petty Sessions Court was held in consequence of there being no Magistrate in attendance, viz. :—

8th April, 1869. 21st October, 1869.
 29th July, „ 30th December, „

1870.

From 1st January to 7th June, 1870, there were eleven days appointed for holding the Petty Sessions Court at Drumshambo.

On three of these days only one Magistrate attended, viz. :—

On 13th January, 1870, Francis M'Keon, esq.
 „ 7th April, „ Francis M'Keon, esq.
 „ 21st „ „ Francis M'Keon, esq.

On the 24th March, 1870, no Petty Sessions Court was held in consequence of there being no Magistrate in attendance.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

COURT-HOUSE, DRUMSHAMBO,

TUESDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1870.

Mr. J. C. COFFEY, Q.C., the Commissioner appointed to inquire into and report upon certain allegations respecting the qualifications of Mr. Francis M'Keon to be a Justice of the Peace for the county of Leitrim, commenced the investigation at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Peter Flanagan, Clerk to the Commission, having read the warrant for holding the inquiry and the *Gazette* notice fixing the time and place,—

Mr. COFFEY said.—As I see some gentlemen of the bar here I would be glad to know for whom they appear.

Mr. Roper.—I am instructed to represent the justices who have thought it their duty to take some objections to the appointment of Mr. M'Keon.

Mr. M'Mahon.—Who are they?

Mr. Roper.—His worship has their names.

Mr. M'Mahon.—What are the names?

Mr. Birchall, J.P.—I am one of them, and if you wish to know—

Mr. COFFEY.—You have not been asked the question, and I must beg of you not to interrupt.

Mr. Birchall.—He asked who they were.

Mr. COFFEY.—At present I am addressing the professional gentlemen. By-and-by, if it is necessary for you to intervene, I shall have great pleasure in hearing you.

Mr. Birchall.—I do not want to intervene.

Mr. M'Mahon.—Do I understand that Mr. Roper is counsel for Mr. Birchall alone?

Mr. Roper.—Not for him alone.

Mr. COFFEY.—I do not understand that Mr. Roper appears for Mr. Birchall alone, but that he is counsel for certain magistrates who object to the appointment of Mr. M'Keon, and whose names appear signed to an official document which I have now before me. Am I to understand, Mr. Roper, that you appear for those gentlemen?

Mr. Roper.—Yes.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I appear for Mr. M'Keon. I am his counsel.

Mr. COFFEY.—Is Mr. M'Keon present?

Mr. Francis M'Keon.—I am.

Mr. COFFEY.—Do you desire to sit on the bench?

Mr. M'Keon.—No. I prefer to sit beside my counsel.

Mr. COFFEY.—I wish to make a few observations before this Court opens. I have before me instructions given to me by the Lord Chancellor's Secretary, with certain official documents containing a memorial from certain magistrates of the county of Leitrim, and also the minutes of statements made by a deputation from these gentlemen, which I shall read in due time. This being an inquiry into the eligibility of one of the magistrates who has been duly appointed a magistrate of this county, I should not take upon myself the responsibility of having a public inquiry into the suitability or eligibility of that gentleman to appear on the roll of magistrates, but that I understand in an informal way from the gentleman who told me he was to represent Mr. M'Keon as counsel, that it was desirable, the matter having already received a public discussion in the Houses of Parliament, that the inquiry should be also public. It is Mr. M'Keon's right, if he so desires it, to have this inquiry public—it is his right, if he so desires it, to have the inquiry private. I do not think it right that the circumstances socially, or the property financially of any gentleman should be investigated in a public court unless the gentleman himself desires it and is a party to it. I wish to know, Mr. M'Mahon, what are your views on that matter.

Mr. M'Mahon.—On the part of Mr. M'Keon I have

to say that he desires this inquiry should be public. The charges made against him to the Government and before Parliament are of a very serious kind. He instructs me to say that in every particular all those charges are unfounded.

Mr. COFFEY.—That will do for the present.

Mr. M'Mahon.—He wishes to have the inquiry in public here—to meet every allegation made against him and to answer them.

Mr. Roper.—On the part of the magistrates, for whom I appear, I have to say that they have no wish whatever to have this inquiry a public one—or to have it a private one—I mean that they have no object one way or the other; whatever Mr. M'Keon thinks best I am perfectly willing to adopt. I have no wish to have the inquiry public if he does not like it.

Mr. COFFEY.—I ask your attention to this. I have before me—I presume you have a copy also—the memorial signed by a number of gentlemen, magistrates of this county, addressed to the Lord Chancellor, and dated 5th April, 1870.

Mr. Roper.—I have not. I have not had the opportunity of seeing that memorial.

Mr. COFFEY.—I will have it read for you.

Mr. P. Flanagan read the memorial of 5th April, 1870, with the names attached.

Mr. COFFEY.—The next document is the minutes of proceedings that occurred on a deputation, consisting of the Earl of Enniskillen, Mr. Tottenham, Colonel Whyte, and Mr. Bennett Little, who had an interview with the Lords Commissioners holding authority in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who was not at the time in Dublin. It appears that at the interview they presented the memorial just read, and made certain statements regarding the appointment of three gentlemen who had been recently intrusted with the commission of the peace. With two of these gentlemen I have nothing to do. One gentleman, I understand, has resigned; the charges against the other, I understand, have been withdrawn, and the warrant under which I am acting and holding this court of inquiry has reference only to the statements affecting Mr. Francis M'Keon; and the statements, or rather the objections against Mr. M'Keon made by the deputation, as appearing on the minutes taken by the Lord Chancellor's secretary are—that Mr. M'Keon is weighmaster of Drumshambo; that he weighs the butter on market days with his own hands; that as weighmaster he is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates, of whom he is one; that he is of no social position; that he has no fee-simple property; that he holds some small farms—one from Lord Southwell; that the gross valuation of all his holdings amounts to £130 a-year; and that he keeps a small loan bank. I am not aware, Mr. Roper, whether you have a copy of this document.

Mr. Roper.—No. I never saw nor heard of it before in these words.

Mr. COFFEY.—Then you are badly instructed if you did not hear of it.

Mr. Roper.—Something like it—it contains some matters I heard of before. That is what I mean.

Mr. COFFEY.—The matters I have mentioned are substantially those which were publicly discussed in

the House of Commons ; I do not see much difference between them and the statements of the deputation which I have read. You shall have a copy of this document if you desire it.

Mr. Roper.—I would wish to see it.

Mr. COFFEY.—Mr. M'Keon can have a copy also.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We have got it.

Mr. COFFEY.—I will be happy, Mr. Roper, to hear now anything you have to say with respect to this inquiry.

Mr. Roper.—I have very little to say—but appearing as I do, on the part of these magistrates, it is right to say that I am instructed, strongly instructed to state that they do not appear here at all as the accusers or prosecutors in the slightest degree of Mr. M'Keon—the very reverse. They thought it their duty to take certain objections to his appointment, and they did so to the proper authority. They have asked simply for an inquiry to satisfy the mind of the Chancellor. That inquiry is now being held. I do not understand this to be an inquiry into anything like the moral character or conduct of Mr. M'Keon. Not at all—

Mr. COFFEY.—I do not see how Mr. M'Keon's character is impeached at all.

Mr. Roper.—No. My clients do not for one moment impeach it. It is an inquiry—to use your own most excellent word—into the “eligibility” of Mr. M'Keon to be a magistrate—whether his social *status* and position, and general employment, fit him for the duties of the magistracy—and no more. I have no more to say on that part of the subject. With regard to the interference of the magistrates in the inquiry, I am instructed to abstain as much as possible from that, and to leave the conduct of it to you. But it is their duty, and they think it right to assist the Court in the giving of

evidence in a reasonable way, but they will leave it to the Court; as was very much the case in the Derry inquiry—to ascertain the truth. My clients instruct me to say that they wish not to interfere in anything like a pressing way against Mr. M'Keon.

Mr. COFFEY.—You will take your own course. I am here for the purpose of conducting the Inquiry, and to give you, as representing those gentlemen who remonstrated against this appointment, every opportunity and every facility for bringing forward any matter you think would render Mr. M'Keon ineligible to hold the office of magistrate that has been conferred upon him. You can examine any witness you please within certain proper limits which I shall control to the best of my discretion, or if you prefer it I will examine the witnesses myself. I am here, as I said, to give you the fullest opportunity—the largest facilities in carrying out this Inquiry. I will either take on myself the examination of the witnesses, or you may examine them yourself, subject to such control as I may think it necessary to exercise.

Mr. Roper.—Nothing can be fairer than that. I will tender a few witnesses to show that what the magistrates stated to be true they believed to be true, and I will ask to examine them if you have no objection. It would be almost impossible for you, sitting here, as a stranger, to know anything of what the witnesses can say, and that, therefore, you could completely examine these people as to the facts. If you will allow me, therefore, I shall in the first instance ask some questions within, of course, fair limits.

Mr. COFFEY.—Certainly.

Mr. Roper.—The first person I will call is the Clerk of the Union.

Abraham O'Connor was then called, and came forward.

Abraham O'Connor.

Mr. Roper.—Will you direct him to be sworn ?

Mr. COFFEY.—No, not at present.

1. Mr. Roper (to witness).—I believe you are the Clerk of the Union of this district?—I am.

2. Have you the books of the Union with you?—I have.

3. The tenement valuation books?—Yes.

4. Can you tell the Court from these books what premises Mr. Francis M'Keon holds in or about Drumshambo?—I can.

[Mr. Roper handed witness a document.]

5. Look at that and see is it correct?—You had better ask Mr. M'Keon; he might have a small portion that I do not know of.

6. Mr. COFFEY.—Give us the information yourself in the first instance, and if it is necessary to supplement the document it can be done?—Witness.—Yes. I think this [the document] is correct, as far as I know.

7. Mr. Roper.—As far as you know, and as far as your books give you the opportunity of knowing, that is correct?—It is.

Mr. COFFEY.—Give me the result ?

Mr. Roper.—The result is this—that the number of acres Mr. M'Keon appears to be tenant of is 91 acres 37 perches.

8. [To witness].—Is that Irish or statute measure?—Statute.

9. And the annual valuation of Mr. M'Keon's premises or property, or whatever you call it, in this union is £129 10s.?—That is so.

10. That appears to be all he has in the county of Leitrim?—Yes, that is all I know of.

11. Mr. COFFEY.—That includes land and houses?—Yes, land and houses, and crane.

12. Are the details set out in that document?—Yes [witness read some of the details].

13. Is it a copy made by you?—Yes; that is my copy. Sign it and hand it in—

Mr. Roper.—It may be more convenient if he makes a copy of it, and signs that and hands it in.

Mr. COFFEY.—Very well. Let the copy be made at once, signed, and handed in.

Witness.—I wish it to be corrected by Mr. M'Keon.

Mr. Roper.—He can correct it himself.

Witness.—He may have something else that I do not know of.

Mr. Roper.—All you can tell is, that the return comes out of your books—that is all you know.

14. Mr. M'Mahon (to witness).—Mr. M'Keon himself has been a poor law guardian for this division of the union?—He has; since he has become an ex-officio guardian.

15. Mr. Roper.—Did not Mr. M'Keon claim to vote at the election of poor law guardian out of the Crane?—

Mr. M'Mahon.—I object to this.

Mr. COFFEY.—I do not see how this bears on the question.

Mr. Roper.—I want to show that he actually voted out of these premises.

Mr. COFFEY.—Wait until some controversy arises on the point, and it is shown to be material.

[Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, J.P., purchaser from Lord Bessborough of the lease of the Crane premises, handed in, at the request of Mr. Roper a document purporting to be a copy of Mr. Francis M'Keon's appointment as “deputy” weighmaster of Drumshambo.

Mr. M'Mahon said there was no such appointment as “deputy” weighmaster. Mr. M'Keon was weighmaster of Drumshambo under Lord Bessborough, whose interest Mr. O'Beirne had purchased.

Mr. COFFEY said at present he could not receive the document in evidence, and added :—As to the matter of fact of Mr. M'Keon's position with respect to this office of weighmaster, there can really be no difficulty about it; it will be the common case of both parties, but the document now tendered can give no assistance. It is not an original document, nor is Mr. M'Keon brought in any way in privity with it.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We know nothing about it. We will produce Mr. M'Keon's appointment by-and-by.

Mr. COFFEY directed the evidence of Mr. O'Beirne and the evidence of the Rev. Stephen Radcliffe, who was next examined, to be expunged from the notes as being immaterial].

John Cooney.

John Cooney examined by Mr. Roper.

16. You know the town of Drumshambo?—Well.

17. Are you in the habit of weighing goods, or of buying and selling goods, or getting goods weighed in the market?—In the season I used to buy oats.

18. Do you still buy oats?—No; none is selling.

19. But in the season?—Yes.

20. You bought oats last year?—I did.

21. The oat season is from August to spring, is not that the time?—Yes.

22. You had them weighed in the Market-square?—Yes.

23. Have you ever seen Mr. M'Keon in or about the Square, when you were buying and getting your goods weighed?—No, not at the scales.

24. I did not ask you whether you saw him at the scales. Did you ever see him in the Market-square?—No, unless I saw him walking out of the gate.

25. Do you know what is the meaning of "inside the Market-square"? Did you ever see Mr. M'Keon in the Market-square in the course of your life?—I did.

26. Of course you did. Did you often see him in the Market-square when business was going on?—(Not answered.)

27. Have you not often seen him?—Well, not often.

28. Did you see him at all?—Well, I did see him, but not weighing.

29. Oh, of course not. But have you not often seen him there?—(Not answered.)

30. Did you ever pay for weighing yourself?—I did.

31. Used a docket be issued of the amount of the weight?—There used.

32. What name used to be at the bottom of it?—Nothing but "Cooney" at the top.

33. That was the old system, up to two years ago. But what is in the document now?—That was what used to be in it always.

34. Are you sure of that?—Well, I am not sure.

35. Take the document that used to be issued for your oats: what name was there to it?—(Not answered.)

36. Was there the name of any person?—(Not answered.)

Mr. COFFEY.—I think the proper way is to ask the witness in the first instance to produce any of these dockets, if he has them.

Mr. Roper.—I was going to ask him that.

37. (To witness.)—Have you got any of these weigh tickets?—No; it is a long time since I got a document. I did not get any printed document this long time.

38. But there were printed documents?—There were.

39. How long ago?—I could not tell.

40. One year?—It is more than a year.

41. Two years?—I don't know.

42. Three years?—Six if you like.

43. It is not what I like, but what you like?—It is two or three years.

44. Did you see a printed document or ticket in the weigh-yard a year ago?—It is over a year and more—two years.

45. In or about two years?—I do not know when.

46. What do you mean by over a year?—I could not be exact.

47. I do not want you to be exact; give it to me within six months of the time?—(Not answered.)

48. Mr. COFFEY.—Used you buy oats every year?—I used to buy oats.

49. Up to what period of the year?—During the season for oats—the spring.

50. You used to deal in oats in spring. How did you get the oats weighed?—It was weighed at the scales, and then I took it away.

51. Did you get any docket when the oats was weighed?—A docket with "Cooney" at the head, and the weight.

52. Was there any printing on the docket?—No.

53. No printing whatever?—None this long time.

54. Mr. Roper.—At the time there were printed dockets was there a name at the bottom of the docket showing who was the weighmaster?—I did not mind that.

55. Are you quite sure you did not mind that? I know right well you did mind it. When the docket was printed was there not another name on it besides "Cooney"?—There was not "Cooney" on it.

56. You are a very clever fellow, but not altogether as clever as you think. When the docket was printed was not the name of the weighmaster written or printed at the bottom of the ticket?—There might, but I don't know.

57. There might—was there not?—(Not answered.)

Mr. COFFEY.—I think you had better let this man go. It is not worth losing time with him. He is evidently unwilling to give information. As to the matter of fact about which you are inquiring, I will dispose of it in two minutes at the proper time. Mr. M'Keon himself must be examined, and he will tell all about it.

Mr. Roper.—I think this man can tell too.

58. (To witness.)—Did you ever issue dockets yourself?—I did.

59. When you issued them were they printed or written?—They were done with my own pencil out of my pocket on a slip of paper.

60. How long had you been issuing these dockets?—Not long. When he was away himself I used to help him.

61. When who was away?—Mr. M'Keon. I used to assist.

62. Mr. COFFEY.—Surely if you were engaged in that you must know the form of the docket and what was in it just as well as you know anything in the world?—It was a piece of paper. Suppose the buyer was "Molloy," there would be "Molloy" at the top, and the weight; that is all.

63. Was there no print?—No letter at all of print on the docket.

64. Mr. Roper.—Did you ever get any money for weighing?—No.

65. When assisting there?—Never.

66. Are you sure you never got a farthing?—No. We used to give it to his craners.

67. Mr. M'Keon's craners?—Yes. When the market would be thronged, to oblige him, and the craners would hand the money to Mr. M'Keon.

68. Who are the craners?—Their names are Cox and Rourke.

69. What are their Christian names?—Patrick Cox and Patrick Rourke.

70. Did you ever pay Mr. M'Keon himself any of these moneys?—No; he was not then at home.

71. Did you ever pay him any money?—I did pay him money, but not at that time.

72. What money did you pay him?—I paid him rent—for pigs.

73. Did you ever pay him for matters weighed by you in the yard?—Well, I did, I suppose.

74. What is the use of saying you "suppose"? Don't you know perfectly well you did?—It is a good while now.

75. No matter about the good while. Did you pay him?—I do not know. I used to pay Rourke or Cox; whoever gave me the docket.

76. Used you pay the money to Mr. M'Keon himself?—Never.

77. Did you never?—It is a long time ago.

Mr. COFFEY.—There is no use in keeping this man; it is only occupying time. I assume that the statement is true that Mr. M'Keon gets the proceeds of the weighing of the butter, oats, and everything else that is weighed in this market. Until the contrary is shown, I suppose there is no doubt about it.

Mr. Roper.—That will save a great deal of time.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I do not want to deny that at all.

James Soulie was called, and came forward, when

James Soulie.

Mr. Roper said—I do not think I will trouble you with the evidence of this man at all.

Mr. Coffey.—If towards the close of the inquiry, or indeed at any stage of it, it becomes a point in controversy whether *Mr. M'Keon* is in receipt of the proceeds of this market, or whether the persons employed by him hand over the money to him, I will let you go in evidence to any length you like; but assuming from the papers before me that no such controversy can arise, I took the liberty of cutting you short on that matter.

Mr. Roper.—That will do. I may say that I labour under this disadvantage, that I cannot give information on some of the points in the statement you read until I make inquiry. For instance, the statements that he is weighmaster, and weighs with his own hands, and

is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. I cannot tell whether that is so until I look into the matter.

Mr. Coffey.—You mean, look into the legal point?

Mr. M'Mahon.—I can state that he is not under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

Mr. Roper.—You are wiser than I am. I do not know.

Mr. Coffey.—Is *Drumshambo* under the Towns Commissioners Act?

Mr. Palmer (solicitor).—It is not.

Mr. Roper.—Let that point stand over.

Mr. Coffey.—If you think you are in the smallest degree hurried or impeded, I will let you go back on any and every point that there is a controversy about—any doubt or controversy.

Mr. Roper.—That will do.

A. J. V. L. Birchall, J.P., examined by *Mr. Roper.*

A. J. V. L. Birchall, J.P.

78. You reside in this neighbourhood, and are a magistrate of this county?—I am for nearly thirty years.

79. You know *Mr. M'Keon*, I have no doubt, very well?—I do.

80. To your knowledge is he the owner of any fee-simple estate in this county?—To my knowledge he has not—he has nothing but two or three houses in town.

Mr. Roper.—That is all I want.

Mr. Coffey.—I won't receive the last piece of evidence—

Witness.—Let me see anybody who will say he has any fee-simple property.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We shall give evidence of what property *Mr. M'Keon* has.

Mr. Roper (to *Mr. Coffey*).—I have nobody else to examine now.

Mr. M'Mahon.—Do you close your case?

Mr. Roper.—I close as far as the present is concerned.

81. *Mr. Coffey.*—Can you give me any assistance, or

do you suggest to me any witness that can give me information as to the statement that this gentleman, *Mr. Francis M'Keon*, was in the habit of weighing butter with his own hands?

Mr. M'Mahon.—*Mr. M'Keon* will be examined as to that.

Mr. Roper.—Do you call witnesses. I could hardly expect to get the evidence after what I have seen.

Mr. Coffey.—I do not know what your difficulties may be, but I know what my duty is, and I will do it. There is the document before me containing certain statements. I am determined as far as I can to investigate every one of these statements, and to obtain every particle of evidence in my power that will throw light on them. Can you tell me where the evidence exists, or suggest where I may find it? If you do, I will not put you to the trouble of examining the witnesses. If you can suggest anybody who can give the information I will call him before me and examine him myself.

Mr. Roper (after consulting with *Mr. Palmer*).—Then call *Pat Cooney*.

Patrick Cooney examined by *Mr. Coffey.*

Patrick Cooney.

82. I understand you can give me some information about this market in *Drumshambo*, and it is your duty and your business to tell me the truth, and the full truth, and to do so frankly and fairly?—Of course.

83. In what capacity are you employed in this market?—Trading in oats.

84. Are you in *Mr. M'Keon's* employment?—No. I am in my own employment.

85. You are a dealer in oats?—Yes.

86. Do you deal in any other commodity?—No, not in any other.

87. Have you anything to say to dealings in butter?—No.

88. How often is this market-house used?—Well, I do not know.

89. What are the principal market-days here?—Fridays are the market-days.

90. Friday is the ordinary market-day?—Exactly.

91. Is the market once a week?—Once a week.

92. Do you live in *Drumshambo* yourself?—No, I live two miles away.

93. Do you frequent this market every market day?—In harvest and winter and up to spring I do.

94. Do you know *Mr. M'Keon*?—I do, perfectly well.

95. Have you seen him in the market while commodities were being sold and weighed there?—I have seen him leaving his house and go into the market and walk about and go out.

96. You saw him going in and out?—Yes.

97. Looking after his business—seeing how the market was conducted?—Yes, that is it.

98. Have you seen butter weighed there?—I have.

99. In the market square?—Yes.

100. Within the gates?—Yes.

101. Is there much butter sold here?—Well, there is a good deal of butter sold here.

102. How do they sell it, in firkins or tubs?—They sell it generally in "lumps."

103. In "lumps," that is, the country people bring in the butter, rolled up in cloths?—In cloths and packages.

104. Whom did you see weighing the butter in the market square?—Well, I cannot say anything about that, because it is the one hour for the corn and the butter market, and I had so much to attend to of my own business I did not make any remark about the butter business.

105. I ask you this question. Have you seen *Mr. M'Keon* when he was within the gates of this place, walking over every part of the ground, looking at what was going on?—I did not see him any more than walking through the yard as I told you before.

106. That is what I understand by walking about and looking at what was going on?—Precisely.

107. Have you ever seen him weigh butter at the *Crane house*?—Never. I never saw himself.

108. You never saw himself weighing butter at the scales?—I never did.

109. Did you ever during all the time you have

Patrick
Cooney.

frequented this market see Mr. M'Keon weighing butter at the scales, or directing the operations?—I did not.

110. Did you see him with his men there?—No. He might come out in the evening and look over the place.

111. He might do anything, of course—

Mr. Roper.—Ask him did Mr. M'Keon ever receive any money from him.

112. Mr. COFFEY (*to witness*).—Did you ever pay Mr. M'Keon money for any goods of yours weighed?—I used to pay his clerks in his office.

113. Did you ever pay Mr. M'Keon himself?—Well it is a long time; I cannot bring it to my recollection.

114. Tell the truth?—I am telling the truth; it is a good while ago.

115. Did you a good while ago pay him?—Well, it is very hard for me; I cannot swear it.

116. You say it is a good while ago, what do you mean by that?—Well, I paid the clerks.

117. Answer me this question. Did you within the last three years pay Mr. M'Keon any money for goods that were weighed in his weighhouse?—I told you I paid the clerks.

118. That is not answering my question. Did you pay himself within three years?—I did not pay himself at all. I paid his clerk.

119. You told me that three times already. I always suspect a man who tells me three times one thing when I ask him another.

Mr. Roper.—Ask him did Mr. M'Keon weigh his oats—this man's own oats.

120. Mr. COFFEY (*to witness*).—On these market days did Mr. M'Keon ever weigh your oats?—Never.

121. Did he ever weigh your oats himself?—No, his men.

122. Did you ever see him weigh anybody else's oats?—No, I never saw him weigh any oats. He never weighs any oats right or wrong.

123. Did Mr. M'Keon ever give you any docket?—His clerks did.

124. Is that answering my question? I asked you did Mr. M'Keon give you a docket?—No, he never gave me any docket at all.

125. What are the names of the clerks?—Pat Cox and Pat Rourke.

Mr. Roper.—Examine Soulie.

James Soulie.

James Soulie examined by Mr. COFFEY.

126. What is your occupation?—I weigh the firkin butter.

127. Are you in Mr. M'Keon's employment?—I am.

128. When did you go into his employment first?—I suppose it is thirteen or fourteen years ago.

129. Has he got the weigh-house thirteen or fourteen years?—He has. The firkin butter scales was there at that time, and the remainder long before that.

130. At all events, he has the place ten or twelve years?—He has, and longer than that.

131. I understand you to say that part of it is for weighing butter, and part for other things?—Yes, oats, and things; there are three divisions in it.

132. What are the three divisions?—One for the oats market; another for "lump" butter; another for "firkin" butter.

133. Is there anything else sold except oats and butter?—Potatoes.

134. What about the oats?—I know nothing about the oats.

135. You are confined to the butter department?—Yes.

136. You are what is called a "craner"?—I am a "craner."

137. What is your duty—what do you do?—I weigh the firkins all day for the country people.

138. Do you keep an account of the weights for the customers?—I do, and give it to them.

139. Have you dockets for the purpose of giving to them to ascertain the weight?—I give dockets out.

140. Have you dockets for that purpose to give it?—I got a bit of a note-book, and I gave them a docket out of it.

141. Show me the note-book you had last month?—I had not any last month; there was no firkin market.

142. Get me the book you have containing the entries. I suppose you have the blocks containing the entries—one side you kept, and the other you gave to the customer?—I have not got any.

143. Do you mean to say you have no books?—I have no books.

144. What did you do last Friday?—We had none this long time, and I did not mind keeping them.

145. Do you mean to say that you gave no docket to any person whose butter is weighed?—I did.

146. What did you give them?—I gave them a docket.

147. Where did you get the docket?—Out of a book—a piece of paper, or anything.

148. Show me what dockets you had in use last Friday, or last month?—We had none since about Christmas.

149. Well, before Christmas?—It is a long time for me to keep bits of paper of no service or use.

150. But don't you keep the records of the weights you make of the goods weighed?

Mr. M'Mahon.—There is no butter weighing now.

Mr. COFFEY.—But there was last September, October, and November.

Witness.—When the weighing is over we did not mind them.

151. Have you anything to do with "lump" butter?—I have not, but sometimes if they were pressed I would do it.

152. Have you no books or dockets for that?—No, but I was the weigher of the firkin butter.

153. Take a piece of paper and write down what you give to the customer whose butter is weighed. [Witness wrote on a piece of paper the form of a docket, and said—"That is the whole I give to the customer."]

154. Is that the whole thing?—That is the whole thing.

155. Whose name do you put into it?—The man's name who has the firkins of butter to sell. I give his name that way and the weight of his butter.

156. Do you put your name to the docket?—I do not.

157. This is "John Cooney," 5 stones 5 lbs. Who pays for that?—The butter buyer.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We will give you one of the printed dockets.

Mr. Roper.—We could not get one from you.

Mr. M'Mahon.—You never asked one from us.

158. Mr. COFFEY (*to witness*).—The money paid for weighing on market days, do you get it?—At night, when the day's work is over, I collect it, and it goes into the hands of Mr. M'Keon.

159. Is there any scale by which you were paid?—They pay me four pence a firkin.

160. And you collect that four pence a firkin in the evening and hand it to Mr. M'Keon?—When the day's work is over I give him a return of all the firkins marked on a docket with the money in hand.

161. By way of an account?—Yes.

162. And he pays you wages?—He pays me and so does the butter buyer. I work for them after that in the evening.

163. Does Mr. M'Keon pay you any wages?—Mr. M'Keon don't pay me, but I have the benefit of the market there.

164. Perhaps you pay Mr. M'Keon something?—I do not. But I never saw Mr. M'Keon putting in any weights. If there was a dispute between two farmers he might come there to see what was going on, but I never saw him lift a half cwt. or a half lb.

165. You never saw him weigh goods at all?—Never. He never weighed any goods there, never to my knowledge these thirteen or fourteen years.

166. Do you undertake to say that absolutely?—Never to my knowledge or observation.

167. During these ten or twelve years Mr. M'Keon never himself with his own hand weighed butter or any other commodity in the market?—He never weighed any butter; I weighed all the firkins.

168. I suppose he saw you were doing your business?—Yes.

169. Mr. Roper.—You speak for the firkins of butter?—Yes.

170. That is what you weigh?—Yes.

171. Is there not a thing called "lump" butter too?—There is.

172. You don't weigh that?—No.

173. Did you ever weigh it at all?—I often did.

174. Did you ever see Mr. M'Keon present when you were weighing "lump" butter?—I saw him walking in the yard to and from his own house.

175. Do you know has Mr. M'Keon an office in that yard?—He has an office, but he has his clerk there, at the oats scales, but not where I stand.

176. His office is at the oats scale?—His clerk stops there.

177. Did you ever see him in that little office—we

all know it—near the scales?—I did not see them there. James Soulie.

178. Did you ever see him there?—He did not go there at all—unless when going about, going in and out of the house through his own hall-door.

179. You did not see him in the office?—I did not.

180. You are sure of that?—I am.

181. What is the name of the man who assists in weighing the oats?—Pat Rourke.

182. What is the clerk's name?—James Finn.

183. What is the name of the man who weighs the "lump" butter?—James Higgins.

Mr. Roper.—That is all I have to ask this man.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I do not want to put any question. I hand in an Enniskillen market-note, which is identically the same as ours. [*Hands in market-note to Mr. Coffey.*]

Mr. COFFEY.—I cannot take this unless you and Mr. Roper agree that it is a *fac-simile* of the note used here except as to the name. If you both tell me it is a *fac-simile* I will take it.

Mr. Roper.—I do not know. Mr. M'Mahon had better hand in one of the market-notes of Drumshambo; he must have thousands of them.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We will get them.

Mr. Roper.—Mark Jones, I understand, can give some evidence.

Mark Jones came forward to be examined, when

Mr. Roper said—We won't trouble you with this man. I will ask Mr. M'Keon some questions.

Francis M'Keon, J.P., was then examined.

Francis
M'Keon, J.P.

184. Mr. Roper.—I believe you are the weighmaster of this town, or rather the deputy weighmaster?—I am weighmaster.

185. How do you hold that?—I hold it by appointment from the Earl of Bessborough.

186. Will you kindly give us that appointment?

Mr. M'Mahon.—I decline to produce it at present. He is weighmaster.

Mr. COFFEY.—I must get the appointment and see it; but it is only fair to say, Mr. Roper, that if for the purposes of their case they do not choose to produce it at this moment I won't compel them; but I will compel them when they go into their own case.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We will produce it now.

Mr. COFFEY.—Take your own course, I won't interfere; but I must have it at some stage of the inquiry. If it is convenient for you to withhold it at present you are entitled to do so.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We have no objection to produce it now; it is sent for.

Mr. Roper.—Until it comes I cannot well ask the questions I mean to put.

[After a short delay—Mr. M'Mahon produced two documents—one, he said, was the "appointment" of Mr. M'Keon; the other a "copy" of the appointment.]

Mr. Roper.—I have looked at this document [*the original*], and I may tell you it is his appointment as "deputy weighmaster."

Mr. M'Mahon.—With all respect it is not. That appointment was prepared by Judge Lynch, and it is as well-prepared an appointment as ever I read.

Mr. COFFEY.—The document speaks for itself. No verbal controversy can settle what it is.

187. Mr. Roper (to Mr. M'Keon).—You hold under this?—I do.

Mr. Roper.—I will read it. [*Having read the document.*]

Mr. Roper said—It appears he is weighmaster, but it is compellable on him to inspect and superintend.

Mr. COFFEY.—I do not agree with you. He seems to me to have a freehold office, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, and can only be removed by *mandamus* if it is imputed

to him, and proved that he is guilty of corrupt or improper conduct in the discharge of his duty. The appointment is one for the benefit of the public as well as for the benefit of the agent of Lord Bessborough.

[After some discussion as to the meaning of the appointment of weighmaster, the examination of Mr. M'Keon was resumed.]

188. Mr. Roper.—You are the weighmaster of this town?—I am.

189. As a matter of fact do you not superintend and inspect the weighing of the goods brought into the market—is not that your duty?—If any dispute arises between the buyer and seller—

190. Answer the question and then explain—you heard me read the words in the appointment, "superintend and inspect"—do you fulfil these duties?—I do not know what you mean by the word "inspect."

191. Nor do I?—I say that I perform the duties of weighmaster correctly. If any dispute arises between the buyer and seller, I am there to decide it. For instance, if the seller says there is more weight, or the buyer says there is less weight, I go to see what is the dispute between the parties, and my decision is final.

192. You make your decision final?—They agree to it—both parties agree to it.

193. If there is any dispute, you go as weighmaster, you go to see the matter weighed again?—I certainly would have it weighed over again.

194. Precisely so. You would see justice done?—I would see justice done. There would be very little use for me if I did not.

Mr. Roper (to Mr. Coffey).—In point of fact then he does superintend and take charge.

Mr. COFFEY.—Until the contrary is shown I will take it that he performs the duties described in his appointment, in consideration of which he was appointed.

Mr. M'Mahon.—You may take it that he discharges the duties of his office. We hand in now a book of the printed dockets or tickets issued by Mr. M'Keon as weighmaster. [*Hands in book.*]

Mr. COFFEY.—I will take two or three of these. I receive this book, as a book produced by Mr. M'Keon

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professing to be the form of the sale-notes or weigh-notes issued in the weigh-house of Drumshambo.

195. Mr. Roper (to Mr. M'Keon).—These are the tickets you still continue to issue in the weigh-yard?—Yes.

196. For instance, for the butter-market?—Yes.

197. And I suppose there is a similar sort for the oats, and so forth?—Yes.

198. Have you an office in that yard?—My men stop in the office—that little shed.

199. Your men stop in that little shed or office?—My men do be there.

200. And they return to you all the moneys they receive?—They do at night; they collect it from the parties.

201. Have you in your dwelling-house an office connected in any way with the duties of this weigh-yard, or the receiving of moneys?—No, I have no office; some of them might come to my parlour where I would be sitting, if they came by the back door.

202. Mr. COFFEY.—You mean your “craners” when you say your men?—My “craners,” they receive the money; of course I would take any money if I got it.

203. Mr. Roper.—Did you yourself ever fill in any of these tickets?—Did I fill in any of these tickets? I did.

204. Mr. COFFEY.—You have occasionally filled the tickets yourself?—Just so.

205. Mr. Roper.—And I suppose received the cash from the people yourself?—No; the buyers received the money and paid it to my men.

206. Have you never received any money yourself?—Occasionally some of the buyers would come to me and pay me instead of my men, thinking they had no authority to get the money, only to get a fee which they collect from the country people at night.

207. We may take it then that you have sometimes been paid by persons weighing?—By the buyers.

208. Mr. COFFEY.—Occasionally buyers have come to you and paid you instead of paying it to your men in the weigh-yard?—Precisely.

209. Mr. Roper.—Have you not been often in the weigh-yard—surely you would be often there?—Indeed I would. I happen not to be very inaccessible.

210. I pass from that little matter. What land do you hold?—I hold two farms under Lord Southwell. I take it that the list you have there is correct.

211. That is the list made out by the clerk of the union—I believe that is the only land you hold?—That is the only land I hold.

212. And these are the only houses?—These are the houses.

213. You have no other lands or houses in the county, except what are in this union?—(Not answered).

214. Do you hold the land under Lord Southwell by lease?—No.

215. You are tenant from year to year?—I am tenant from year to year; I consider that as good as a leasehold under Lord Southwell.

216. But if Lord Southwell died to-morrow you would not be able to say that?—The present Lord Southwell succeeded a good landlord, and he is following in his footsteps.

217. Have you any fee-simple property in this county, save and except the property you seem to consider as good as fee-simple namely, your tenancy from year to year—have you in this county any fee-simple property?—No.

218. Or any leasehold property in this county?—Not at present; hereafter it may come to me—I may enjoy it hereafter.

219. Your only business is farming this land and attending to the duties of weighmaster?—Receiving fees, receiving my rents, and the profits arising from my farms.

220. That is, the proceeds of your farm and what you receive in the weigh-market?—Yes.

Examined by Mr. M'Mahon.

221. What is the average value of your freehold office?—Two hundred a year are my receipts from the market, with the rent of the store attached.

222. For what term do you hold your property under Lord Bessborough?—I hold the whole plot of ground given to me by Lord Bessborough on paying a rent of £4 a year, for 999 years.

223. Mr. COFFEY.—That is exclusive of the farms?—Yes; the property in town, at £4 a year for 999 years—this is the ground I have built on.

224. Mr. M'Mahon.—Exclusive of your freehold office, what is the value of all this property?—The value of the property including the house I live in is £100 a year, and my profits derivable as weighmaster are £200 a year.

225. That makes £300 a year?—Yes.

226. Mr. COFFEY.—What do you say is the value of your freehold office?—Two hundred a year.

227. When you say the value is £200 a year—do you mean to convey that that is the net value, or that out of that £200 a year you pay for assistance?—What I mean to say is, that I have about £200 clear from my profits, with the rent of the store and market-yard.

228. That is what I want to be clear about—you say independent of expenses, or rather exclusive of expenses, the profits you receive from this weighing place, with the rents of the stores amount to £200 a year?—I do; with the rent of the store.

229. Mr. M'Mahon.—Can you say whether it was desirable to have a resident magistrate—I mean a magistrate resident in this town?

Mr. Roper.—I object to this; it is no part of the inquiry.

Mr. COFFEY.—I have to inquire into various subjects, and I intend to get a list of the number of petty sessions held here for the last five years, and of who attended—I won't preclude him from giving his opinion on the matter.

Mr. Roper.—I think it is going into collateral matters, and if we go into such matters we will never stop.

Mr. COFFEY.—We won't go into any collateral matters—I will take his opinion *quantum valeat*.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I pass it for the present.

230. (To witness.)—What is the value of these two farms you hold from Lord Southwell as tenant from year to year?—I put them down at £50 a year, and I am under-estimating them.

231. Mr. COFFEY.—You value them at £50 a year; do you mean £50 a year each beyond the rent?—I do, and they are worth more.

232. Mr. M'Mahon.—From your knowledge of the town of Drumshambo, can you say whether or not a resident magistrate was desirable?—I do say so.

233. It was desirable and requisite?—Yes.

Mr. COFFEY.—Let us be a little more accurate. What do you mean by a “resident magistrate”?

Mr. M'Mahon.—I mean a local magistrate.

Witness.—A local magistrate, not an R.M.

234. Mr. M'Mahon.—Have you since your appointment been called on to act in the night time?—Yes; the police will be able to explain that.

235. Mr. COFFEY.—What was the nature of the duty you had to do?—A man was beaten in the street, and it was represented he was in a bad way—

236. Mr. COFFEY.—We may put it down as a breach of the peace. Were you called on by night more than once?—Only once at night.

237. Mr. Roper.—The valuation of what is dignified by the term of your “freehold” office I find is £20 a year?—Yes; but the income-tax collector put me down at £120 a year, and I pay income-tax on that.

238. Mr. COFFEY.—Is that your return, or did they put it down at that?—They put it down.

239. Mr. COFFEY.—They assessed you at that without you returning it?—They assessed me without my returning it; they assessed me at £120.

240. Mr. Roper.—The valuation of the “freehold” office in the books of the clerk of the union is £20.

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—You cannot tax the profits of his office.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—There are two documents that speak for themselves: the Poor Law Return shows his interest to be £20 a year; the income-tax people return him at £120 a year.

241. Mr. *Roper* (*to witness*).—How do you account for the valuator having valued your freehold office at only £20 a year?—How can I account for it? I will answer you as fairly as I can.

242. I am sure you will; you have answered perfectly fair up to the present; it is unpleasant for counsel to have to ask these questions, but I must do it. How do you account for the fact that the sworn valuator of the union valued your "freehold" office profits at only £20 a year, whereas you state them to be £200 a year?—I really cannot answer the question, but the income-tax collectors were rather keener, and looked at it a little more correctly.

243. You cannot account for how it is the sworn valuator values you at £20, whereas you value yourself at £200?—I cannot give you an answer as to that.

244. I think you said you pay income-tax on £120?—That is their valuation.

245. Is that (£120) upon all?—No, nothing but the profits of the weigh-house.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—I suppose they assessed him arbitrarily at £120 for the profits of the weigh-house.

Witness.—Yes.

246. Mr. *Roper*.—What is the gross amount you pay income-tax for?

Mr. *COFFEY*.—He need not answer that.

Mr. *Roper*.—Why not?

Mr. *COFFEY*.—It is a matter the law protects. No one need give such information under the circumstances.

Mr. *Roper*.—He gave you a statement of it about the weigh-house.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—Inquire as to what are his means, not what he returned to the income-tax people, which is on a different foundation altogether. I give you the most unlimited latitude to find out what his real means are, but I cannot allow you to ask questions on a matter that, upon commercial grounds in this commercial country, is protected.

Mr. *Roper*.—Well, take a note of my question. I ask him what does he pay income-tax for, and what amount for all—Lord Southwell's land, his own house, and his weigh-house, and the profits of his freehold office.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—You ask as to the amount?

Mr. *Roper*.—Yes.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—Unless he chooses to answer—

247. Mr. *Roper* (*to witness*).—Do you decline to answer?—*Witness*.—Under his worship's direction, I do.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—I declare he is not bound to answer. I have no right to allow any question to be put that may involve him with the Commissioners of Income-tax. That is a plain ground. Do not suppose I suspect there is the slightest reason why he should not answer the question. But on a future inquiry the same question might be put, and it might be said it had been allowed here without the Judge or Commissioner interfering. I interfere not for his protection, but on the ground that the law protects that matter for commercial reasons in a commercial country. Therefore it is the Inspector of Income-tax is sworn to secrecy; the Commissioners are sworn to secrecy; they allow nothing to be done in public; all their inquiries are in private.

248. Mr. *Roper* (*to witness*).—What is your objection to tell me what income tax you pay on the land you hold under Lord Southwell?

Mr. *COFFEY*.—That I won't ask him to answer.

249. Mr. *Roper* (*to witness*).—What is your objection to tell me?

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—I object to the question. It is the same question over again.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—The root of the objection to your questions, Mr. *Roper*, is this: that they put the witness in a position of possible antagonism to the Income-tax

Commissioners, and subject him to results which the law contemplates when it said such an inquiry should never be made in public or discussed. As I said before, it is not for his protection, but for the protection of the public at large, I say, that I cannot allow this inquiry. I give you the utmost latitude to ascertain *alimunde* the value of what he has.

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250. Mr. *Roper* (*to witness*).—Have you any loan fund bank?—Never, nor did I ever receive interest on money, except on what I have deposited in bank.

251. In your opinion a local magistrate is necessary here?—I give you that as my opinion.

252. How many magistrates live in the neighbourhood—within four or five miles of the town?—I believe Mr. F. La Touche, Mr. G. Peyton, Mr. Birchall, and Mr. Maguire, and myself.

253. I put you out of the question for a moment?—And there is Mr. Fitzgerald; he lives more than four miles away.

254. Does Mr. Fitzgerald attend here regularly?—To my knowledge he never attends.

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—We will produce the attendances of all the magistrates. We will satisfy Mr. *Roper* on that point.

Mr. *Fitzgerald*, J.P. (*who sat on the Bench*).—I have not been more than three or four times here. I will save you the trouble so far as I am concerned.

255. Mr. *Roper*.—You have been obliged to go out by night?—I did, once.

256. That appears to have been a simple thing. You put on your coat, I suppose, and walked down the street?—Yes, and to the barracks.

257. But you did not go any distance into the country, through bogs and marshes?—I did once.

258. Not that night?—No, another evening.

259. You did not walk?—No, I took a car for the constable and myself, and we drove across the country to near Boyle.

260. Mr. *COFFEY*.—To take informations from someone, was it?—There was a person hurt, and it was represented by the medical officer that he was in a dying state. I went accompanied by the constable and Clerk of Petty Sessions.

261. Mr. *Roper*.—Have you ever known Mr. Birchall to remain in town in a house at night for the purpose of acting if necessary?—I know nothing of Captain Birchall's intentions.

262. Mr. *COFFEY*.—At what distance does Mr. Birchall live from Drumshambo?—I should say a quarter of a mile, or something over that.

263. Mr. *Roper*.—Have you ever known him to remain in town for the purpose of acting?—Not to my knowledge. He may have done so, but I know nothing about it.

Mr. *Roper*.—That is all I have to ask Mr. M'Keon.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—Do you wish, Mr. M'Mahon, to ask Mr. M'Keon anything further?

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—No.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—I wish to ask a few questions.

Mr. *Roper*.—Allow me to ask him what is the rent of the farms he holds under Lord Southwell?

Witness.—Do you mean for the two?

264. Mr. *COFFEY*.—What is the rent of each farm?—*Witness*.—About £52 a year.

265. Mr. *Roper*.—For how many statute acres?—About ninety-one statute acres.

266. As I understand, there are no buildings on them?—No.

267. Grass farms?—Yes.

268. Mr. *COFFEY*.—You said a moment ago that you have no loan fund or bank?—No, and I never lend money.

269. Are you partner with anyone who has a loan fund bank?—No, I am partner with no one in anything.

270. Have you any interest in any loan fund or bank?—No, I have no interest except on my own money deposited in bank.

271. With what bank have you an account?—The Provincial Bank.

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272. You have an account there?—I have a current account and a deposit account.

273. I am sorry to be obliged to ask you this question, but I think it my duty to do so. Have you overdrawn your account?—No, indeed, but rather the bank is in my debt on the two—on the deposit and on the current account, and I do not owe a shilling to any man in existence.

274. You say you are not in debt to anybody?—Nothing but some few pounds—that is all, but I have no bills or bonds, or anything else out; there is rather money due to me—a good deal, but not money on interest.

275. You say you never lend money or receive interest except on what you have deposited in the bank?—Certainly not; I would not lend money.

276. This £4 plot you have from Lord Bessborough or Mr. O'Beirne, you say you have that for 999 years?—I have.

277. What did you do with that?—That is covered with the buildings I raised on it, the market-house and conveyances and other matters.

278. What did it cost you, to the best of your opinion, to erect these buildings on that plot?—To the best of my opinion it cost me not much under or over £4,000. It may be a few pounds one way or the other.

279. About £4,000?—Yes. I must explain that I never kept any account when building or making improvements. I made them with my own money, and I paid every sixpence as I went along, so I cannot tell exactly the cost, but it is about £4,000.

280. What is the date of the lease for 999 years?—I think it is 1859.

281. And I understand you to say that from the date of the execution of that lease up to the present you have expended £4,000 on it?—I have—including my own house, and other matters.

Mr. Roper.—Will you ask him this question if you think it right—As weighmaster, and having the management of the scales and weigh-yard, is he not under the jurisdiction of the magistrates?

Mr. M'Mahon.—That is a question of law.

Mr. COFFEY.—If the town was under the Towns Commissioners Act, he would be under the jurisdiction of the magistrates, for the market would be under their superintendence and control. But he is under the statute in this sense, that for any violation of the law he would of course be under the jurisdiction of the magistrates; but the magistrates cannot as far as I see appoint any one to act in the market, or themselves interfere in its management. Is there any local Act which regulates this market in any sense so as to give the magistrates here what I may call a local control over it? If there is such an Act I would be glad to be referred to it. I do not know whether any such exists.

Mr. Roper.—I do not know myself.

Mr. M'Mahon.—It is regulated by the statute of Anne.

Mr. COFFEY.—Do you wish, Mr. Roper, to ask Mr. M'Keon any more questions?

Mr. Roper.—No; so far as I am concerned I have nothing more to recommend to your notice.

Mr. COFFEY.—Can you suggest the attendance of any person who can give additional information on the subject of the inquiry?

Mr. Roper.—I am not aware of anyone, except you called the income-tax collector, for reasons I mentioned before.

Mr. COFFEY.—I have no objection to take the income-tax collector, with the assent of Mr. M'Keon, into my private room, but I will not do it in public here.

Mr. Roper (to Mr. M'Mahon).—Will you advise Mr. M'Keon to go into the Chairman's private room and there make a statement as to the amount of income tax he pays?

Mr. M'Mahon.—Certainly not. I will not permit any such step.

Mr. Roper.—I cannot force it.

Mr. M'Mahon.—No one knows better than you do that it is not of the slightest weight in this inquiry.

Mr. COFFEY.—I am bound to say it cannot in the slightest way elucidate a single matter in controversy. It is no matter what Mr. M'Keon returns to the Income-Tax Commissioners. We know people have peculiar notions of morality in dealing with these public officials; we often see in the newspapers notices of "conscience" money returned by people on that account. The return is no real test; the real test is the absolute possession of that which is shown in the face of day to exist.

Mr. Roper.—No one would say it is a real test; but have I not a right to say that if we find a gentleman aspiring to be a magistrate of the county, actuated by such peculiar ideas as you have mentioned, as to return to the Income-Tax Commissioners a totally different income from what he possesses—

Mr. M'Mahon.—You have no right to suppose anything of the kind.

Mr. COFFEY (to Mr. Roper).—I won't assume that.

Mr. Roper.—That is the way to test it.

Mr. COFFEY.—The way to test it is by the fact.

Mr. Roper.—When I find Mr. Keon objecting—

Mr. COFFEY.—It is my objection.

Mr. Roper.—Has Mr. M'Keon any objection to go into a private room and make the statement?

Mr. M'Mahon.—I will not permit him to do anything of the kind.

Mr. COFFEY.—I must say it would be a very bad precedent.

Mr. Roper.—That ends it.

Mr. COFFEY.—Can any additional evidence be given? Have you to [Mr. M'Mahon] closed?

Mr. M'Mahon.—The only evidence I would think of giving, in addition to what is already given, would be evidence to show the respectability and the fitness of Mr. M'Keon for the office he holds, and the necessity for his appointment.

Mr. COFFEY.—That is quite open to you; it comes within the scope of the inquiry.

Mr. M'Mahon.—Before I go into that, I think it right to make an observation or two on behalf of Mr. M'Keon.

Mr. COFFEY.—Although it is not a usual course to have counsel attending on such an inquiry as this, yet when permission was asked that counsel might attend I consented, being desirous to have their assistance in obtaining the evidence capable of being produced on the inquiry. I have derived considerable assistance from counsel here; but I do not think it is an occasion for making speeches at all.

Mr. M'Mahon.—Very well.

Mr. COFFEY.—It is a purely ministerial act I am performing.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I must, on the part of my client, express my sense of the great ability by which you have brought the inquiry to a few narrow points, and—

Mr. COFFEY.—Even in laudation of myself I ask you not to make a speech.

Mr. Roper.—I quite agree in what has fallen from my friend. I feel that we owe you our thanks for the way you have conducted the inquiry.

Mr. M'Mahon.—With regard to the necessity for the appointment of a magistrate here, I had a return made of the sittings at Petty Sessions in Drumshambo during the entire of the year 1869. I did not confine myself to a particular part of the year; but to give you the fullest possible evidence on the point, I got the return for the whole year, and that return will, I think, show to you, and to the Government, and to Parliament—

Mr. COFFEY.—I am afraid we are now getting into eloquence. What does the return show?

Mr. M'Mahon.—The return shows that in a great number of cases, if not in the majority of cases, there was presiding on the bench here within the year only one magistrate. Now here is the return. On the 25th

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of February there was but one magistrate, Mr. Birchall. On the 8th of April the bench was deserted.

Mr. Birchall.—What date?

Mr. M'Mahon.—On the 8th of April, 1869, you were absent. You left the people here without any judge or magistrate. On the 22nd of April you sat here alone. On the 6th of May you were here alone administering justice. On the 20th of May you were here alone. (It is a fearful thing to interfere with this splendid administration of justice.) On the 29th of July there was no one. On the 12th of August Mr. Wynne came and sat alone. On the 26th of August Mr. Birchall alone. On the 9th of September alone again. On the 23rd of September Mr. Birchall was away, and Mr. Edward Wynne sat alone. On the 21st of October nobody came. On the 4th of November Mr. Birchall sat alone. On the 18th he had one companion. On the 2nd of December you sat again alone. On the 30th you were absent, and the bench was not graced with your presence as a magistrate. That is my evidence, that it was necessary this appointment should be made. I will now produce evidence to show that the appointment is not only a fit and proper one, but the best that could be made, and the most popular that could be made. [Mr. M'Mahon handed to Mr. Coffey the return from which he had read.]

Mr. COFFEY.—You have not been altogether candid in reading this. I find there are a great number of entries of attendances of two magistrates, which you omitted to read out.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I don't deny that on several occasions during the year there were two magistrates. But I read the return only for the number of occasions on which there was no magistrate or only one.

Mr. COFFEY (to the Petty Sessions Clerk).—I must ask you to make out for me a return of the attendances of the magistrates on the bench of Drumshambo for the last five years; and (I am sorry for giving you the trouble) also I must ask you to put in the column of observation (if there is any record) the reason why only one magistrate sat when one sat, and the reason why the Court was adjourned without a magistrate, if the reason has really any bearing upon it. Was this return made by you (Mr. M'Mahon's)?

Petty Sessions Clerk.—Yes.

Mr. Roper.—I think you might ask him the number of appeals taken; it would show whether the business was done satisfactorily or not.

Mr. COFFEY.—I am not going into an inquiry whether the magistrates do their business well or ill. I am perfectly sure that everything is done rightly; if it was not rightly and properly done there are means of redress, of course, open to the public.

Mr. M'Mahon.—It is right I should say on that

point, that my client from the commencement has expressed his desire that not one word should be said against any gentleman on the bench.

Mr. COFFEY.—I am happy to say that not one word of the kind has been said on either side.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I would be very sorry to say anything against the gentlemen on the Bench. There is no occasion. I am on my defence here. I confined myself strictly to that.

Mr. COFFEY.—I am happy to say that neither on the part of the gentlemen who thought they had a right to this inquiry, nor on the part of Mr. M'Keon, who was the subject of it, was one word said on either side reflecting on the other, or calculated in the slightest degree to produce ill will or bad feeling.

Mr. Birchall.—I suppose I may be allowed to make a remark. Mr. M'Mahon has stated I have often sat alone here. But if it was the duty of the stipendiary magistrate to attend, and he does not chose to do so, can I make him attend.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I did not say one word against you—not a word.

Mr. Birchall.—I have been a magistrate for thirty years, and during the entire of that thirty years there have been—how many appeals against my decisions—just four!

Mr. M'Mahon.—I am sure you conducted yourself properly.

Mr. Birchall.—No doubt I did not sit on the Bench since the appointment of Mr. M'Keon, nor will I sit.

Mr. COFFEY.—Not only is your remark unnecessary and uncalled for, but it is extremely unwarrantable.

Mr. Birchall.—If Mr. M'Mahon did not attack me—

Mr. COFFEY.—You had no right, sir, to make such an observation. It is most disrespectful to this court of inquiry, for the purpose of determining and ascertaining the accuracy of allegations and statements—before the evidence has entirely closed, before any report is given, before means are found for coming to any conclusion on this inquiry, for any gentleman, himself a magistrate, holding the commission of the peace, to flaunt that statement, to declare that no matter what the result of the inquiry may be, he will not sit on the bench.

Mr. Birchall.—I said I did not sit on the bench?

Mr. COFFEY.—You said you would not.

Mr. Birchall.—If Mr. M'Mahon did not attack me I would not make the observation.

Mr. COFFEY.—I will have no more of this. I did not understand any attack to be made or imputed.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I certainly made no attack on Mr. Birchall.

The Very Rev. Dean Dawson examined by Mr. M'Mahon.

282. You are the parish priest of Carrick-on-Shannon?—I am.

283. Are you acquainted with Mr. M'Keon?—For a long time, very intimately.

284. Do you know his position in this county?—I do; for integrity, intelligence, and impartiality, I don't know any man in Leitrim more calculated to discharge the duties of magistrate.

285. You consider him a fit and proper person for the appointment of magistrate?—None more so; no better man has been recommended by Lord Granard, and appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

286. Do you believe the appointment of Mr. M'Keon by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has given satisfaction to the public?—I know it; no more popular magistrate has sat on the bench.

287. Mr. Roper.—How do you know what the

public feel about the matter?—I know the public feeling —

Mr. COFFEY.—The "public" is a very wide term. I take it you give us this testimony as the result of your opinion.

Dean Dawson.—I assume to have more knowledge of the public than any man in court.

Mr. COFFEY.—There may be men in court who don't agree in that. I do not.

Dean Dawson.—I dare say your worship is so recently in the county you know very little of it.

Mr. COFFEY.—I know nothing of the county. I suppose that is the reason I am here.

288. Mr. Roper (to Dean Dawson).—I believe you live seven or eight miles from this?—Only six by the new road.

The Very Rev. Dean Dawson.

Michael
Fitzgerald,
J.P.

Mr. Michael Fitzgerald, J.P., examined by Mr. M'Mahon.

289. You are a magistrate of this county?—I am.

290. Do you know Mr. M'Keon?—I know him eighteen years.

291. Do you consider Mr. M'Keon from his position qualified for the commission of the peace?—I am very well satisfied that he is, and I can say that from my knowledge of him ten years ago, I suggested to an influential gentleman to recommend him to the Lord Lieutenant for the appointment. It was nine or ten years ago, and my opinion was formed in that way from seeing him and meeting him.

292. Can you say from your own knowledge whether the appointment of Mr. M'Keon has given satisfaction?—Except as to two or three I believe it has. Two or three turn up their noses at it. I can say that when he attended the Carrigallen sessions I was so

satisfied with his common sense, his discretion, and his sense of justice in adjudicating upon the cases before him, that I requested him to take the chair, so satisfied was I with the course he took. He seemed to have justice, judgment, and discretion.

293. Mr. Roper.—Nine or ten years ago, what where Mr. M'Keon's pursuits?—I do not know anything more of them than I do now.

294. Had he got the appointment of weighmaster at that time?—I believe long before.

Mr. COFFEY.—I will not go into anything nine or ten years ago.

Mr. M'Keon.—I will ask Mr. La Touche a question.

Mr. Francis La Touche, J.P., in reply to Mr. M'Keon said—I have known you for twenty-five years. I always had the highest opinion of you.

Hugh
M'Ternan,
J.P.

Mr. Hugh M'Ternan, J.P., examined by Mr. M'Mahon.

295. How long do you know Mr. M'Keon?—I think I am about thirty-two years of age, and I think he is the very first man I ever knew. I live convenient to him for thirty years.

296. Do you know his position in this county?—I do.

297. From his position in the county, is it your opinion that he is a fit and proper person to be appointed a magistrate?—It is my opinion that he is, and that many magistrates in the county are in a worse position for appointment, many and many. Particularly intellectually, he is a very fit man to be appointed.

298. Mr. Roper.—He is not a graduate of any university?—No.

299. And are you not accustomed to meet very intelligent men in Ireland wearing frieze coats?—Certainly many—but not of his class of intelligence. There are a great many intelligent men in Court, I dare say, but not of the same class.

Mr. COFFEY.—Can any person give me any information as to persons occupying the similar position of weighmaster holding the commission of the peace in Ireland?

Mr. M'Mahon.—There are several cases.

Dean Dawson.—Mr. O'Connor of Longford is weighmaster, the deputy of Lord Longford. Mr. Smith of Enniskillen is weighmaster of that town, as deputy of Lord Enniskillen, and he is a magistrate.

Mr. M'Mahon.—And Mr. Wynne of Sligo is another case.

Mr. Roper.—No, Mr. Wynne never acted.

Mr. COFFEY (to Mr. M'Mahon).—You have stated that several gentlemen holding the position occupied by Mr. M'Keon are justices of the peace in Ireland, and you now hand me up a document [a weighhouse ticket with Mr. Smith's name printed as weighmaster at bottom] purporting to have the name of a gentleman who occupied the position of weighmaster, and is a justice of the peace. That is a very important piece of evidence if it is true, but I want to know this—is there any person capable of giving me evidence as a matter of fact upon the subject?

Mr. M'Mahon.—We subpoenaed a gentleman to prove it. But I can easily supply you with evidence from the records of the Hanaper Office.

Mr. COFFEY.—Do you undertake to give me evidence on the point?

Mr. M'Mahon.—I do undertake it—before you give in your report.

Mr. COFFEY.—I cannot take evidence except in the presence of the parties to the inquiry.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We can give the records of the Hanaper Office.

Mr. Roper.—That won't do. If we had Mr. Smith here, and he was proved to be a magistrate, we could ask him about his property and all that.

Mr. COFFEY.—No doubt. But it is as I said a matter of some importance, if correct, as represented

by Mr. M'Mahon, and in the statement before me, that these several gentlemen, including Mr. Smith, are acting in a similar capacity to that of Mr. M'Keon, and are justices of the peace, because it would show *per se* that there was nothing in the office itself—unless it is degraded in some way—to prevent gentlemen holding it from aspiring to the commission of the peace.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We will give you the records.

Mr. Roper.—You must produce the gentlemen themselves.

Mr. COFFEY.—What I shall do is this. I shall cause inquiry to be made myself in the Hanaper Office, to see whether any person who is weighmaster is on the roll of magistrates. It will form an important part of my report if I find such cases; if, on the contrary, I find no such cases I shall report to His Excellency that this gentleman holds an exceptional position. I shall not in the slightest degree suggest whether in my mind or judgment it ought to weigh for or against this gentleman; but if it be the fact that gentlemen who are justices do occupy the position of weighmaster, I shall state it to His Excellency; if I find no gentleman similarly situated I will so state it.

Mr. M'Mahon.—We will show that a Chief Secretary for Ireland did not scorn to hold the office.

Mr. COFFEY.—That is a different point. The statement which has been sent to me to report upon and inquire into is that Mr. M'Keon is weighmaster, performing the duties himself, and there is added, what now appears to be an entire misconception, that he was in the habit of performing the mechanical duties himself, weighing the butter with his own hands—lumps of butter; that seems to me a complete misstatement.

Mr. Roper.—I will ask you to go a little further than the Hanaper Office. You see a person may be weighmaster and may be Justice of the Peace, without there being any conflict between the two cases. A man may be weighmaster and have a large property in the county, and so on—that makes a difference.

Mr. COFFEY.—Not the slightest difference. The allegation here is this—"Mr. M'Keon is a weighmaster," *ergo*, he is disqualified. A document is now handed up to me and a statement made by counsel, that that document which purports to be signed by the gentleman, just as Mr. M'Keon signs here, that it can be proved this gentleman is on the roll of magistrates for the borough of Enniskillen.

Mr. Roper.—The allegation that he is weighmaster, and therefore disqualified, is not the only allegation in this case, and all the elements of objection are to be taken together, I submit.

Mr. COFFEY.—It is one, and a principal one.

Mr. Roper.—The other weighmasters who are magistrates may be persons of means, and so on.

Mr. COFFEY.—As I presume no further information can be laid before me, what I will do is this. I shall

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adjourn this Inquiry *pro forma* to Dublin, on Saturday, the 11th instant, and I give notice to both sides it is for the purpose of inquiring into this allegation, that there are magistrates who hold the office of weighmaster. I shall feel it my duty to look into the records of the Hanaper Office myself, and I will give you both the opportunity of correcting an erroneous impression—if such there be—that I may entertain from the examination of the records, and I will not

furnish my report until I give you that opportunity. I now adjourn the Inquiry to No. 2, Arbitration-room, Four Courts, Dublin, at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 11th instant. That is the only day on which I will sit, and I will sit only for that purpose; I will not go into any other branch of the Inquiry; I hold all the rest to be closed now.

[Adjourned accordingly.]

ARBITRATION ROOM, No 2, FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

SATURDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1870.

Mr. COFFEY, Q.C., sat at one o'clock.

Mr. Roper appeared for the protesting magistrates.

Mr. M'Mahon appeared for Mr. Francis M'Keon.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I have some few instances to bring before you of persons holding the office of weighmaster who were also magistrates.

Mr. Roper.—I was under the impression that we were to be here only for the purpose of seeing Mr. Smith a magistrate.

Mr. COFFEY.—The adjournment was for the purpose of ascertaining by the records of the Hanaper Office, and otherwise, if there were gentlemen besides Mr. M'Keon who are weighmasters and hold the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. Roper.—I certainly understood the adjournment was solely to ascertain whether Mr. Smith was a magistrate by referring to the roll of magistrates. I am not here for any other purpose, not thinking that any other matter would be brought before the Court.

Mr. COFFEY.—I am surprised that there could be any misunderstanding. I distinctly stated that the adjournment was to enable me to be supplied with information with respect to the allegation that there were gentlemen holding the Commission of the Peace who also filled the office of weighmaster. I stated that I myself would examine the records in the Hanaper Office, to get information if I could on the subject; that I would confine the Inquiry to that point, and that point alone, and would hear no evidence on any other part of the Inquiry but that.

Mr. Roper.—I understood it was confined to Mr. Smith and the agent of Lord Longford.

Mr. COFFEY.—Not at all. I stated that I would ascertain for myself, and by such means as may be offered to me, how the facts really are. I stated plainly at Drumshambo that it would be my duty to report to His Excellency and the Chancellor if other gentlemen held the Commission of the Peace and were weighmasters; that if they did, I would so report it; and that if no person but Mr. M'Keon held the two offices I would report that his position was exceptional in that respect.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I mentioned in Drumshambo that I would be able to show that the Right Hon. John Wynne, who held the office of Secretary for Ireland, was weighmaster. It will be found by the records of the Hanaper Office that he was a magistrate. I will refer you to a report in the books in which the facts relating to Mr. Wynne are stated—

Mr. Roper.—I object to any facts being proved before the Commissioner except in the regular way—they cannot be taken from a book.

Mr. COFFEY.—I cannot hinder Mr. M'Mahon referring me to a legal authority on the subject.

Mr. Roper.—For a legal proposition he may refer to a book, but not for facts—they must be proved in the regular way.

Mr. M'Mahon.—If necessary the record can be brought down to prove the facts. The case I refer to is *Kelly v. Moloney*, 4th Common Law, 413; it came before the Court in a case stated by consent for the opinion of the Court, and the case so stated contains all the facts relating to the office of weighmaster of Sligo. It appears by the report, that at the time of the passing of the 52 George III., cap. 134, Mr. Owen Wynne was weighmaster, and I will prove by the Hanaper Office that he was a magistrate at that time.

Mr. COFFEY.—I read that case. It only establishes that the office of weighmaster is held under the statute of Anne, and that the office of "butter-taster" is created under the statute of George III., but it does not give me any information on the point on which I wish to be informed specially, namely, whether the gentleman who held the office at that time was also a magistrate.

Mr. M'Mahon.—I think that will be shown by the Hanaper Office. Previous to the Act he was weighmaster, and he held the office till his death in 1840—

Mr. Roper.—I object to that as a fact.

Mr. M'Mahon.—On his death in 1840 the Honorable John Wynne became weighmaster. I propose by reference to the records of the Hanaper Office to show that both Owen Wynne, the father, and John Wynne, the son, who held the office of weighmaster, were magistrates. I refer you now to another case, that of *Honahan v. Vereker*, 10th I.L. Reports, 66, in reference to the weighmaster of Limerick. [Counsel read at length the facts of the case and continued]. That case showed that the Hon. Mr. Vereker with the Hon. Charles Smith Vereker was weighmaster of Limerick—and it will be proved, I believe, that he was also a magistrate, and that his father, Alderman Vereker, who also was weighmaster, was likewise a magistrate. Again I refer you to the Belfast Improvement Act, 8th & 9th Vic., c. 142, sec. 416, which shows that Sir Arthur Chichester, bart., was weighmaster of that town. We will prove he was a magistrate. There is one more case to which I will call your attention—that of Mr. Tighe, of Sligo, who has written a very proper letter to Mr. M'Keon stating that he (Mr. Tighe) is a magistrate since March, 1866, and weighmaster and "butter-taster" since December, '67. [Counsel read Mr. Tighe's letter, dated Sligo, June 9th, 1870, which, besides stating that the writer was a magistrate and weighmaster, mentioned some matters connected with Mr. Wynne.]

Evidence was then proceeded with.

Frederick James Graham having stated in reply to Mr. COFFEY that he was the son of Mr. John Smith, attorney, of Enniskillen, was examined by Mr. M'Mahon.

Frederick James Graham.

300. Do you know Mr. Smith of Enniskillen?—Yes.

301. Is he weighmaster of Enniskillen?—He does not weigh himself.

302. But has he his name to the bottom of the tickets?—He is known in Enniskillen as weighmaster, but it is his men are there.

303. Mr. COFFEY.—Do you know anything about it of your own knowledge?—I do not; I only got the summons from Mr. M'Keon about half an hour ago.

Mr. COFFEY.—This witness cannot give me any information which I have not myself. I have a document here purporting to be signed by Mr. Smith.

D

Frederick
James
Graham.

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—I think that is conclusive.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—I do not think it at all conclusive. Can any person give me any information of his own personal knowledge of the position of Mr. Smith?

304. Mr. *M'Mahon* (to witness).—Is Mr. Smith who is weighmaster a magistrate of the county?—I have seen him sitting on the bench.

305. Mr. *COFFEY*.—How do you know he is weighmaster?—I do not know that he acts as weighmaster, except that his name is to the bills.

306. What is Mr. Smith's Christian name?—Edmund.

307. Mr. *M'Mahon*.—Is he known as the weighmaster of the town?—He does not weigh at all.

308. Is he known as weighmaster of the town?—He has men there—Madden, Carroll, and another—and his name is to the bills. I know nothing more about it.

309. Mr. *Roper*.—He is Lord Enniskillen's agent?—He is.

310. Mr. *M'Mahon*.—Are those men who act paid by him?—They are paid by Lord Enniskillen out of the funds of the market.

311. Mr. *COFFEY*.—How do you know?—So I understand. I do not know of my own personal knowledge, but I know they are Lord Enniskillen's men.

312. Mr. *COFFEY*.—Do you live in Enniskillen yourself?—I do.

313. Mr. *Roper*.—Those men you say are Lord Enniskillen's men?—Yes.

314. For anything you know to the contrary, may not this be the fact, that Mr. Smith simply receives the money for Lord Enniskillen as Lord Enniskillen's agent?—Yes.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—That cannot be, assuming this document (a weigh ticket) to be correct. Assuming the fact to be as it appears on this ticket, Mr. Smith is weighmaster. I presume he acts under some written authority, or verbal authority from Lord Enniskillen.

Mr. *Roper*.—If he is simply appointed as Lord Enniskillen's agent, weighmaster, and receives the money and accounts with Lord Enniskillen as such—we are in communication with Mr. Smith on this very point, and expect a letter from him to-morrow. A letter has been received from him in which he details his duties, but he does not tell us whether he is weighmaster. You will allow me to hand you that letter when I get it. I suppose we will have some mode of authenticating it; it will show you whether he is really weighmaster at all, or simply discharges the duty of weighmaster, and then passes the money to Lord Enniskillen.

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—If he did, he would be doing what is wholly illegal—I am quite sure he does no such thing.

Mr. *Roper*.—Mr. Smith will give you the information.

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—I am sure he fulfils the duties of the office legally and properly.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—Neither you nor I can know anything about it without evidence, and there is no use in making statements.

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—I do not like to hear my friend make such a charge against Mr. Smith.

Mr. *Roper*.—I made no charge against him.

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—You say you are sure he did and is doing a thing that is illegal.

Mr. Ralph S.
Cusack.

Mr. *Ralph S. Cusack*, Clerk of the Hanaper Office, examined.

315. Mr. *M'Mahon*.—Can you tell whether Owen Wynne, who appears to have died in 1840, at Hazlewood, Sligo, was a magistrate?

316. Mr. *Roper*.—How do you prove these facts?

Mr. *Cusack*.—I may tell you that there are half-a-dozen Owens Wynne—six or eight of them for the last 200 years. What Owen Wynne is meant?

317. Mr. *M'Mahon*.—Have you any record in the Hanaper Office of Owen Wynne, a magistrate?—No; I only got the name of the Honorable John Wynne from Mr. Coffey. The Honorable John Wynne is dead. I did not get Owen Wynne's name, but I can find it out. I will send over my clerk to the office. [*Sends.*]

318. The Honorable John Wynne is dead?—Yes.

319. Was he a magistrate?—He was, and a Privy Councillor.

Mr. *COFFEY* (to Mr. *M'Mahon*).—How do you show he is dead?

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—By this letter of Mr. Tighe's, he died there is no doubt in 1866.

Mr. *Cusack*.—He is dead beyond all doubt.

320. Mr. *M'Mahon*.—I give the letter in evidence. (To witness).—Now, as to the Honorable John Vereker, of Limerick, I find prior to 1837 he was mayor and alderman; was he a magistrate?—Yes, he was a magistrate; he was the late Lord Gort. He was Alderman John Vereker when he was made a magistrate, afterwards he was Lord Gort.

321. He was weighmaster up to 1837?—He died in 1868—I can tell you that. He was a peer.

322. The next appointment under hand and seal was Alderman John Vereker, of Limerick?—Alderman John Vereker was a magistrate. I take him to be Lord Gort.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—The next I have on my list is Alderman John Vereker.

Mr. *Cusack*.—That is Lord Gort. The next name I got is the Honorable Charles Smith Vereker.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—There must be some mistake in the names.

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—No. It states that the Mayor of

Limerick, Alderman John Vereker, having died, they appointed under hand and seal Alderman John Vereker as his successor.

Does it say when he was appointed?—He was appointed 28th of June, 1837, with the Honorable Charles Smith Vereker.

Witness.—I have no record of either of these being magistrates. I do not think the Honorable Charles Smith ever was a magistrate.

323. It was a joint appointment on 28th June 1837?—I don't know anything of that.

324. I find that Sir Arthur Chichester, baronet, was weighmaster of Belfast; what about him?—We have not him on the roll at all; he was not a magistrate.

He was a baronet, something higher than a magistrate.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—What is the date of his appointment? [as weighmaster.]

Mr. *M'Mahon*.—It don't appear; but at the passing of the Act, on the 21st July, 1845, he was weighmaster—the Belfast Act. He was then weighmaster.

325. To Mr. *Cusack*.—Now, as to Mr. Tighe, of Sligo—is he a magistrate?—I did not get his name.

326. You must find out for me?—I think he is a magistrate.

327. We have a letter from him, saying, "At present I am a Justice of the Peace for the borough of Sligo, dated March, 1866, and I am also weighmaster and taster of butter since December, 1867"?—I think he is a magistrate. My clerk has just informed me that Owen Wynne is not a magistrate. I will send to see if Mr. Tighe is a magistrate. [*Sends.*]

328. Mr. *M'Mahon*.—Now, about Mr. O'Connor, of Longford—Mr. Matthew Weld O'Connor?—I can give you information about Mr. O'Connor.

329. Was Mr. Crawford who was before him in the office a magistrate?—I cannot answer that.

330. Mr. *COFFEY*.—What do you say about Mr. O'Connor?—Mr. O'Connor is a magistrate of the county of Longford. I have a letter on the subject.

[Mr. *Cusack* read a letter addressed by him to the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county of Longford

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to ascertain whether Mr. O'Connor was weighmaster or deputy weighmaster, and the answer of the Deputy Clerk of the Peace on the subject.]

Mr. *M' Mahon*.—The letter shows that Mr. O'Connor acts as deputy weighmaster.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—I do not think it does.

Mr. *Roper*.—It shows he does not.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—This gentleman has written a letter to myself stating what his duties are.

Mr. *Roper*.—I have a letter from him too.

Mr. *Cusack*.—I wrote to four Clerks of the Peace : to the county of Fermanagh, as to Mr. Smith ; to Longford, as to Mr. O'Connor ; to Monaghan, as to John Henry French ; and to Waterford, as to Mr. Newport. These were the four names given to me. Only two have answered me. Waterford I could not get an answer from, as I only wrote yesterday. Enniskillen has not answered. I have a letter as to Mr. O'Connor, and also one as to Mr. John Henry French, stating that he is weighmaster of Clones. Mr. French is a Justice of the Peace. [Read letter from the Deputy Clerk of the Peace of Monaghan.]

331. Mr. *Roper* (to Mr. *Cusack*).—With regard to the Honorable John Wynne, is not every Privy Councillor, by virtue of his office a magistrate?—Yes, but he cannot act unless he takes out his *dedimus*, and take it out for the particular county he acts within.

332. Are you able to tell whether the Right Honorable John Wynne, Lord Gort, Alderman John Vereker, and Sir Arthur Chichester, and so forth—all those persons whose names were mentioned—are you able to tell whether they acted personally themselves as weighmasters?—No, I have no knowledge personally that they acted.

333. For all you know they may be owners in fee of all the markets, and as such weighmasters?—I do not know what they are, or were.

[Mr. *Roper* referred to the 4th Anne, cap. 14, sections 3, 6, and 8, in relation to the nature and duties of the office of weighmaster under that statute.]

In the course of a discussion which followed on the subject—

Mr. *Roper* said—The result is that if Mr. M'Keon was guilty of any offence under that statute, he would

be a culprit, and if he was a magistrate, he would be at once culprit and judge. Mr. Ralph S. Cusack.

Mr. *M' Mahon*.—I hope Mr. M'Keon or no other magistrate would think of sitting as magistrate in his own case. I am perfectly sure he would not.

Mr. *Roper* handed in to Mr. Coffey a letter written by Mr. Matthew Weld O'Connor, J.P., of Longford.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—I got a letter from Mr. O'Connor to the same effect—that he does not superintend the weighing, nor exercise any supervision, nor look after the men who have charge of the crane—that all he does in the capacity of agent of Lord Longford is to receive the tolls which are handed to the men, and account with Lord Longford—but he says he is in no sense weighmaster of Longford.

Mr. *Roper*.—I hope the same publicity that was given to the statement that Mr. O'Connor was weighmaster of Longford will be given to his denial.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—You are quite entitled to that.

Mr. *Roper*.—He says in this letter to us—"I beg to say I am not weighmaster. That position is filled by the bailiff of the estate. Of course the accounts of the tolls and customs go through my hands as Lord Longford's agent, but I neither oversee the sale of any article, nor do I receive any profit or emolument from the tolls or market in any way whatever."

Mr. *COFFEY*.—He further says he is the owner of fee-simple estate in the county, and a graduate of Trinity College.

Mr. *Roper*.—That is Mr. O'Connor's statement in answer to Dean Dawson's allegation that he is weighmaster of Longford.

Mr. *COFFEY*.—I believe I have now got all the information that is available on the point for which I adjourned the inquiry. As soon as I get the shorthand writer's notes of the proceedings I will send in my report.

Mr. *M' Mahon*.—On the part of Mr. M'Keon I beg to thank you for your great courtesy, and kindness, and attention during the inquiry.

Mr. *Roper*.—I beg to say the same on behalf of my clients.

The proceedings then terminated.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of my shorthand notes of the evidence and proceedings at Drumshambo and in Dublin, in relation to the case of Mr. F. M'Keon, J.P.

THEOPHILUS M'WEENY.

June 20, 1870.

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RETURN
OF
O U T R A G E S
REPORTED TO THE
CONSTABULARY OFFICE IN IRELAND,
DURING THE YEAR
1869,
WITH SUMMARIES FOR PRECEDING YEARS;

AND
RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED BY THE CONSTABULARY IN IRELAND
IN THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1870.

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



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R E T U R N
OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE
DURING THE YEAR 1869,
WITH SUMMARIES FOR PRECEDING YEARS.

No. 1.—DETAILS of HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869.
 The Homicides which were of an Agrarian character are distinguished by an asterisk.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Murder.	Man- slaughter.
ANTRIM, . . .	22nd January, .	1	The body of WILLIAM COURTNEY, carpenter, who had been missing since 16th January, 1868, was found on 22nd January, in a river. It was proved at the inquest that a man, now in <i>custody</i> , was drinking with him on the last night he was seen; and that deceased had, on the previous day, accused him of having robbed him of a sum of money, which the latter restored before they went to drink. Trial postponed to Spring Assizes, 1870. <i>Robbery is the supposed motive of this murder,</i>	1	-
" . . .	12th March, .	2	HUGH O'RAW, labourer, died of injuries received on 23rd January, from <i>two carts having passed over him.</i> The driver was tried at Summer Assizes and <i>acquitted,</i>	-	1
ARMAGH, . . .	1st July, .	3	THOMAS WATSON met his death under the following circumstances:—On the evening in question a party of ten men of the constabulary, with sidearms, proceeded on patrol in the immediate vicinity of Portadown, where a number of people of the Orange party were preparing to light a bonfire on the public road. The Constable remonstrated with them, and requested them to remove the materials elsewhere, at the same time putting back a few sods of lighted turf which some one had kicked towards the heap for the purpose of igniting it. The Constable, seeing his remonstrance was vain, retired with his men. About an hour and a-half afterwards another constabulary party (also with sidearms) came to the same place. A drumming party then came towards them from the fire, and, as they were passing the police (who got on the footpath to be out of the way), one of the drummers struck a Sub-Constable a blow on the face with a drumstick, cutting him severely. This appeared to be the signal for a general attack, which became so violent that the Head Constable with his small party were obliged hastily to retreat towards their barrack. A similar attack was made at the same time on the police party first mentioned, who were obliged to fly into the country, and conceal themselves. One Sub-Constable was knocked down by a blow of a stone, and whilst in an unconscious state was robbed of his watch and purse, and was subsequently carried by some civilians to a doctor, who dressed his wounds. The Head Constable in command of the second party, on his way to the barrack, met the officer (Sub-Inspector Nunan), who at once sent for a local Magistrate, and got the Head Constable and nine men (all that were then available) under arms, and, meeting the Magistrate, told him that he felt much alarmed for the safety of the Constable and other party, and asked him to accompany him to their relief, to which the Magistrate consented. As they proceeded through the town towards the bridge, the crowd began to collect around them, and the Magistrate remarked that it would be injudicious to take the men to the fire, and wished Mr. Nunan to accompany him alone, which the Sub-Inspector declined. In a few minutes after, the Magistrate left the police. At this time the crowd numbered several hundreds, and were shouting and yelling violently. Mr. Nunan, not being able to find the Magistrate, moved on with his men towards the fire, the mob increasing in numbers and violence of demeanour. At length stones began to be thrown, upon which the Sub-Inspector ordered the men to load, still attempting to move forward. The stone throwing increased: the Sub-Inspector halted and faced his men towards the mob, with whom he remonstrated, calling upon them in the name of the Queen to disperse quietly. They shouted "To h—ll with the Queen;" "You dare not fire;" "Read the Riot Act;" "You have no Magistrate." At this moment some one in the rear of the police told Mr. Nunan that the Constable had escaped across the Bann to the barrack: the necessity for proceeding to the fire therefore ceased; the Sub-Inspector turned his party towards their quarters, on the run, to escape the stone throwing. They had not thus proceeded far, when one of the men was knocked down with a stone, and the attack altogether became so violent that he was obliged to order his men to fire, three of whom were unable to do so from the injuries they had sustained. The police continued to retreat, still pressed by the mob, and another man was knocked down; they had reached the bridge, when Mr. Nunan found it necessary again to order his men to fire, which resulted in the death of Thomas Watson, above named. On the following day an inquest was held upon the body of Watson, and continued for seventeen days, finally terminating, after several adjournments, on the 13th of September, the jury returning a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Sub-Inspector Nunan,	-	1

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 1.—DETAILS of HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869—*continued*.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Murder.	Man-slaughter.
BELFAST, . . .	9th April, . . .	4	SAMUEL KIRK, a car-driver, died from loss of blood, caused by an injury inflicted on him, with a whip, by William Hutton, who was tried at Summer Assizes, and acquitted . The Judge before whom he was tried, was of opinion Kirk had contributed to his death by his dissipated habits,	-	1
" . . .	22nd July, . . .	5	On the 20th July, JOHN FREW, car-driver, and three other men, had been drinking together all day; in the evening they went to Frew's residence, where they had more drink. <i>One of them began to sing an Irish song, to which Frew objected, and began to sing an Orange song.</i> Soon after, the three went away (leaving Frew at home); two of them shortly afterwards returned, when a dispute arose between Frew and one of them (Thomas M'Elvenny), in the course of which Frew was knocked down, kicked severely about the abdomen, and otherwise injured, of which he died. The case was returned for trial at Downpatrick Assizes, and is not yet disposed of, .	1	-
" . . .	11th December,	6	MARGARET MAGEE, died from injuries inflicted upon her by her husband <i>while drunk</i> . He has been committed for trial . The verdict of the jury did not implicate the accused, but as the case was doubtful, a <i>post-mortem</i> examination was subsequently held, when it was ascertained that death was caused by violence,	-	1
CAVAN, . . .	6th January, . . .	7	BERNARD DARCY, farmer, died from erysipelas caused by a blow of a bottle, struck on the 26th December, 1868, in a public-house. The squabble was a drunken one, and unpremeditated. John and Thomas M'Govern, were arrested, but discharged, as no positive proof could be adduced,	-	1
" . . .	1st November,	8	On this day, between 5 and 6 o'clock, p.m., a number of persons carrying a green flag, were returning home from a "Tenant-right" meeting which had been held at Cavan. On arriving at a place called Drumaloor, about two miles and a-half from Butlersbridge, these persons were fired upon by an armed party, one of them, EDWARD MORRIS, a labourer, being killed on the spot, and two others wounded. After much effort, the constabulary succeeded in capturing some of the persons charged with the murder; and it is hoped that some of the guilty parties will be made amenable,	1	-
DONEGAL, . . .	5th April, . . .	9	HUGH FRIEL, farmer, died from the effects of a beating received 23rd ultimo from James Foy, who, in a drunken quarrel, struck him on the head with a stick. <i>No previous ill-will appears to have existed between the parties.</i> Foy was arrested, tried at the Summer Assizes, and acquitted ,	-	1
" . . .	31st July, . . .	10	MARY ANNE BLACK died from injuries said to be received from her husband, James Black. He has been returned for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870, and has been admitted to ball in the meanwhile,	-	1
" . . .	22nd December,	11	ROBERT LEEPER, farmer, died from the effects of a blow of some heavy blunt weapon, inflicted on 22nd December (by some person or persons unknown) on his way home from a public-house where he had been drinking. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion, and bailed . <i>No motive has been discovered</i> ,	1	-
DOWNS, . . .	27th January, . . .	12	WILLIAM ANDERSON, coloured sailor, said to have received repeated beatings from Thomas M'Carron, the mate of the vessel in which they were sailing, on the 22nd, 24th, and 26th January. M'Carron was tried at the Downpatrick Spring Assizes, and acquitted ,	1	-
" . . .	13th November,	13	The death of MARY KELLY, of the labouring class, is said to have been accelerated by the violent conduct of her son-in-law, Michael Murphy, who, having got into an altercation with other persons in the room where Mrs. Kelly was lying, pulled one of the posts out of the bed where she was lying, and threw it on her feet. The accused is committed for trial at the Sessions. <i>This was a family quarrel</i> ,	-	1
LONDONDERRY, . . .	28th April, . . .	14	R. J. MONCRIEFF, mechanic, died from a gunshot wound received from the fire of the constabulary during a riot. Informations were taken by the Magistrates against ten of the constabulary, who were returned for trial at last Assizes, where true bills were found against them by the Grand Jury. An application was then made for a change of venue, and the case is to be tried early in February, 1870, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin,	-	1
" . . .	" . . .	15	WILLIAM CRAIG was shot in the riot referred to in the preceding case. Informations were sworn against James Barker, by a young man named WILLIAM MURPHY, who was wounded on the same occasion, and subsequently died from the effect of said wound. Barker was arrested and brought before Murphy, who fully identified him as the person by whom Craig was shot. He was committed to prison , but subsequently admitted to ball . At the Summer Assizes, bills were not found, and Barker was discharged on his own recognizance ,	-	2
" . . .	27th June, . . .	17	BRIDGET NOGHER, servant girl, died from the effects of a gunshot wound in her head, inflicted on the morning of this date, by some person who entered the house while the family were all absent. A suspected man was promptly arrested, but was subsequently discharged by the Coroner, an alibi having been proved. A boy (Joseph M'Erlane) was also twice arrested; but the case is indefinitely adjourned, the Magistrates taking the boy's word to appear if called on. It is conjectured the shot may have been an accidental one,	1	-

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE. 359.7

No. 1.—DETAILS of HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Murder.	Man-slaughter.
LONDONDERRY, .	2nd September,	18	THOMAS LYLE, farmer, said to be shot dead with a revolver, by Benjamin Booth, aided by his brother William; both were taken into custody; William is admitted to ball to stand his trial; Benjamin remains in custody,	1	-
" . . .	3rd September,	19	BERNARD BOYLE, farmer, died of injuries received on 31st ult., having been knocked down and ridden over by Smith Pollock. The accused was committed for trial, but has been admitted to ball ,	-	1
MONAGHAN, .	27th August, .	20	WILLIAM HENDERSON, labourer, died from injuries sustained on 14th August from a blunt instrument, inflicted by some person unknown, in a crowd composed of Orangemen, returning from a demonstration at Mr. Madden's, of Hilton-park, Clones, and a large number of Roman Catholics who followed them,	-	1
" . . .	30th November,	21	PHILIP TRAYNOR, farmer, who had been missing since 27th of same month, was found on the 30th November in a river, with marks of violence upon him. Five men, in whose company he had been, and with whom he had been <i>quarrelling</i> , were arrested, but subsequently discharged,	-	1
" . . .	23rd December,	22	OWEN CORRIGAN, a pauper inmate of Carrickmacross workhouse, died on the 23rd December of acute bronchitis, produced by immersion in water on the 15th of same month, upon which occasion deceased and another pauper, named Peter Finnigan, had a <i>dispute when cleaning out a cesspool</i> , into which both fell. Finnigan was committed for trial by the Coroner,	-	1
TOTAL IN ULSTER,				†7	15

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW, . . .	11th April, .	23	JOHN BURBRIDGE, butcher's man, in a <i>scuffle about the pawning of a coat</i> , with James Hayden, received the blow of a fist on the head; he was knocked down thereby, and received a severe cut, from the effects of which he lingered and died. Both men were under the influence of drink at the time. The accused was arrested on the spot, tried at the Summer Assizes, and acquitted ,	-	1
DUBLIN, . . .	80th May, . .	24	JOHN NEARY, labourer, died from injuries inflicted on him by John Byrne. The cause of quarrel was that <i>Neary had a pigsty opening into Byrne's yard contrary to the wishes of the latter</i> . Byrne was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude ,	-	1
KILDARE, . . .	15th May, . .	25	JAMES BYRNE, a labourer, of weak intellect, died in consequence of having drunk an excessive quantity of whisky given to him, <i>by way of a joke</i> , by Mr. Thomas Wilson, jun., who was tried at Summer Assizes, and acquitted ,	-	1
" . . .	21st June, . .	26	CHRISTOPHER MASTERSON prosecuted Michael Byrne for robbery. The latter was convicted and imprisoned for eighteen months; he <i>consequently entertained an ill-feeling towards Masterson</i> . Meeting in a public-house they quarrelled, when Masterson received a kick or push from his antagonist, which caused his death. Byrne was convicted at Summer Assizes, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment ,	-	1
" . . .	5th August, . .	27	CHRISTOPHER WALSH, porter on the Great Southern and Western Railway, died from the effects of injuries received whilst in the act of coupling a carriage to the end of a train. John Hoey, the guard, is ballied for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870, for being accessory to Walsh's death, .	-	1
" . . .	22nd November,	28	BRIDGET FITZGERALD, 4½ years old, died from the effects of injuries said to be brutally inflicted upon her with an iron poker by <i>her stepfather</i> , Michael Bryen, sweep, who has been committed for trial ,	1	-
KING'S, . . .	12th June, . .	29	JAMES DELANEY, labourer, died from the effects of a stab in the neck, inflicted by Patrick Toohey, aided and abetted by John Toohey. The former was arrested, and sentenced at Summer Assizes to nine months' imprisonment . <i>Some improper language, (in which, however, the deceased had not shared), in regard to the wife of Patrick Toohey, led to the occurrence,</i>	-	1
LONGFORD, . .	29th July, . .	30	WILLIAM FALLON, army pensioner, died in consequence of a stab said to be received from Matthew Lennon. Lennon is committed for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870,	1	-
" . . .	15th September,	31	*ALEXANDER FREYNE, farmer, bailiff to Mr. Cusack, of Dooly Hall, when returning home between 7 and 8 P.M., was shot dead. Daniel Duggan, to whom Freyne was obnoxious, was arrested and subsequently discharged. The outrage was at first attributed to the bad feeling which was evinced towards the agent, and hence to Freyne, who acted as bailiff. Suspicion, however, points also to another quarter,	1	-

† This number must be augmented to 8, in consequence of the death of James Reid, see page 12.

8 RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 1.—DETAILS of HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869—*continued.*

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Murder.	Man-slaughter.
LOUTH,	15th April,	32	JOHN JENNETT and William Carr were <i>speaking about some girls</i> on the 29th March, when a <i>dispute</i> arose, in the course of which Carr struck Jennett a blow on the head with a stool. Jennett never recovered consciousness till the day of his death. Carr was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Summer Assizes, 1869,	-	1
"	22nd April,	33	JAMES M'NALLY, coalporter, died from injuries received by a blow from Michael Hoey, three days previously, in a <i>trifling dispute arising from a jest</i> . Hoey was sentenced to two months' imprisonment ,	-	1
"	19th September,	34	JOHN QUIN, farmer, died from the effects of wounds inflicted on him on the 12th inst., by James M'Coy, at a meeting at Dundalk, for the purpose of furthering the release of the Fenian convicts. <i>M'Coy</i> has been committed for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870,	-	1
MEATH,	18th September,	35	*THOMAS REILLY, police pensioner and farmer, was returning home on a dray at 9.30 P.M., when two men came from behind a ditch, attacked him as he sat on the dray, and beat him on the head with a bar of iron or some heavy bludgeon; his skull was fractured in two places. Thomas Reilly, the owner of the car, made no attempt to save him, but went to a house, reported the case, and then proceeded to the police barracks and informed the party there. He and four others were arrested, but discharged, as no evidence could be procured against them, owing to the terrorism that existed; it was with the greatest difficulty anyone could be induced to give any information whatever upon the matter. The influence of the Ribbon confederacy doubtless tended to defeat the ends of justice. Shortly after Reilly was pensioned, he went to live on a portion of his little property, which two of his tenants voluntarily gave up on condition of getting a clear receipt for that portion which they still retained, it appearing they owed one and a-half year's rent. When Reilly obtained the land it was in a wretched state of neglect. Owing to his judicious cultivation, he doubled its value. His circumstances being thus improved, the tenants began to fear that he would eventually put them out, and take his property into his own hands—about thirty acres. From time to time while he lived amongst them, he had disputes with his tenants about fences and some cut-away bog, which, no doubt, increased the bad feeling towards him,	1	-
"	4th October,	36	JOHN ROTHWELL† was coachman to Mr. Nicholson, and while driving his master home from the Kells Railway Station, two shots were discharged at the occupants of the carriage by two men behind a wall. Mr. Nicholson and his niece were slightly injured, but the coachman received a wound, from the effects of which he died on 6th October,	1	-
WESTMEATH,	6th March,	37	THOMAS ANKETELL, stationmaster at Mullingar, was returning at about 10 P.M., on the 3rd March, from the office to his dwelling (a short distance down the line), and, when entering by the back door, was fired at and mortally wounded, the ball or slug having entered his lungs. Mr. Anketell, although only ten paces distant from the assassin, stated that he could not identify him. Patrick Byrne, Patrick Murray, and his step-son Edward Rourke, were arrested; the two former were fully committed for trial at last Summer Assizes, when true bills were found against them for the murder; but the Crown deemed it prudent to postpone the trial until next Spring Assizes. Rourke has been liberated on bail ,	1	-
"	28th April,	38	*Captain ROWLAND TARLETON, of the King's County Militia, was shot dead by some person or persons unknown, who, it is believed, was or were concealed in an angle of the field through which he was passing. William and John Byrne (brothers), and Michael Dowd, nephew of the latter, and Thomas Hickey, were arrested, and subsequently discharged, for want of evidence,	1	-
WEXFORD,	11th August,	30	MICHAEL FLYNN, labourer, died from an injury on the head, received on 6th August, when returning from a funeral. The parties, who were <i>previously on good terms, had been drinking</i> . Two men were arrested, but discharged, as the evidence was insufficient to send them to trial,	-	1
WICKLOW,	10th September,	40	JOHN BYRNE was drinking, on the night of the 12th September, in a public-house, with some others. He was afterwards found, on the same night, lying on his face, near a well, by Bryan Kelly, who brought him home and put him to bed. It was ascertained that he had received a fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he died four days afterwards. <i>The cause has not been ascertained</i> ,	-	1
TOTAL IN LEINSTER,				6	12

† As there is no reason to think this man's death was designed, it has not been distinguished as an agrarian homicide; the injury to Mr. Nicholson has been so distinguished on page 14.

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RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE. 9

No. 1.—DETAILS OF HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Murder.	Man-slaughter.
CLARE, . . .	31st Dec., 1868,	41	MICHAEL NEVIN, piper, died from the effects of a wound said to be inflicted on him by Thomas Kinnare, who fractured his skull with a stone. This was the result of a public-house brawl. The accused is believed to have fled to America,	-	1
" . . .	9th Feb., 1869, .	42	NANCY MESKELL, an old beggar, was killed on the public road by blows of a hatchet, inflicted by James Kelly, a respectable farmer who had become insane. Kelly was at once arrested, and, at the Assizes on 4th March, sentenced to be confined in Dundrum Lunatic Asylum during Her Majesty's pleasure,	1	-
" . . .	27th April, . . .	43	MICHAEL CONNELL, farmer, died of fracture of the skull caused by blows inflicted upon him by Thady Connell and James Quinlivan, on their return from Ennis fair. Angry words had passed between them and their friends on either side. But the origin of the ill-feeling was this:—John Connell had a pool of water on his land, and, wishing to get rid of it, he cut a small drain which let the water into an adjoining field belonging to Thady Connell. This caused an angry feeling to exist, and the parties being inflamed with drink on the occasion above referred to, they assaulted each other, with the result described. At the Spring Assizes, it was proved that the fatal blow was struck by Quinlivan, who was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment . Thady Connell was acquitted,	-	1
CORK, E.R., . . .	27th February, .	44	Denis Brien and his brother were disputing on the public road, on the 24th February, their father DANIEL BRIEN, farmer, went to interfere, when he received the blow of a stick on the face from Denis, which caused his death. The offender was arrested, tried at Spring Assizes, 1869, and acquitted ,	-	1
CORK, W.R., . . .	4th January, . . .	45	*RICHARD HALLIHANE, landholder, died from the effects of a blow on the head, inflicted by James Sweeny, on 24th December, 1868. The parties were connected by marriage, and there had been family disputes about some potato-ground. One of the Sweenys claimed the potatoes for ground-rent, and Hallihane claimed them as marriage portion. There was nothing, however, premeditated in the assault. Pat Sweeny, who was present thereat, (brother of James,) was arrested and has been remanded from time to time, pending the arrest of James, who fled, and has not since been discovered,	-	1
" . . .	26th January, . .	46	WILLIAM HOGAN, farmer's son, died this day from the effects of a blow of a stick on the head, inflicted by Jeremiah Cummins, at a hurling match, on 24th November, 1867, a casual quarrel having occurred during the game. Cummins was arrested and sentenced to a month's imprisonment for the assault, and to pay £5 compensation; but on the morning of the death of Hogan, he left his house, and fled for America, whence he has not since returned,	-	1
" . . .	22nd December, .	47	WILLIAM KEOGHANE, farm labourer, was returning from Roscarbery fair on the evening of 20th December, when he was so severely beaten that he died on the 22nd. Three persons have been arrested, and bailed for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870. No motive has yet been assigned,	-	1
CORK CITY, . . .	7th November, . .	48	DAVID CALLAGHAN, quay-porter, at 10.30 P.M., was observed in the company of three other men at Penrose-quay, and appeared to be holding an argument with them, when suddenly one of them fired a shot at Callaghan, and shortly afterwards fired a second at him; his body was discovered about an hour afterwards; two bullets were extracted from his brain. Documents found on the body of the deceased proved that he had been connected with the Fenian conspiracy, and he met his death, it is thought, in consequence of a quarrel between two sections of the Fenians about arms. This statement is confirmed by the fact that a letter was found on deceased referring directly to a quarrel, and indirectly to arms that the writer was sending from London. Daniel Reardon was arrested for this murder, but subsequently discharged ,	1	-
KERRY, . . .	26th July, . . .	49	PATRICK FOLEY, labourer, died in the County Infirmery, a short time after having been found lying on the road in a state of insensibility, with wounds on his head, said to be inflicted by Timothy Murphy, who has been arrested, and committed for trial at next Spring Assizes,	1	-
" . . .	2nd August, . . .	50	JOHN ALMAN and Denis Lawlor quarrelled when returning from a fair. There was an old faction spleen between them. Lawlor surrendered himself to the police, and has now been bailed to stand his trial at Spring Assizes, 1870,	-	1

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 1.—DETAILS OF HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Murder.	Man-slaughter.
LIMERICK, .	1st July, .	51	JAMES NEILL, an independent farmer, and his two servant girls proceeded at about 5 A.M. on this day to have the cows milked. <i>A flock of geese belonging to Widow Lahy had got on to a field belonging to the farm.</i> James Neill drove the geese out on the road; when he met Denis (son of the widow above named), <i>some angry words</i> passed between them about the trespass, Denis threatening that "he would leave the sign of his hands on" Neill. When the latter was returning after seeing the cows milked, Lahy was seen to intercept him; <i>a further altercation ensued</i> , and Lahy knocked down Neill, who was carried home dead. Lahy absconded, but was arrested in Liverpool on his way to America, under an assumed name. Tried and convicted at the Summer Assizes, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment ,	-	1
TIPPERARY, N.R.,	26th May, .	52	PATRICK BOURKE, labourer, died from the effects of injuries on the head, said to be inflicted by Daniel Whelan and others <i>in a drunken quarrel</i> . Whelan was arrested in December, and is committed for trial at next Spring Assizes,	-	1
"	10th August, .	53	RICHARD BRERETON, farmer, died from the effects of a blow on the head with a stone said to be thrown by Patrick Slattery, who escaped to America. <i>There was some quarrel between the two families, who were connected by marriage,</i>	-	1
"	9th November, .	54	THOMAS CONNORS, blacksmith, is said to have received on 1st November, a mortal blow on the back of the head from John Stapleton, who has absconded. No cause can be assigned, except that <i>deceased was related to some persons with whom Stapleton had a quarrel respecting a right of water,</i>	-	1
TIPPERARY, S.R.,	27th January, .	55	*EDMOND TRACY was found with his throat cut at the roadside at Goatenstown. He had come into the town of Tipperary, on a donkey car, for the purpose of paying for meadowing he had purchased. One Michael Byrne also came into the town. Each partook of some drink. Soon after 2 o'clock, P.M., Tracy left for home. About midway, Byrne, accompanied by a woman and little boy, passed the deceased on a car; and when half a mile a-head of Tracy, Byrne alighted and remained behind. Tracy and Byrne held small farms, which meared. Some years ago, four or five acres of land adjoining both farms, became vacant. The landlord proposed to divide the vacant land between them. Byrne refused to take half, affirming that he ought to get all. Tracy then became tenant for the whole. Hence they have been perpetually quarrelling and litigating. After the murder, suspicion at once fell upon Byrne. He was tried at last Summer Assizes; twenty-six witnesses were examined, who gave their evidence with manifest reluctance, and the Jury did not feel warranted to convict,	1	-
"	31st March, .	56	*RICHARD TOPPIN, who managed a farm of about 60 acres, and resided with his mother (a widow), when returning from his father-in-law's house, about 8 P.M., was shot dead on his own land; the bullets found in his head and neck proved that two shots were fired. Three of the Widow Fitzgerald's sons were arrested; one was subsequently discharged, and the other two bailed to appear when called on,	1	-
"	24th April, .	57	The body of HUGH BRADSHAW, esq., J.P., was discovered at about 9 A.M., lying in a small river. On examination, it was found that he had been shot with small bullets or slugs. Several houses were searched by the police, and although much to create suspicion was observed, no positive evidence could be obtained. William Allis, son of a tenant of Mr. Bradshaw, was arrested. It is impossible to say certainly whether this murder is purely agrarian or not,	1	-
"	11th September, .	58	MICHAEL MAGRATH was found murdered on the road to Castlemoyle, with several wounds on his head. Jeremiah Dwyer, who resided under the same roof with deceased, and who wanted to have the entire possession of the house, was arrested, and committed for trial at next Spring Assizes,	1	-
WATERFORD, .	25th May, .	59	PATRICK POWER, farmer, was found murdered on the public road, not far from his residence, having had his skull fractured, and with several wounds on the head and body, probably with a stone, which was found on the spot. John Wall, who had been seen with him on the night of the murder, within 500 yards of the spot where the body was found, was arrested in bed in the house of his brother. Blood was found upon his shirt and hat, and a mark like blood on his coat; neither his trowsers nor stockings were forthcoming, and his account of his return home was a confused one. The murdered man is the prisoner's uncle-in-law; but <i>they belonged to two opposite factions</i> ; but though no friendly feeling existed between Power and Wall, <i>no particular cause can be assigned for the murder.</i> Wall is to be tried at Spring Assizes, 1870,	1	-
"	27th August, .	60	EMMA LANIGAN was wilfully murdered by her husband (Henry), who discharged the contents of a gun at her, and then committed suicide . <i>The offender was much addicted to drink, and had frequent quarrels with his wife,</i>	1	-
TOTAL IN MUNSTER,				9	11

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE. 363

No. 1.—DETAILS of HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869—*continued.*

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Murder.	Man-slaughter.
GALWAY, W.R.,	13th February,	61	MARTIN KENNY, small farmer, died from the effects of a blow received from James Fleming (a labouring man), in a <i>casual quarrel</i> about the respective merits of Galway and Mayo men, each standing up for his own county. The parties had been drinking, and the blow caused the shank of the pipe which Kenny was smoking to enter the eye. Fleming absconded, but was arrested in Liverpool (to which place his description had been sent), as he was about sailing for America. He was tried at Spring Assizes, but the jury disagreeing, Fleming was discharged on his own recognizance to appear when called on. He is understood to have since gone to America.	-	1
"	14th March,	62	MICHAEL BERRY, publican, died of injuries received on the 2nd March, having, in a <i>casual quarrel</i> , been stabbed three times by John Mulcahy, who has been arrested and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.	-	1
LEITRIM,	12th June,	63	*PATRICK FLYNN, farmer, fifty years of age, when cutting turf at about 7 p.m., was attacked by four men (who were brothers), aided by others, and beaten with spades, sticks, forks, &c. His four principal assailants were convicted at the Summer Assizes, 1869, and sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment:—James Cassidy, five years' penal servitude; Patrick Cassidy, to two years' imprisonment; Michael Cassidy—on account of his youth, as he was only fourteen years of age—to one year's imprisonment; Francis Cassidy, to six months' imprisonment. John Reynolds, who was charged with aiding and abetting in the murder, has been bailed to stand his trial at next Assizes. The cause of the outrage was a <i>jealousy on account of land</i> . The Cassidys and Flynn are tenants of the same landlord, who generally resides on the Continent. The Flynn were dispossessed of some land, which was given to the Cassidys.	1	-
"	20th October,	64	*On this night Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, farmer and land agent, was murdered when returning home from the town of Mohill; his head was battered with stones, and several wounds were inflicted on his body with sharp instruments. Nine persons were arrested, six of them remanded, and the remainder discharged. The deceased was land agent to his cousin, with whose tenants he had been for some time on bad terms, owing to having taken law proceedings against some of them, for the non-payment of rent for land which he had surveyed.	1	-
MAYO,	18th March,	65	PATRICK GALLAGHER, small farmer, died from the effects of a blow of a stone, or some blunt instrument, on the head, inflicted by James Hopkins, who was tried and acquitted.	1	-
"	18th March,	66	KATE MULDOON, a poor labourer's child, was killed by injuries sustained by a horse and car coming in contact with her on the public road. The driver was arrested, and committed to Castlebar Gaol, but allowed out on bail. The Crown did not prosecute.	-	1
"	25th March,	67	NICHOLAS KILCOYNE, labourer, died from injuries inflicted on him by Joseph Golden. There had been an old <i>ill-feeling of a trifling nature</i> about the sale of guano; and the parties having become intoxicated, they quarrelled, with the result already stated. Golden was tried and acquitted.	-	1
"	22nd May,	68	WILLIAM COSTELLO, farmer, died from lock-jaw, caused by injuries inflicted on him by John Garaghan, without any assignable motive, when in a state of intoxication. The assailant was arrested, tried at Summer Assizes, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.	-	1
"	29th August,	69	*JAMES HUNTER, an extensive farmer, holding over 4,000 acres of mountain and arable land, was shot dead within one-third of a mile of his own house, at 10.30 p.m.; two bullets entered under the armpit, and death was instantaneous. Nine men were arrested, and afterwards discharged for want of evidence. The exertions and efforts of the police are stated to have been counteracted and defeated by the sympathy of the lower order with the assassin. Mr. Hunter was a Scotsman, who took the place twelve years previously. His lease gave him exclusive right to turbarry on the property, with the condition that he should be compensated for any turf cut by the tenants; this condition was carried out by the landlord until the property came into the hands of its present owner, the Rev. D. Gibbons, and by him for some years, when he declined to make any further compensation. Mr. Hunter then sued the tenants to recover compensation.	1	-
"	24th September,	70	EDWARD KELLY, labourer, died from the effects of injury received in a casual quarrel between Patrick Commons and a son of the deceased. The quarrel had reference to cattle trespassing on con-acre meadow belonging to Commons. The cattle were in Kelly's charge. From words, young Kelly and Commons came to blows, when the deceased interfered, and received a kick which threw him down. Patrick Commons is bailed to stand his trial at Spring Assizes, 1870.	-	1

12 RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 1.—DETAILS of HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869—*continued.*

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Murder.	Manslaughter.
MAYO,	18th November,	71	*PATRICK MURRAY, small farmer, was returning from Castlebar fair on the night of the above date, accompanied by a number of persons, when a row took place in which deceased received fatal injuries. Two men named Patrick and James Murray, who were known to have been with deceased when he left Castlebar, have been arrested , and a verdict of "manslaughter" found against them at the inquest. Both of these men have been committed for trial . <i>A bad feeling had existed between the parties for years past about land,</i>	-	1
ROSCOMMON,	31st Dec., 1868,	72	At 10 P.M., on the 25th December, 1868, a <i>street row</i> occurred at Athlone between two families named Larkin and Prescott. The constabulary dispersed them to their homes, but had scarcely returned to barracks when word was brought that the disturbance had been renewed, and that JAMES BRENNAN, labourer, had been killed. Brennan, who had retired to rest, was aroused by the second disturbance, and got up to bring in his son, who was in the street, when he was struck on the head by Patrick Larkin and his son, the former with a wooden pounder, the latter with an iron instrument; also by Margaret (daughter of Patrick) Larkin, with a stone. He never spoke afterwards. There was some notion that he was mistaken for one of the Prescotts; but the language used by the Larkins was scarcely consistent with that supposition. The Larkins were arrested. Patrick was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at Spring Assizes, 1869. Margaret was discharged,	-	1
SLIGO,	30th March,	73	MICHAEL CARWAY, fisherman, died from the effects of poison suspected to have been administered to him,	1	-
„	27th April,	74	PAT. BARRETT, labourer, died from injuries received by <i>being driven or ridden over through carelessness</i> . The person supposed to have done this was arrested, but owing to the darkness of the night when the accident occurred, no satisfactory evidence could be procured, and the case was dismissed,	-	1
„	17th July,	75	ANNE HOY, farmer's wife, died from the effects of wounds inflicted on her with a cooper's knife by her husband while in <i>an unsound state of mind</i> , and who afterwards committed suicide ,	1	-
„	13th October,	76	PETER HUNT, farmer, died from the effect of injuries he received <i>when trying to make peace in a drunken quarrel</i> between parties returning from a funeral the previous evening. John Hunt, cousin of deceased, was arrested, and is bailed to stand his trial at Spring Assizes, 1870,	-	1
TOTAL IN CONNAUGHT,				6	10

No. 2.—DETAILS of FIRING AT THE PERSON Reported in the Year 1869.

An asterisk is prefixed to Agrarian offences.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
ANTRIM,	2nd December,	1	ALEXANDER M'DOWELL was fired at and wounded slightly in the face by John Nelson, <i>whom he had just struck in the face</i> . Nelson has been arrested and bailed .
„	3rd December,	2	JAMES REID,† small farmer, was sitting with two other persons at his kitchen fire, when some person or persons broke in the window and fired a shot which did not take effect on anyone. On their going towards the door another shot was fired, which wounded Reid in both legs badly. A neighbour of his, with whom he had a <i>dispute about a watercourse</i> , and who had threatened him, has been arrested and identified by Reid. Another man was also arrested on suspicion , and discharged on bail .
ARMAGH,	17th March,	3	HUGH M'ANALLY, small farmer, was, with a large number of persons, assembled at Poyntzpass after Divine service in the Roman Catholic chapel, after 5 o'clock, P.M.; they proceeded towards home, and when about a mile from the village some shots were fired. A party returned the fire from a plantation, when the above-named was shot in the breast. Three men were arraigned at the Spring Assizes, 1869, when the bill was ignored by the Grand Jury, as it is thought they considered the evidence unsatisfactory. <i>It is believed that the outrage was perpetrated in consequence of a drumming party having come into the district on St. Patrick's day</i> . Thirty-one of the labouring class were also summoned for unlawful assembly, fourteen of whom (who were identified) were tried at Assizes, and acquitted .

† While this return was in preparation, James Reid died of his wounds; the case will, therefore, be included in the *subsequent* part of the return in the number of "Homicides," and not amongst "Firing at the Person."

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE 365-13

No. 2.—DETAILS OF FIRING AT THE PERSON Reported in the Year 1869—*continued.*

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
ARMAGH, . . .	12th July, . . .	4	At about 9.30 o'clock, P.M., a collision took place between Orangemen and Roman Catholics: the latter party threw stones at the Orange Hall, Newry, which broke the windows; shots were then fired from it which wounded the following three persons very slightly:—JOHN BLAKE, ELLEN RAFTER, and JAMES O'HARA, who were of the labouring class and Roman Catholics. Eight of the Roman Catholic party were convicted, and fined £1 5s. costs each, or, in default, a month's imprisonment. The Magistrates refused to take informations against three of the Orangemen, and were divided as to the fourth (James Kennedy,) upon which case no rule was made. Informations were sworn against Kennedy by a man named Hillien, who stated that he had seen him fire three shots from the Orange Hall. The cause of this outrage was party feeling. On the 12th of July a mob of about 300 Roman Catholics came from their end of the town of Newry to the Protestant portion, at about 8.30 P.M.; after being driven back by the constabulary, they attacked the Orange Hall with stones, when shots were fired out of the windows, with the results stated above.
CAVAN, . . .	1st February, . . .	5	WILLIAM NORRIS, labourer, stated to the police that a man named William Norris had fired at him, as he (Norris) was passing Lynch's door, but without doing him any injury. There had been some petty quarrelling between these men, who lived in the same house. Norris was arrested, tried at the Assizes, and acquitted of the firing; but was found guilty of an assault which was committed after the alleged firing, for which he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.
„ . . .	14th April, . . .	6	Late on this night, HENRY CULLEN, esq., J.P., gentleman farmer, of Curry Lodge, county Leitrim, was returning home from the house of Mr. Nixon, driving on an outside car, his sister being with him, and when within a mile and-a-half of his own residence, a man, unknown, stood up from behind the roadside, presented a gun so as almost to touch Mr. Cullen's breast, and pulled the trigger, exploding the cap. Mr. Cullen, who was not injured, drove on quickly; the man ran after him, but ultimately turned into a field.
„ . . .	25th May, . . .	7	On this day, Richard Pepper, a small comfortable farmer, of good character, discovered in his stable JOHN COCHRANE (who is living upon some money he made in Australia), in adultery with his wife, Ellen Pepper. The injured man (who had previously suspected his wife's fidelity,) on making this discovery, ran into the house, loaded his gun with shot, and fired it through the upper part of the stable door, doing no injury. He attempted no further violence, and quickly surrendered to the police when arrested. No charge being made against him, the case was dismissed. Cochrane again emigrated to Australia. The guilty wife was discarded by her husband, and, it is believed, followed her paramour.
„ . . .	28th November, . . .	8	Sub-constable JOHN GRIFFIN was fired at on the evening of this day from a wood skirting the road outside the village of Stradone. The ball penetrated his cap, and passed close to his head, without, however, doing him any injury. The apparent cause was this: the sub-constable had just overheard a conversation between three men who were conspiring to shoot the Rev. Thomas Jebb, Protestant Rector of Larah, and was proceeding to inform his constable of what he had heard. No motive can be assigned for the conspiracy against Mr. Jebb but party feeling. Two of the persons engaged in the conversation above referred to have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy; but the sub-constable is unable to identify the person who fired at him, as the shot proceeded from the wood, and it was quite dark at the time.
DONEGAL, . . .	5th February, . . .	9	JOHN QUINN, aged sixteen, son of a gamekeeper, having seen three men on the mountain, who were poaching, with guns and greyhounds, he proceeded to warn them, when one of them turned round and fired at him. He received some grains of shot in his face, from the effects of which he fell to the ground; he was unable to identify his assailants, as two of them had blackened faces, and the face of the third man he did not see.
„ . . .	13th March, . . .	10	*WILLIAM MURPHY and GEORGE HIPSON, bailiffs to the Earl of Leitrim, were returning from seeing his lordship's agent (both riding on the same horse); when near Hipson's residence, between 8 and 9 P.M., a shot was fired at them from behind a wall. The shot struck Murphy, wounding him slightly on the back of the head, knocking him off the horse, which became restive; the girth then broke, and the saddle, with Hipson, came to the ground, when a second shot was fired, which struck the horse. Hipson lay still upon the ground, feigning death. Murphy got up, passed through a gate, and when about twenty yards distant, a third shot was fired at him, but without effect. It is generally believed that Hipson was the person intended to be shot. He has left the locality since. They both swore they had no knowledge of the parties who fired at them. Four men were arrested, but were discharged, as no proof could be procured to warrant their detention. The outrage took place in a very lonely locality, and the country people would give no information in the matter. From hatred to the bailiff Hipson, it would seem that a local conspiracy had been organized to shoot him.
LONDONDERRY, . . .	25th December, . . .	11	ROBERT GEORGE WYLIE, labourer, when along with Joseph Watson, gamekeeper to the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Muff, in the county Tyrone, encountered two men in pursuit of game on the lands of the rev. gentleman, and attempted to take a hare from one of the poachers, who at once presented his gun and pulled the trigger, lodging the contents in Wylie's thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound.

14 RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 2.—DETAILS OF FIRING AT THE PERSON Reported in the Year 1869—*continued.*

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
TYRONE, . . .	19th August, .	12	LAWRENCE M'DERMOTT, gamekeeper on the property of Major Ellis, swore an information, that on the morning of this day he saw a party of eight men, with guns and dogs, <i>poaching</i> on the mountain lands of Leagan and Cashel. He proceeded to warn them off, when several shots were fired at him and his assistants, but did not take effect. Having shot some game, they left the mountain. The offenders were strangers, and never identified. The impression is, that the shots were fired with the intention of intimidating, but not of wounding.
„ . . .	12th December, .	13	WILLIAM KYLE and four other men, gamekeepers to Sir B. M'Mahon, were fired at by poachers, <i>who were pursuing game</i> on a mountain in their charge. The gamekeepers had followed the poachers for the purpose of identifying them, whereupon they turned round and fired. The gamekeepers exchanged shots with the poachers, but no harm was done to either party.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.			
DUBLIN, . . .	23rd June, .	14	A. S. FOSTER, Esq., having been asked, between 7 and 8 o'clock, P.M., by Thomas Shea, veterinary surgeon, to admit him into his residence, refused to do so. Shea, who was on horseback, then rode a few yards from Foster, drew a pistol and snapped it at him; the cap exploded, but the charge did not go off.
KILDARE, . . .	26th November, .	15	*MICHAEL DORAN, farmer, while working on his farm at Thomastown, at one o'clock, P.M., was fired at and severely wounded by two bullets discharged from a revolver. As he is a quiet, inoffensive man, it is supposed he was mistaken by the would-be assassin for his brother John, a bailiff on the estate of a gentleman who is stated to be unpopular among some of the tenantry on account of his <i>prosecuting them for trespass</i> , and his <i>dealings with them in regard to leases</i> .
LONGFORD, . .	9th December, .	16	*PETER CONNAUGHTON, farmer, and land bailiff to Major Coates, was in the act of un-yoking his horse at the door of his own residence, in the evening of this day, when a shot was fired at him, and two grains of small shot lodged in his hand. <i>He had warned some of the tenants to pay up their arrears of rent.</i> One person has been arrested, and remanded for further inquiry.
MEATH, . . .	5th January, .	17	*MR. WILLIAM HENRY PIERCE, farmer, was returning from Trim Quarter Sessions. He was accompanied by his nephew (a little boy), and one of his tenants. When within a mile of his own house, at about 5.30 P.M., he was followed by two men, who at first kept the middle of the road, but afterwards came on opposite sides of the gig. Two shots were fired at Mr. Pierce, four slugs entering his left shoulder, and a fifth grazing his left breast. From the darkness of the night the assailants could not be identified, and, owing to the influence of Ribbonism, it was impossible to procure any information affording a clue to their discovery.
„ . . .	17th June, .	18	*JAMES GARGAN, head steward to John A. Farrell, Esq., J.P., was fired at, at 9.15 o'clock, P.M., and slightly wounded in the left side and arm: he was returning home, and had just passed inside the gate of the avenue leading to his own house. Gargan gave no alarm for an hour afterwards, though he passed on the road, within 150 yards of the scene, five persons whom he knew. The wounds inflicted were not of a dangerous character. The bullet, which lodged under the muscles of the chest, was extracted. Seven persons, reputed Ribbonmen, were arrested and afterwards discharged by the Magistrates, as Gargan could give no clue as to the person who fired at him. These men have, however, been bailed to appear at Spring Assizes, 1870. Strong suspicion attaches to one of them, as being the person who fired the shot. <i>The motive in this case is believed to be revenge.</i> Gargan and the family of the person referred to were on bad terms, and shortly before the occurrence his father and Gargan had a very angry quarrel. It is rumoured that Owen Lynch, who was bailed to appear at the Trim Assizes, has gone to America. [James Gargan was fired at a second time on 24th October. See next page.]
„ . . .	4th October, .	19	*At 4.30 P.M., on the day stated in the margin, J. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., J.P., was driving home in an open carriage from Kells railway station (where he had arrived by train from Dublin). He was accompanied by Miss Staples and Thomas Graham, a constabulary pensioner, who was armed, having been employed by Mr. Nicholson for his protection. When about a mile and a-half from Kells, two shots were discharged at the occupants of the carriage, by two men from behind a wall. Mr. Nicholson and Miss Staples were only slightly injured, but the coachman, John Rothwell, received a wound, from the effects of which he died on the 6th October. Graham, who was not touched, fired a shot at the assassins, but it is believed without effect. None of the persons in the carriage can identify the assailants. The whole neighbourhood was at once scoured by the constabulary. Many houses were strictly searched; ten persons were arrested, but were necessarily discharged, as owing to the want of sympathy with Mr. Nicholson, not the slightest assistance or information was given to the police. <i>The assigned motive for this outrage is, that two men, though they had paid their rents, were under notice to quit from Mr. Nicholson, who wishes to obtain possession of their lands, which are of small extent. Mr. Nicholson obtained a decree at last Assizes, but execution has been stayed, as some law points were reserved.</i>

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE. 367¹⁵

No. 2.—DETAILS OF FIRING AT THE PERSON Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
MEATH, . . .	24th October, . .	20	*JAMES GARGAN, steward to J. A. Farrell, Esq., when returning home from Kells, in an inside car (not covered), accompanied by three men, was fired at, at about 7.15 P.M.; none of the persons in the vehicle were touched, nor was the car or mare hit. The night was very dark, and the four men neither saw nor heard anyone. They made no attempt whatever to discover those who fired, drove into the village, passed the police barrack, and did not report the matter to the constabulary until half an hour afterwards. Owen Smyth was arrested, and bailed to stand his trial at next Assizes for having loaded arms concealed without licence. James Gargan had been fired at before (on 17th June last). Owen Lynch has been bailed to appear at next Assizes to answer for this latter offence. The last shot may have possibly been fired with a view of showing that Lynch was not guilty in the first case. It is noticeable that Smyth is one of the men who went bail for Lynch.
„ . . .	13th November, .	21	JOHN DEVINE, JOHN SMYTH, and JOHN HANAWAY, were skinning a horse which had been killed when hunting, when two men came up with a gun and fired two shots at them. James Welden and Patrick Brennan were tried at Petty Sessions and pleaded guilty. The former was fined £2 and costs; the latter 10s. and costs. <i>The motive appears to have been a desire to get possession of the skin.</i>
QUEEN'S, . . .	18th July, . . .	22	*RICHARD WARBURTON, Esq., J.P., High Sheriff of the Queen's county, was proceeding at about 10.30 o'clock, A.M., to Maryboro', for the purpose of swearing in the Grand Jury. He was fired at from behind a high wall, the shot taking effect on the side of the face and head; the sight of his left eye has been destroyed, but his life is not endangered. The houses of several parties on whom he had served notices of ejection were searched, but all the inmates were able to account for themselves at the time of the attempted murder. Two persons were arrested, but discharged for want of evidence. The rewards offered for the conviction of the offenders amounted to £923. The police found it impossible to obtain any information.
WESTMEATH, . .	9th January, . .	23	*WILLIAM CASSIDY, small farmer, when driving a bread-cart, at about 6 P.M., was fired at from behind a hedge, about a mile from the town of Mullingar; he received no injury whatever. In the jawbone of the horse was found a small pellet or pistol-ball. As the horse was walking at the time, and Cassidy sitting on the top of the cart, it is possible the horse only on this occasion was fired at. Several houses were searched, but no clue was obtained. <i>This occurrence is attributed to a family dispute about land.</i>
„ . . .	27th November, .	24	*MARTIN KELLY (Sap.), † when returning in company with three others from the market of Kilbeggan, was fired at from behind, and wounded slightly, by some person or persons unknown, Kelly or the others not having even looked round, or made any endeavour to recognise the offender. Kelly followed his companions, who ran away immediately on his being fired at, and when he attempted to get into the carts, first of one, and then of another of the party (his nephew), he was ejected by them. It is suspected that the object was to frighten the proprietor of a farm, on which Kelly is herd, into letting it, and to prevent Kelly and others acting as such.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE, . . .	9th January, . .	25	PATRICK and ANDREW LYSAGHT state that they were fired at by two men named Austin M'Kean and Thomas Callinan, who were tried and acquitted at the Summer Assizes, 1869. An uncle of Callinan's was on very bad terms with the Lysaghts; they had frequently been at law with each other; besides Andrew Lysaght had served in the constabulary, and neither he nor his brother showed any sympathy towards the Fenians or their cause. These are the only motives that can be assigned for this outrage.
„ . . .	29th March, . . .	26	*THOMAS HORAN, farmer, was fired at on the public road, about 2.30 P.M., by Austin Mackeen; the bullet entered his coat and vest, and grazed his breastbone, but did him no injury. After firing the shot, Mackeen commenced reloading the pistol, and pursued Horan, who ran a distance of about forty yards and took refuge in the house of the Rev. M. Barrilly, P.P. Horan is related to the accused, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he was prevailed on to swear an information. On the case being investigated before the Magistrates, the injured man retracted the information he had previously given, and the witnesses who could have given material evidence, denied all knowledge of the matter; this resulted entirely from intimidation, which was brought to bear on prosecutor and witnesses. Mackeen was therefore discharged.
CORK, E.R., . .	26th September, .	27	John M'Carthy, farmer, returned from Cork Market somewhat under the influence of liquor, at two o'clock, A.M.; he commenced quarrelling with his wife, MARY M'CARTHY, dragged her out of bed, and threatened to shoot her, in consequence of which she left the house; but on her shortly afterwards returning, he took down his gun, which was loaded with small shot, and discharged it at her, without effect. M'Carthy was arrested, and bailed for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870. <i>The parties did not live happily. M'Carthy was a second husband.</i>

† A local nickname to distinguish him from others of the same name.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 2.—DETAILS OF FIRING AT THE PERSON Reported in the Year 1869—*continued.*

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
KERRY, . . .	25th March, . . .	28	THE MACGILLYCUDDY OF THE REEKS, aged 19 years, was sitting alone in his drawing-room, shortly before midnight, when he heard a noise as if an iron implement was grating in the lock of the hall-door. He found that it had been unlocked. He then went round by the garden and saw two men standing close to a wall; one of them stepped forward and at once fired two shots from a pistol; the first ball passed close to the Macgillicuddy's ear; the other ball went through the left breast of his coat. Both men then ran away. Two pedlars were afterwards arrested, but the Macgillicuddy could not identify them. <i>Burglary</i> is believed to have been the object of the persons who committed the outrage.
" . . .	31st March, . . .	29	* JEREMIAH KELLY, bailiff to Captain Needham, who is agent to Trinity College, Dublin, was riding home, accompanied by his nephew, a boy aged 14, who was sitting behind him. When passing a small wood, Kelly was fired at without effect from behind a wall, from which he was not more than three yards distant. On the explosion taking place, the boy saw two men inside the ditch, one with a gun or pistol, the other unarmed. A reward of £50 was offered. Denis Clifford was <i>arraigned</i> at the Summer Assizes on the following charges, viz.:—Firing at with intent to kill, and carrying arms in a proclaimed district. On the first count no bill was found; of the second he was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, from the date of committal, viz., 1st May last. The motive of the outrage is supposed to be to intimidate any person from taking a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. Kelly had taken grass off the land.
LIMERICK, . . .	10th January, . . .	30	* JOHN CORBOY, farmer, when returning home about 5 o'clock P.M., states that he was fired at by a man from behind a ditch; the ball perforated his overcoat, but did not injure his person. Thomas Barry was tried for this offence at the Spring Assizes, 1869, and acquitted, the prosecutor having failed to identify him satisfactorily.
" . . .	3rd February, . . .	31	* WILLIAM A. GOGGIN, Esq., landed proprietor, was returning home, at 3 P.M., with his wife and son (a boy of twelve years), driving in a Croydon, and when passing a fort or hillock a man unknown fired four shots from a revolver at them without effect. Mr. Goggin immediately afterwards, assisted by another man, made an ineffectual search for the would-be assassin. A private reward was offered, but as the Goggins could not identify the offender, the guilty party was not made amenable.
" . . .	27th October, . . .	32	JOHN H. BRETT, Esq., County Surveyor, when in the parlour of Mrs. Hogan's cottage, was fired at, at about 7 P.M. He received seven pellets under the left breast—the wounds inflicted however, were not dangerous. Just before the shots were fired, Mr. Brett had had a dispute with a man. He was arrested. This is the second attempt on Mr. Brett's life.
" . . .	7th November, . . .	33	On this night two shots were fired into the house of Mr. T. S. M'ADAMS, a gentleman farmer, residing at Ashroe, near Murroe, in the Cappamore district. The shots were discharged through the window of the parlour in which Mr. M'Adams was sitting, and apparently with the intention of killing him. A threatening notice was found on the same occasion posted near Mr M'Adams' house, ordering him to leave the country on pain of being shot. No motive can be assigned for this outrage, as Mr M'Adams is popular in his locality.
" . . .	30th December, . . .	34 35	Sub-constables JOHN DOYLE and THOMAS M'CONAGHY were standing with their backs to the street in a butcher's stall (where they had taken a temporary shelter in a heavy shower) in the village of Askeaton, when they were fired at by some person unknown, and both wounded. The former, it is feared, mortally, the latter less seriously. The occurrence took place at 7.30 P.M., and the assassin escaped in the dark.
TIPPERARY, N.R.,	7th June, . . .	36	JOHN RYAN, farmer, was called to the door of his house at 9 o'clock, P.M., by his step-son, John Burke, who presented a revolver at him, and fired one shot through his mouth, smashing four of his teeth; the second shot he fired at his step-brother (aged four years), which did not take effect; the third he again fired at Ryan, which carried away part of his ear; the fourth he fired again at Ryan, which pierced his hat, and carried away a large piece of the scalp. These wounds did not, however, endanger the injured man's life. The offender is supposed to have left the country.
" . . .	10th October, . . .	37	JOHN RYAN (not the same person as No. 36), farmer, was fired at on the night of this date, but not injured. Two men were arrested, but discharged on <i>ball</i> for want of evidence.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			
GALWAY, E.R., . . .	20th July, . . .	38	* CAPTAIN THOMAS EYRE LAMBERT, J.P., landed proprietor, was fired at about 10 o'clock, P.M., when about eighty yards from his hall-door, by a person who lay in ambush for the purpose, and who fired five shots from a revolver in succession, four of which took effect—two slightly wounding him in the stomach, one perforated his coat and struck against his watch, the fourth shot struck him on the head and lodged over the temple. The ball was subsequently extracted. Peter Barrett, employed in the London Post Office, was arrested and <i>tried by Special Commission</i> , when the jury disagreed, although the evidence appeared to the Crown Prosecutors complete. The prisoner's case has now been brought into the Court of Queen's Bench. <i>This outrage is connected with land.</i> After the jury who disagreed had been discharged, one of them, named Mr. Jackson, J.P., was attacked and ill-used by a mob, but not much injured; he had to take refuge in the military barracks. The sentry at the gate was struck with a stone on the head. The High Sheriff's carriage, in which were the Chief Justice and his Registrar, was pulled up outside the military barracks, apparently to see what was the matter, when a stone was thrown at the carriage-window by some person in the mob, which broke it and struck the Registrar.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE. 369¹⁷

No. 2.—DETAILS OF FIRING AT THE PERSON Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
LEITRIM, . . .	27th August, . . .	39	JOHN SMYTH and JOHN GORNLY, small farmers, were on their way home, about 7 o'clock, P.M., from Cornagh, where they had been working at hay which they had purchased from Thomas Taylor. They were followed by about ten or twelve men, who fired three shots; two of these men, with blackened faces, and who were otherwise disguised, came up to Smyth; one of them struck him thrice with a pitchfork, and the other twice with a gun. They then cautioned him not to go back to Taylor's meadow. Both men swore that they did not know any of the party that attacked them.
„ . . .	14th October, . . .	40	ROSE MAYROMAN, daughter of a labourer, was twice fired at between 6 and 7 P.M., without any injury. Upwards of forty Orangemen had passed by her father's house, singing party songs; she went out to look after them, when two of them, named Richard Lyuster and John Wallace, came towards her; the former then fired a pistol at her, and, on being pulled in the house by her mother, a second shot was fired, but it could not be ascertained who fired it; the former was admitted to bail for trial at Quarter Sessions; the latter was discharged and cautioned, as he could not be identified.
„ . . .	4th November, . . .	41	GARRETT CAVANAGH, under-gamekeeper of Major Gore, who resides at Gortinea, in Mohill District, alleges that he was fired at by some person or persons unknown, when on the public road at Gortinea Cross, on the evening of the 4th of November. <i>No motive for this outrage has been discovered.</i>
„ . . .	9th December, . . .	42	JAMES CLEMENTS, National school teacher, was fired at, while in his own yard, by some person unknown. A quantity of shot lodged in his face and head. He can assign no reason for the outrage, and says he suspects no one. He is generally respected in this neighbourhood. Ten men were arrested on suspicion, but nothing further has yet transpired.
„ . . .	16th December, . . .	43	PATRICK CARNEY, HENRY MORAN, and eight other men of the labouring class had been arrested for an assault on Mr. Arthur Parkes, and placed in custody for identification by him. On their return home to the county of Cavan on the evening of this date, after having been discharged from custody, they report (which they sustain by sworn informations), that they were fired at by some person or persons unknown.
MAYO, . . .	24th December, . . .	44	* On the evening of this day Miss GARDINER (a lady of considerable landed property in this county), was sitting in the kitchen of her dwelling-house, when a shot was fired through the window, eight grains lodging in her head. The perpetrators are as yet unknown.

NOTE.—The following are the particulars of an attempt to injure or murder, in the county of *Donegal*, on 7th October :—

Mr. JAMES WARD, inspector to Town Commissioners of Letterkenny, had a narrow escape from the effects of the explosion of a canister which was thrown by some person yet unknown into his window where he was sitting, the missile having exploded in his hand without, however, inflicting any injury.

† The true total is 43, for the reason stated on page 13.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 3.—RETURN of OUTRAGES specially Reported

OFFENCES.	ULSTER.									LEINSTER.															
	ANTHIM.	BELFAST.	ARRAGH.	CAYAN.	DONEGAL.	DOWN.	FERMANAGH.	LONDONDERRY.	MONAGHAN.	TYRONE.	TOTAL.	CARLOW.	DUBLIN.	KILDARE.	KILKENNY.	KING'S.	LONGFORD.	LOUTH.	METHEN.	QUEEN'S.	WESTMEATH.	WEXFORD.	WICKLOW.	TOTAL.	
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>																									
Murder,	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	6	
Manslaughter,	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	4	3	-	15	-	1	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	12
Striking at the Person,	1	-	2	4	2	-	-	1	-	2	12	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	5	1	2	-	-	11	
Rape,	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Assault, with intent to commit a Rape,	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	
Abduction of Girls under 12 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Assaults, with intent to violate Girls under 12 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Infanticide,	3	-	7	1	4	5	-	-	2	-	22	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	7	
Obstruction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault on Police,	1	3	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	13	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	12	
Aggravated Assault,	3	1	17	9	2	3	-	8	4	1	48	1	-	6	4	4	6	2	6	7	17	3	3	59	
Assault endangering Life,	1	-	6	4	4	1	2	2	1	3	24	1	-	3	2	1	3	-	1	5	3	2	3	24	
Assault, with intent to Rob,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Assault on Bailiffs and Process Servers,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
Striking or Maiming the Person,	1	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Abduction of Children,	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	9	
Concealing Birth,	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	-	-	21	-	1	3	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	2	14	
Unnatural Crime,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Throwing an Explosive Canister into a House,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempt at Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
<i>Offences against Property.</i>																									
Arson,	5	1	6	5	3	5	1	5	5	6	42	4	2	2	21	7	2	4	5	3	1	6	2	59	
Burglary and Housebreaking,	8	7	4	2	1	6	1	2	2	1	34	-	22	9	4	2	-	6	6	2	1	2	2	58	
Highway Robbery,	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	
Robbery,	2	15	5	3	4	1	1	1	5	2	39	4	5	11	2	1	2	1	1	5	4	3	4	43	
Keeping and holding forcible possession,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	
Stock Stealing,	1	-	2	5	3	4	1	2	2	25	1	4	6	5	2	5	2	6	3	3	3	3	2	42	
Sheep Stealing,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	3	2	-	1	2	4	3	5	3	31	
Illegal Shearing of Sheep,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Staying, Cutting or Maiming Cattle,	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	3	3	1	-	-	22	
Perjury,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Refusing Contributions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Refusal of Money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrying away Crops to evade payment of Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Obtaining Goods under False Pretences,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>																									
Armed or Robbery of Arms,	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	6	1	6	-	-	17	
Carrying Arms,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	
Boxing Fights,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Drunkenness,	1	3	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	15	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	
Administering Unlawful Oaths,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
<i>Intimidation:</i>																									
By Threatening Letters or Notices,	4	3	25	25	17	4	7	5	3	6	99	4	1	8	5	25	32	7	72	6	131	12	4	307	
Otherwise,	1	-	7	3	30	-	1	2	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	7	17	-	3	-	27	-	-	54	
Obstruction and Breach,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obstruction of Houses,	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Rescuing Prisoners,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obstruction to Legal Process,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
<i>Public Demonstrations:</i>																									
Processions, Armed,	6	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Do., Unarmed,	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Other Demonstrations, Armed,	7	-	2	-	-	8	-	6	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Do., Unarmed,	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obstruction to Property,	7	-	6	6	6	6	-	3	1	9	44	2	2	5	5	2	7	3	8	2	7	6	5	54	
Obstruction into Dwellings,	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	
Obstruction to Places of Worship,	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	8	
Obstruction on Police Barracks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obstruction Armed in a Proclaimed District,	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	
Obstruction to Legal Drilling,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Other Offences.</i>																									
Obstruction to Printing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obstruction to Forgery; or passing Forged Notes,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obstruction to Injury to, or Attempt to injure Railway Trains,	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	1	1	1	10	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	1	15	
Obstruction to Embezzlement,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obstruction to Gaming,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Obstruction to Perjury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Obstruction to Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
TOTALS,	65	53	132	82	107	60	20	57	31	42	649	25	53	78	67	71	92	40	139	64	222	5	1	42	944

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE

371

to the Constabulary Office, during the Year 1869.

CONNAUGHT.							MUNSTER.										GENERAL TOTAL.	OFFENCES.		
GALWAY, E.R.	GALWAY, W.R.	LEITHIN.	MAYO.	ROSCOMMON.	SLEIGO.	TOTAL.	CLARE.	CORK, E.R.	CORK, W.R.	CORK CITY.	KERRY.	LIMERICK COUNTY.	LIMERICK CITY.	TIPPERARY, N.R.	TIPPERARY, S.R.	WATERFORD COUNTY.			WATERFORD CITY.	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences against the Person.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Homicide:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Murder.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manslaughter.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Firing at the Person.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rape.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault, with intent to commit a Rape.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Violation of Girls under 12 years of age.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assaults, with intent to violate Girls under 12 years of age.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Infanticide.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abduction.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault on Police.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aggravated Assault.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault endangering Life.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault, with intent to Rob.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault on Bailiffs and Process Servants.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cutting or Maiming the Person.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Desertion of Children.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Concealing Birth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unnatural Crime.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Throwing an Explosive Canister into a House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Attempt at Murder.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences against Property.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incendiary Fire.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Burglary and Housebreaking.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Highway Robbery.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Taking and holding forcible Possession.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cattle Stealing.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep Stealing.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Illegal Shearing of Sheep.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Killing, Cutting or Maiming Cattle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sacrilege.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Levying Contributions.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Demand of Money.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrying away Crops to evade payment of Rent.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Obtaining Goods under False Pretences.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences affecting the Public Peace.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Demand or Robbery of Arms.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Appearing Armed.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Faction Fights.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Riot.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Administering Unlawful Oaths.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intimidation:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	By Threatening Letters or Notices.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otherwise.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pound Breach.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Attacking Houses.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rescuing Prisoners.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Resistance to Legal Process.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Party Demonstrations:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Processions, Armed.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do., Unarmed.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Demonstrations, Armed.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do., Unarmed.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Injury to Property.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Firing into Dwellings.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Injury to Places of Worship.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Attack on Police Barracks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Being Armed in a Proclaimed District.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Illegal Drilling.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Offences.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coining.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery; or passing Forged Notes.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Injury to, or Attempt to injure Railways or Trains.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Embezzlement.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bigamy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perjury.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ribbonism.
53	67	87	171	73	240	691	88	149	62	33	72	145	16	102	121	63	15	869	3,153	TOTALS.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 4.—RETURN of OUTRAGES specially Reported to the Constabulary Office, during each Month of the Year 1869.

OFFENCES.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>													
Homicide:													
Murder,	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	2	3	2	29
Manslaughter,	4	2	5	8	5	2	1	7	4	1	3	4	48
Striking at the Person,	4	4	4	2	1	2	4	2	1	5	5	11	45
Rape,	2	7	4	1	3	-	2	2	-	4	2	2	29
Assault, with intent to commit a Rape,	1	-	3	4	2	6	1	1	1	6	4	1	31
Molestation of Girls under 12 years of age,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Assaults with intent to Violate Girls under 12 years of age,	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	10
Infanticide,	3	6	8	5	3	5	1	-	4	4	3	2	44
Abduction,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault on Police,	5	3	1	3	0	3	7	2	3	2	0	5	45
Aggravated Assault,	25	25	24	22	20	19	32	34	20	14	26	23	284
Assault endangering Life,	14	13	7	8	11	19	14	15	21	11	9	16	158
Assault, with intent to Rob,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	4
Assault on Bailiffs and Process Servers,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Blinding or Maiming the Person,	2	2	5	1	3	3	9	4	3	1	5	4	43
Resection of Children,	3	1	2	-	2	2	3	7	2	1	-	2	28
Concealing Birth,	4	0	1	8	2	5	5	2	2	0	3	3	45
Unnatural Crime,	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Throwing an Explosive Canister into a House,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Attempt at Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Offences against Property.</i>													
Accidental Fire,	19	11	13	16	10	19	21	15	22	11	24	22	208
Burglary and Housebreaking,	5	15	16	9	15	15	11	17	11	11	8	8	141
Highway Robbery,	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	-	28
Robbery,	17	10	13	11	7	10	11	9	13	9	7	5	128
Detaining and holding forcible Possession,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Cattle Stealing,	9	6	6	7	13	24	7	7	4	14	16	16	129
Sheep Stealing,	10	14	9	10	7	5	2	6	4	2	8	7	84
Illegal Shearing of Sheep,	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Killing, Cutting or Maiming Cattle,	7	4	6	4	8	5	8	6	4	5	9	8	74
Perjury,	3	1	2	3	2	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	18
Refusing Contributions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Demand of Money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Carrying away Crops to evade Payment of Rent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Obtaining Goods under false pretences,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>													
Demand or Robbery of Arms,	-	1	4	1	6	4	5	2	5	1	6	3	38
Appearing Armed,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	7
Street Fights,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drinking,	1	3	1	3	1	-	9	2	5	3	2	3	39
Administering Unlawful Oaths,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	163	175
Intimidation:													
By Threatening Letters or Notices,	37	30	40	29	39	28	31	39	30	64	164	135	606
Otherwise,	2	6	8	3	5	2	10	1	2	7	13	64	123
Sound Breach,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Attacking Houses,	-	2	6	1	-	-	1	2	2	3	2	2	21
Rescuing Pri-soners,	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Resistance to Legal Process,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Party Demonstrations:													
Processions, Armed,	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	10
Do., Unarmed,	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	11
Other Demonstrations, Armed,	1	-	1	-	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	23
Do., Unarmed,	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	8
Injury to Property,	11	17	26	18	12	13	25	40	18	20	16	15	231
Firing into Dwellings,	1	-	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	10	4	23
Injury to Places of Worship,	-	3	1	3	-	-	3	4	4	1	-	1	20
Attack on Police Barracks,	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	2	1	2	0	4	30
Being Armed in a Proclaimed District,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Illegal Drilling,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Other Offences.</i>													
Coining,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery; or passing Forged Notes,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Injury to, or Attempt to Injure Rail-way Trains,	2	1	5	2	3	2	3	-	2	6	5	6	37
Embezzlement,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Bigamy,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Perjury,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ribbonism,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS,	205	203	242	190	204	218	278	242	199	226	302	548	3,153

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE. 373

No. 5.—RETURN of the NUMBER of OUTRAGES specially Reported in each County and Province in Ireland, during each Month of the Year 1866

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
ULSTER.													
Antrim,	6	4	5	5	3	5	20	7	2	3	3	2	6
Belfast,	5	4	4	10	4	4	8	4	1	2	4	3	5
Armagh,	8	3	13	16	6	8	19	10	16	13	13	7	13
Cavan,	6	3	4	4	11	3	7	7	1	8	9	19	8
Donegal,	10	10	11	6	3	5	5	6	6	4	6	39	10
Down,	4	2	9	5	2	6	11	4	4	3	6	4	6
Fermanagh,	-	3	1	1	-	2	3	1	1	3	2	3	2
Londonderry,	2	0	1	7	1	2	18	4	4	4	4	4	5
Monaghan,	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	-	5	3
Tyrone,	1	4	10	3	2	4	5	4	2	1	3	3	4
Total, 1869,	42	42	62	60	34	43	99	48	38	42	50	80	64
Total, 1868,	51	47	42	49	47	45	90	37	55	42	43	53	60
Total, 1867,													
Total, 1866,	39	35	38	33	47	32	64	28	31	43	47	44	48
LEINSTER.													
Carlow,	-	2	-	2	4	3	4	4	4	-	1	1	2
Dublin,	1	4	3	1	11	9	8	1	5	2	7	1	5
Kildare,	3	6	7	7	8	10	2	8	2	6	14	5	7
Kilkenny,	3	3	5	4	2	7	6	3	16	3	5	10	6
King's,	3	2	8	1	3	0	4	2	7	7	16	14	7
Longford,	0	4	5	3	4	-	5	6	6	4	20	26	4
Louth,	3	2	4	2	3	3	4	5	4	2	1	7	4
Meath,	5	9	2	8	8	9	0	8	0	13	32	32	13
Queen's,	3	4	7	2	6	4	7	6	3	4	10	8	4
Westmeath,	6	11	24	11	12	8	10	13	13	17	57	40	24
Wexford,	5	6	3	3	4	4	3	5	1	3	5	9	4
Wicklow,	5	5	3	2	1	5	4	3	4	2	2	6	4
Total, 1869,	40	58	66	46	66	71	63	64	71	63	170	159	94
Total, 1868,	63	42	30	48	62	56	45	45	59	54	41	54	56
Total, 1867,													
Total, 1866,	55	48	43	42	41	40	44	59	51	46	56	41	51
CONNAUGHT.													
Galway, E.R.,	3	3	3	2	7	6	8	5	2	7	3	4	4
Galway, W.R.,	11	9	2	1	1	5	10	6	4	6	5	7	4
Leitrim,	7	4	5	6	6	5	2	7	2	9	7	27	4
Mayo,	8	8	21	8	10	6	8	6	6	13	30	47	11
Roscommon,	5	2	8	3	4	5	7	2	4	8	10	15	15
Sligo,	4	0	13	6	8	4	9	9	5	7	27	144	24
Total, 1869,	38	35	52	26	81	31	44	35	23	50	82	244	66
Total, 1868,	27	33	32	14	31	26	35	20	32	75	191	59	51
Total, 1867,													
Total, 1866,	28	51	28	16	32	32	24	27	18	24	21	29	31
MUNSTER.													
Clare,	10	8	5	3	11	6	3	5	3	10	13	11	11
Cork, E.R.,	14	8	15	7	6	22	11	21	11	16	15	3	1
Cork, W.R.,	5	7	3	5	2	5	4	10	5	6	6	5	5
Cork City,	4	2	1	3	8	-	3	3	-	4	2	4	4
Kerry,	7	3	3	9	6	2	10	9	8	8	10	2	2
Limerick County,	12	11	11	10	13	17	10	24	9	7	13	9	1
Limerick City,	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	-	-
Tipperary, N.R.,	8	7	5	7	9	11	13	6	6	9	10	11	1
Tipperary, S.R.,	11	14	14	11	10	4	14	5	8	13	14	6	1
Waterford County,	3	5	3	7	5	6	4	8	12	-	6	5	5
Waterford City,	-	3	2	1	8	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-
Total, 1869,	78	68	62	64	73	73	73	95	67	71	90	56	81
Total, 1868,	65	59	61	61	55	56	51	54	74	56	83	68	71
Total, 1867,													
Total, 1866,	72	47	47	40	38	35	59	57	34	54	42	56	56
General Total, 1869,	204	203	242	166	201	218	279	242	199	226	392	548	314
General Total, 1868,	236	181	165	172	195	188	221	156	220	227	358	234	264
General Total, 1867,													
General Total, 1866,	194	181	156	131	158	145	191	171	134	167	160	170	196

SUMMARY.

PROVINCE.	Total Number of Outrages reported in															Population according to the Census of 1861.	Population according to the Census of 1871.	
	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.			1854.
ULSTER,	649	601	560	481	757	767	877	1,012	915	878	837	877	941	992	1,023	1,090	1,910,408	2,004,286
LEINSTER,	943	599	514	572	696	827	1,096	1,295	1,057	967	1,080	1,007	1,295	1,271	1,267	1,410	1,189,863	1,667,771
CONNAUGHT,	691	575	328	330	499	528	824	874	790	696	751	690	748	720	695	744	911,339	1,011,917
MUNSTER,	870	773	619	581	652	846	1,125	1,220	1,119	990	940	918	1,048	1,142	1,210	1,408	1,503,200	1,831,817
TOTALS,	3,153	2,548	2,021	1,964	2,604	2,968	3,832	4,401	3,881	3,531	3,618	3,402	4,032	4,125	4,201	4,652	5,514,810	6,515,794

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 6.—RETURN OF AGRARIAN OUTRAGES specially Reported

OFFENCES.	ULSTER.										LEINSTER.														
	ANTRIM.	BELFAST.	ARMAGH.	CAVAN.	DONEGAL.	DOWN.	FERMANAGH.	LONDONDERRY.	MONAGHAN.	TYRONE.	TOTAL.	CARLOW.	DUBLIN.	KILDARE.	KILKENNY.	KING'S.	LONGFORD.	LOUTH.	MEATH.	QUEEN'S.	WESTMEATH.	WEXFORD.	WICKLOW.	TOTAL.	
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>																									
<i>Homicide:</i>																									
Murder,																									
Manslaughter,																									
Firing at the Person,																									
Aggravated Assault,																									
Assault endangering Life,																									
<i>Offences against Property.</i>																									
Incendiary Fire,																									
Robbery,																									
Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle,																									
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>																									
Appearing Armed,																									
Riot,																									
Administering Unlawful Oaths,																									
Intimidation:																									
By Threatening Letters or Notices,																									
Otherwise,																									
Turning up Land,																									
Attacking Houses,																									
Injury to Property,																									
Firing into Dwellings,																									
Laying Money,																									
TOTALS,	3	—	20	17	45	1	4	3	2	4	99	6	1	2	5	17	50	3	61	5	130	6	3289		

No. 7.—RETURN OF AGRARIAN OUTRAGES specially Reported

OFFENCES.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>						
<i>Homicide:</i>						
Murder,	1	—	—	2	—	1
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	—	—
Firing at the Person,	3	1	2	1	—	1
Aggravated Assault,	3	2	2	4	2	—
Assault endangering Life,	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Offences against Property.</i>						
Incendiary Fire,	1	—	2	3	1	2
Robbery,	—	—	—	2	—	—
Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle,	—	—	2	1	2	1
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>						
Appearing Armed,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot,	—	1	—	—	—	—
Administering Unlawful Oaths,	—	—	2	—	—	—
Intimidation:						
By Threatening Letters or Notices,	14	19	27	12	14	11
Otherwise,	—	3	4	4	3	—
Turning up Land,	1	—	—	—	—	—
Attacking Houses,	—	2	2	1	—	—
Injury to Property,	—	1	4	5	1	—
Firing into Dwellings,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laying Money,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS,	24	80	47	35	23	17

NOTE.—Opportunity has been taken, in the preparation of Tables 5, 6, and 7 of Agrarian Outrages

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

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to the Constabulary Office, during the Year 1869.

CONNAUGHT.										MUNSTER.										GENERAL TOTAL.	OFFENCES.
GALWAY, E.R.	GALWAY, W.R.	LEITRIM.	MAYO.	ROSCOMMON.	SLEIGH.	TOTAL.	CLARE.	CORK, E.R.	CORK, W.R.	CORK CITY.	KERRY.	LIMERICK COUNTY.	LIMERICK CITY.	TIPPERARY, N.R.	TIPPERARY, S.R.	WATERFORD COUNTY.	WATERFORD CITY.	TOTAL.			
-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	Offences against the Person.	
-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Homicide:	
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Murder.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Manslaughter.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	Firing at the Person.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	Aggravated Assault.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	Assault endangering Life.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences against Property.
-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	18	Incendiary Fire.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Robbery.
-	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	4	11	Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences affecting the Public Peace.
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Appearing Armed.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Riot.
-	-	22	20	-	127	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	Administering Unlawful Oaths.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intimidation:
1	1	4	34	18	33	91	10	2	2	-	7	5	2	9	14	2	-	53	423	By Threatening Letters or Notices.	
-	-	2	-	-	4	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	57	Otherwise.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turning up Land.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Attacking Houses.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	Injury to Property.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Firing into Dwellings.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Levying Money.
2	1	36	70	19	160	297	12	4	5	-	11	11	2	9	22	6	-	82	767	TOTALS.	

to the Constabulary Office, during each Month of the Year 1869.

JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.	OFFENCES.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences against the Person.
-	1	2	1	-	-	8	Homicide:
2	-	-	-	1	-	2	Murder.
1	-	-	-	2	-	16	Manslaughter.
-	-	2	1	2	2	23	Firing at the Person.
-	1	-	-	-	-	3	Aggravated Assault.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault endangering life.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences against Property.
3	2	-	-	2	2	18	Incendiary Fire.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robbery.
-	1	-	-	1	3	11	Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences affecting the Public Peace.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Appearing Armed.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Riot.
-	-	-	3	4	162	171	Administering Unlawful Oaths.
12	13	10	46	113	106	397	Intimidation:
1	-	-	4	9	55	83	By Threatening Letters or Notices.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otherwise.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Turning up Land.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Attacking Houses.
-	-	-	1	3	1	16	Injury to Property.
-	-	-	-	5	-	6	Firing into Dwellings.
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	Levying Money.
10	18	14	59	144	337	767	TOTALS.

reported in the year 1869, to correct some inaccuracies, which had unavoidably crept into the monthly returns.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 8.—RETURN of AGRARIAN OUTRAGES specially reported throughout

OFFENCES.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>													
Homicide,	18	18	16	16	7	15	18	12	6	1	5	6	6
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firing at the Person,	26	46	33	35	16	20	18	13	15	9	4	5	6
Conspiracy to Murder,	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault on Police,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Aggravated Assault,	43	67	73	20	46	71	99	131	79	45	34	33	26
Assault endangering Life,	12	25	18	5	14	16	27	2	6	12	6	6	6
Assault on Bailiffs & Process Servers	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
Cutting or Maiming the Person,	2	-	2	1	-	5	5	3	2	1	-	1	2
Soliciting to Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Offences,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Offences against Property.</i>													
Incendiary Fire,	121	113	73	108	201	238	311	185	222	97	72	56	51
Burglary and House Breaking,	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Highway Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	7	2	6	11	16	9	6	6	5	1	-	4
Taking and Holding forcible Possession,	7	18	7	7	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1
Cattle Stealing,	-	2	4	7	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Illegal Shearing of Sheep,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle,	54	87	60	46	52	54	69	56	50	34	38	28	32
Levying Contributions,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demand of Money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>													
Demand or Robbery of Arms,	9	26	12	8	1	3	4	7	6	2	2	1	-
Appearing Armed,	17	12	28	10	4	4	1	5	4	2	-	3	-
Riot,	5	6	2	2	5	3	4	2	3	2	-	-	-
Administering Unlawful Oaths,	30	91	87	1	2	13	23	30	23	2	4	3	1
Threatening Notices or Letters, and Intimidation,	417	970	541	202	267	271	517	395	364	170	114	66	99
Pound Breach,	-	-	-	2	3	5	10	6	-	3	1	-	1
Turning up Land,	3	34	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Attacking Houses,	84	200	152	41	40	11	29	20	14	7	7	8	5
Resistance to Legal Process,	18	19	9	22	39	123	98	25	5	4	3	5	1
Rescue of Distress,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	1	-	-	-
Illegal Meetings or Processions,	2	4	4	1	-	2	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
Levelling,	28	23	20	11	13	12	28	16	14	9	8	3	4
Injury to Property,	69	93	61	27	37	42	67	54	46	42	25	21	29
Firing into Dwellings,	31	55	54	39	25	24	20	18	26	17	8	7	7
Being Armed in a Proclaimed District,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Levying Money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other Offences.</i>													
Combination,	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Injury to Places of Worship,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS,	1,001	1,920	1,308	620	795	957	1,362	1,013	907	469	334	255	287

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RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

Ireland, during each of the Years from 1844 to 1869, inclusive.

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	OFFENCES.
													<i>Offences against the Person.</i>
4	6	5	4	4	8	2	2	4	-	1	4	8	Homicide.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	Manslaughter.
5	1	1	6	4	3	6	3	2	3	3	1	16	Firing at the Person.
-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Conspiracy to Murder.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault, with intent to Murder.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault on Police.
13	20	15	39	15	15	17	10	14	4	2	12	23	Aggravated Assault.
5	7	4	11	5	10	12	8	4	4	1	5	3	Assault endangering Life.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault on Bailiffs & Process Servers.
1	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cutting or Maiming the Person.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soliciting to Murder.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Offences.
													<i>Offences against Property.</i>
27	43	35	22	25	46	61	63	48	29	31	30	18	Incendiary Fire.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Burglary and House Breaking.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Highway Robbery.
2	-	1	3	7	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	Robbery.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Taking & Holding forcible Possession.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cattle Stealing.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Illegal Shearing of Sheep.
18	16	23	12	17	17	19	13	11	6	12	9	11	Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Levying Contributions.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Demand of Money.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Offences.
													<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>
3	2	2	1	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	Demand or Robbery of Arms.
3	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	-	-	1	2	Appearing Armed.
-	1	-	7	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	Riot.
7	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	1	-	1	3	171	Administering Unlawful Oaths.
78	98	91	87	105	211	166	145	73	52	53	72	480	Threatening Notices or Letters, and Intimidation.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pound Breach.
-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turning up Land.
3	7	11	1	2	3	5	9	3	1	3	5	6	Attacking Houses.
1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Resistance to Legal Process.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rescue of Distress.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Illegal Meetings or Processions.
5	6	2	-	6	7	6	7	-	-	2	-	-	Levelling.
14	15	15	28	25	16	38	23	15	6	11	17	16	Injury to Property.
3	3	3	2	8	9	3	7	-	1	-	1	6	Firing into Dwellings.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Being Armed in a Proclaimed District.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Levying Money.
													<i>Other Offences.</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Combination.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trespass.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Injury to Places of Worship.
194	235	221	232	229	363	349	304	178	87	123	160	767	TOTALS.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 9.—RETURN of the Number of Offences of each kind, specially reported throughout

OFFENCES.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>													
Homicides,	106	123	146	189	170*	212	171	203	139	157	140	119	106
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firing at the Person,	74	68	93	138	158	264	97	93	63	44	54	87	37
Conspiracy to Murder,	4	3	5	8	6	7	15	7	4	4	2	5	1
Assault, with intent to Murder,	3	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	1
Administering Poison,	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	5	3	6	3	1	1
Rape,	104	111	114	102	105	35	59	39	74	49	66	68	69
Assault, with intent to commit Rape,	44	37	43	50	49	23	26	15	21	31	44	39	46
Infanticide,	127	138	135	107	100	131	107	120	101	136	121	138	110
Abduction,	14	14	28	17	18	10	8	10	10	5	5	6	9
Assault on and Resistance to Police,	55	47	54	72	83	30	80	67	69	61	73	52	70
Aggravated Assault,	431	453	510	554	638	358	430	562	546	622	731	530	561
Assault endangering Life,	249	210	249	237	290	152	201	186	208	134	134	162	141
Assault, with intent to Rob,	8	11	2	9	28	89	10	5	3	—	6	3	—
Assault on Bailiffs and Process Servers,	4	10	6	2	8	4	15	19	7	8	2	1	—
Cutting or Maiming the Person,	17	44	48	50	49	50	41	70	66	68	64	75	73
Desertion of Children,	142	150	191	125	147	116	86	145	154	159	148	112	124
Concealing Birth,	25	27	64	63	66	55	46	25	46	82	51	62	50
Unnatural Crime,	2	2	9	6	1	2	3	2	3	4	1	4	6
Criminal Assaults on Children,	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Procuring Abortion,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	4
<i>Offences against Property.</i>													
Incendiary Fire,	501	487	526	478	465	761	750	1,066	938	812	689	420	334
Burglary and Housebreaking,	416	311	302	318	313	1,695	844	404	220	425	396	381	290
Highway Robbery,	107	88	78	96	258	343	192	269	167	146	117	100	60
Robbery,	335	200	208	258	534	1,163	1,224	957	851	664	530	347	328
Taking and Holding forcible Possession,	16	14	12	24	20	21	8	4	6	14	13	7	3
Cattle Stealing,	1,091	678	821	652	3,025	10,044	6,738	8,157	{1,942	1,465	891	569	409
Sheep Stealing,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{2,358	2,315	1,491	1,004	731
Illegal Shearing of Sheep,	105	117	121	100	88	19	10	12	2	3	5	10	49
Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle,	268	224	224	272	287	330	259	262	235	202	210	171	210
Plundering Provisions,	14	—	—	—	416	1,191	234	94	10	1	1	4	—
Plundering Wrecks,	—	—	3	—	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	1
Levying Contributions,	—	—	—	1	176	285	94	37	7	9	1	1	7
Piracy,	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sacrilege,	52	26	30	16	15	47	59	104	111	91	78	91	63
Other Offences,	—	—	—	—	35	—	2	17	9	8	8	7	3
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>													
Demand or Robbery of Arms,	160	119	159	551	611	1,053	237	113	89	62	68	28	17
Appearing Armed,	55	75	79	89	138	206	55	15	17	23	20	3	4
Faction Fights,	8	5	10	19	30	1	3	4	1	5	2	3	1
Riot,	78	72	108	92	121	137	68	39	37	27	65	46	54
Administering Unlawful Oaths,	51	51	59	223	232	24	30	48	69	49	56	7	17
Intimidation:													
Threatening Notices or Letters,	825	940	863	1,945	1,787	959	784	646	823	686	776	827	279
Pound Breach,	26	33	14	8	36	78	68	74	32	26	8	6	2
Turning up Land,	7	—	5	34	37	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Attacking Houses,	387	215	254	483	536	281	173	82	58	54	89	53	40
Rescuing Prisoners,	5	5	3	6	5	5	6	4	5	9	1	4	1
Resistance to Legal Process,	101	152	94	61	71	170	258	296	200	76	25	19	12
Illegal Meetings or Processions,	46	82	46	18	23	5	4	13	5	16	21	15	9
Armed and Unarmed,													
Levelling,	47	46	58	56	50	37	55	63	64	48	89	28	20
Injury to Property,	304	379	413	410	449	314	250	232	187	201	416	232	208
Firing into Dwellings,	99	87	77	138	167	257	95	90	53	58	51	38	25
Injury to Places of Worship,	12	9	14	8	8	12	13	4	1	1	2	—	—
Party Demonstrations, Unarmed,	25	28	26	20	1	16	97	156	79	54	46	64	19
Being Armed in a Proclaimed District,	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	18	9	10	3	9	2
Other Offences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	31	24	13	4
<i>Other Offences.</i>													
Combination,	10	22	9	15	5	6	4	7	4	6	3	4	6
Coining, and uttering Base Coin,	4	7	7	3	5	10	9	16	6	7	10	6	1
Prison Breaking, and Aiding Escape of Prisoners,	7	7	5	8	4	10	19	17	19	16	14	16	23
Forgery, or Passing Forged Notes,	8	3	3	—	2	5	7	4	6	6	4	—	1
Perjury,	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—
Ribbonism,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Attempt to Injure Railway Trains,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	10	11	20
TOTAL,	6,535	5,875	6,327	8,068	12,360	20,986	14,080	14,908	10,639	9,144	7,824	5,452	4,652

* Not including six cases of Assault which terminated in death.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE. 339 27

Ireland, in each year from 1842 to 1869, inclusive.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.*	1869.	OFFENCES.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>															
101	126	111	103	88	88	91	80	76	69	39	27	18	19	29	Homicides.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	24	43	60	48	Manslaughter.
42	22	51	24	26	41	42	34	36	17	39	20	22	25	43	Firing at the Person.
2	1	-	-	1	3	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Conspiracy to Murder.
1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Assault, with intent to Murder.
5	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	Administering Poison.
70	81	73	59	70	64	66	44	49	35	35	22	21	23	29	Rape.
45	56	48	42	55	51	45	48	48	50	31	35	41	28	31	Assault, with intent to commit a Rape.
106	119	116	86	70	90	84	58	44	50	58	55	56	48	44	Infanticide.
2	6	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	1	4	2	-	2	1	Abduction.
107	78	72	74	61	74	42	61	41	27	66	42	24	43	49	Assault on and Resistance to Police.
494	535	471	517	552	439	438	404	313	282	227	176	211	251	284	Aggravated Assault.
124	157	256	180	225	204	218	208	190	194	187	195	164	161	158	Assault endangering Life.
-	7	2	1	3	-	1	-	1	4	4	2	1	2	4	Assault, with intent to Rob.
-	-	1	1	2	-	1	3	1	5	2	-	1	-	4	Assault on Bailiffs and Process Servers.
67	78	62	57	96	69	69	46	44	54	46	33	31	36	42	Cutting or Maiming the Person.
115	122	87	90	66	71	68	85	66	54	43	30	31	25	25	Desertion of Children.
42	56	32	49	68	63	57	81	101	67	63	25	46	41	47	Concealing Birth.
2	3	5	3	4	5	3	-	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	Unnatural Crime.
-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	3	6	10	12	-	18	14	Criminal Assaults on Children.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	Procuring Abortion.
7	4	8	2	-	-	6	-	1	5	1	2	-	1	1	Other Offences.
<i>Offences against Property.</i>															
318	241	263	262	251	206	249	243	286	249	228	161	179	241	208	Incendiary Fire.
303	375	350	265	215	277	374	415	242	181	128	106	122	140	141	Burglary and Housebreaking.
42	61	58	43	32	48	48	47	37	28	29	19	15	19	23	Highway Robbery.
394	263	298	189	284	215	282	272	170	111	127	127	92	143	128	Robbery.
8	3	7	6	1	7	5	1	1	2	2	-	-	3	3	Taking and Holding forcible Possession.
391	305	220	232	200	174	269	312	372	216	185	112	119	147	129	Cattle Stealing.
307	392	350	270	208	252	368	527	459	270	166	130	118	86	84	Sheep Stealing.
44	23	27	35	30	62	35	95	52	14	11	25	20	10	7	Illegal Shearing of Sheep.
183	188	149	134	193	181	128	100	134	109	101	94	95	84	74	Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle.
2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Plundering Provisions.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Plundering Wrecks.
1	-	3	1	3	1	-	-	17	5	11	-	-	1	2	Levying Contributions.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Piracy.
15	14	46	37	25	18	23	14	7	20	19	20	6	9	18	Sacrilege.
13	6	8	-	4	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	7	8	3	Other Offences.
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>															
29	19	19	13	19	21	33	42	25	19	15	17	26	35	38	Demand or Robbery of Arms.
6	6	5	-	18	12	14	9	4	6	-	3	-	1	7	Appearing Armed.
-	2	2	2	3	2	8	4	2	4	4	2	1	1	2	Faction Fights.
60	44	80	56	52	73	53	60	40	27	48	28	25	27	33	Riot.
14	18	34	23	11	15	8	9	6	8	7	1	2	79	175	Administering Unlawful Oaths.
225	237	251	265	239	268	260	541	380	312	243	166	186	202	123	Intimidation:
3	4	0	3	2	5	2	4	5	-	12	1	-	2	1	Threatening Notices or Letters.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pound Breach.
44	22	48	29	43	21	25	30	29	20	15	7	11	50	21	Turning up Land.
6	3	4	1	4	1	1	4	1	4	13	-	2	4	4	Attacking Houses.
9	8	5	5	14	7	15	14	23	9	3	1	1	1	2	Rescuing Prisoners.
7	9	4	5	4	1	4	1	4	8	52	32	20	32	31	Resistance to Legal Process.
13	19	17	20	15	20	21	30	19	17	-	-	-	-	-	Illegal Meetings or Processions, Armed and Unarmed.
214	262	259	197	245	240	279	225	313	228	194	133	141	195	231	Levelling.
21	25	22	23	22	17	24	22	10	22	11	5	6	13	23	Injury to Property.
-	3	-	-	-	1	3	6	17	22	8	5	12	20	20	Firing into Dwellings.
65	77	45	25	28	66	57	45	62	63	16	-	42	22	21	Injury to Places of Worship.
1	1	5	3	10	5	12	23	22	9	11	17	16	26	21	Party Demonstrations, Unarmed.
3	6	5	6	3	-	-	-	4	1	7	-	1	3	30	Being Armed in a Proclaimed District.
<i>Other Offences.</i>															
3	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	3	7	2	1	-	-	-	Combination.
2	1	-	8	1	2	7	3	1	3	3	2	1	-	1	Coining, and uttering Base Coin.
13	11	8	8	5	6	5	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	-	Prison Breaking, and Aiding Escape of Prisoners.
1	1	4	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	Forgery, or Passing Forged Notes.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	Perjury.
-	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Ribbonism.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	43	34	30	26	30	46	37	Attempt to Injure Railway Trains.
25	22	42	27	29	30	20	25	8	7	13	11	8	18	7	Other Offences.
4,201	4,125	4,032	3,492	3,618	3,531	3,381	4,401	3,832	2,968	2,604	1,964	2,021	2,548	3,153	Total.

* The increase in the number of outrages in 1868 is chiefly due to the excitement of the general election.

18 RETURN OF AGRARIAN OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 10.—RETURN of the Number of Sheep and Head of Cattle Stolen in each Month of the Years 1847 to 1869, inclusive.

NOTE.—In the foregoing Returns, as well as in the Monthly Returns of Outrages reported to the Constabulary Office, the numbers stated for Sheep and Cattle Stealing are the number of Cases reported, without reference to the number of Animals stolen on each occasion. The following Return shows the number of ANIMALS stolen, of which special Reports were made to the Constabulary Office.

Months.	1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
	Sheep.	Cattle.										
January, . . .	1,867	413	1,178	256	1,614	383	697	256	502	221	231	124
February, . . .	1,501	554	1,208	310	1,322	422	680	269	473	222	403	136
March, . . .	1,475	556	1,051	246	1,181	405	580	196	447	180	291	138
April, . . .	1,274	495	829	222	1,347	490	640	300	529	213	308	120
May, . . .	1,427	664	736	219	1,391	746	707	443	566	278	325	119
June, . . .	828	412	565	288	839	544	436	328	329	279	204	126
July, . . .	342	184	370	153	451	292	267	185	215	169	138	76
August, . . .	135	114	172	69	150	124	76	125	103	76	58	46
September, . . .	128	63	133	84	160	120	99	103	86	69	59	74
October, . . .	258	136	291	147	121	123	188	147	96	78	97	98
November, . . .	574	167	679	252	306	182	218	177	153	184	140	91
December, . . .	1,423	301	1,267	350	645	279	538	214	263	141	298	113
Total, . . .	11,232	4,059	8,479	2,596	9,527	4,110	5,126	2,743	3,762	2,110	2,552	1,261
Total Sheep and Cattle, . . .	15,291		11,075		13,637		7,869		5,872		3,813	
Months.	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Sheep.	Cattle.										
January, . . .	258	80	108	36	136	55	168	27	50	26	114	15
February, . . .	238	88	140	44	63	34	80	26	386	13	236	32
March, . . .	231	65	144	54	134	39	55	23	168	18	56	27
April, . . .	195	82	106	39	143	24	69	26	236	13	83	12
May, . . .	207	110	110	63	99	31	33	43	53	28	45	31
June, . . .	90	73	174	60	118	34	93	23	70	19	120	28
July, . . .	77	48	70	43	66	25	30	24	86	31	62	20
August, . . .	44	73	51	55	55	24	14	25	154	15	40	24
September, . . .	24	31	89	37	18	23	35	50	97	23	12	27
October, . . .	36	36	30	43	41	37	22	39	19	28	21	38
November, . . .	78	41	57	49	40	34	53	45	70	38	14	40
December, . . .	244	74	113	44	97	39	90	47	110	25	48	24
Total, . . .	1,722	801	1,192	567	1,010	399	742	398	1,499	277	851	318
Total Sheep and Cattle, . . .	2,523		1,759		1,409		1,140		1,776		1,169	
Months.	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Sheep.	Cattle.										
January, . . .	109	32	367	8	61	19	109	33	166	43	56	33
February, . . .	68	16	115	15	147	29	108	39	95	27	109	32
March, . . .	210	17	41	17	82	25	117	46	118	49	130	31
April, . . .	120	8	38	11	71	28	106	32	152	35	96	51
May, . . .	49	9	81	28	94	33	136	53	163	81	79	47
June, . . .	13	26	67	25	35	45	108	62	92	52	35	41
July, . . .	15	28	16	38	32	26	51	39	56	72	40	32
August, . . .	73	10	24	20	101	39	52	41	69	48	53	22
September, . . .	9	34	51	23	31	37	57	37	228	27	12	18
October, . . .	37	22	34	30	59	29	67	34	70	47	12	16
November, . . .	30	30	22	20	50	42	92	49	44	40	63	21
December, . . .	87	40	165	16	141	47	114	40	73	41	54	26
Total, . . .	620	272	1,021	251	904	399	1,117	505	1,326	562	739	370
Total Sheep and Cattle, . . .	1,092		1,272		1,303		1,622		1,888		1,109	
Months.	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.			
	Sheep.	Cattle.										
January, . . .	67	12	58	28	14	8	24	27	26	26		
February, . . .	28	14	44	16	38	10	22	24	30	10		
March, . . .	75	39	69	8	65	3	12	12	12	11		
April, . . .	59	23	30	24	56	12	6	15	17	18		
May, . . .	26	28	46	13	110	23	38	30	40	13		
June, . . .	15	40	19	9	23	22	16	29	18	29		
July, . . .	20	26	25	20	4	27	10	23	7	12		
August, . . .	6	9	45	10	8	13	5	11	11	10		
September, . . .	54	29	26	12	11	5	12	19	17	7		
October, . . .	28	25	5	8	62	27	30	36	25	18		
November, . . .	20	26	27	22	95	43	36	12	44	43		
December, . . .	53	19	33	18	21	28	52	26	27	27		
Total, . . .	451	290	427	188	507	221	263	264	274	224		
Total Sheep and Cattle, . . .	741		615		728		527		498			

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE. 38

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING TABLE, No. 10.

Years.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Total Sheep and Cattle.	Years.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Total Sheep and Cattle.
1847, . . .	11,232	4,059	15,291	1859, . . .	820	272	1,092
1848, . . .	8,479	2,596	11,075	1860, . . .	1,021	251	1,272
1849, . . .	9,527	4,110	13,637	1861, . . .	904	399	1,303
1850, . . .	5,126	2,743	7,869	1862, . . .	1,117	505	1,622
1851, . . .	3,762	2,110	5,872	1863, . . .	1,326	562	1,888
1852, . . .	2,552	1,261	3,813	1864, . . .	739	370	1,109
1853, . . .	1,722	801	2,523	1865, . . .	451	290	741
1854, . . .	1,192	567	1,759	1866, . . .	427	188	615
1855, . . .	1,010	399	1,409	1867, . . .	507	221	728
1856, . . .	742	398	1,140	1868, . . .	263	264	527
1857, . . .	1,499	277	1,776	1869, . . .	274	224	498
1858, . . .	851	318	1,169				

J. STEWART WOOD,
Inspector-General R. I. Constabulary

CONSTABULARY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,

3rd February, 1870.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES

REPORTED BY THE CONSTABULARY IN IRELAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1870.

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RETURN OF OUTRAGES
REPORTED BY THE CONSTABULARY IN IRELAND,
DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1870.

SPECIALLY REPORTED BY THE CONSTABULARY IN IRELAND.

FEBRUARY, 1870.

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CONNAUGHT.										MUNSTER.										HOMICIDES AND ATTEMPTED HOMICIDES, & THIS RETURN.			
WEXFORD.	WICKLOW.	TOTAL.	GALWAY, East Riding.	GALWAY, West Riding.	LEITRIM.	MAYO.	ROSCOMMON.	SLIGO.	TOTAL.	CLARE.	CORK, East Riding.	CORK, West Riding.	CORK CITY.	KERRY.	LIMERICK COUNTY.	LIMERICK CITY.	TIPPERARY, N. Riding.	TIPPERARY, S. Riding.	WATERFORD COUNTY.		WATERFORD CITY.	TOTAL.	
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I. HOMICIDES. LEINSTER. KILDARE.—20th February. 1. JOHN QUINN, pensioner, died from the effects of a push given him by Patrick M'Grath, who was a casual drunken quarrel. M'Grath has been committed for trial at Assizes on a charge of manslaughter.
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	WESTMEATH.—24th February. 3. *MICHAEL KERIGAN, farmer, died from the effects of a wound, inflicted by some person unknown, on the night of the 22nd inst. Kerigan had been accused of having sold acres of land from a man named Austin, who had repented the agreement, and the latter had resumed forcible possession (in doing so he was summoned to Petty Sessions by the Sheriff, and decreed that Kerigan should have the land). Austin has been arrested.
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MUNSTER. CLARE. 4. KATE M'KEE, dealer in eggs, was murdered on the 8th and 10th February, by some person unknown. Her body was found in a face presenting a black swollen appearance, oozing from the mouth and left ear, evidently having been accomplished by strangulation. It is supposed that her person had been violated. No person has been arrested.
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	CITY OF CORK.—3rd February. 5. JOHN WINTER, labourer, aged 71 years, was killed by a cart driven by Patrick Callaghan, on the 3rd inst., whereby he received such injuries as to linger and die on the date stated. He has been committed for trial.
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	TIPPERARY, N.R.—22nd February. 6. JAMES BASKERVILLE, farmer, was shot by Pat Ryan, his brother-in-law, on the 22nd inst. Deceased would not make an informant.
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	II. FIRING AT THE LEINSTER. WESTMEATH.—20th February. 7. EDWARD MORTON, land steward, was shot through a hole in a high wall, when proceeding to his house (King's county). He was not injured. No motive can be assigned. *It may be mentioned that, while this return was in the press, Morton received a threatening letter from a person who had been arrested.
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	WESTMEATH.—26th February. 8. JOSEPH LYNCH, servant, was returned on the night of the 26th inst., when he was met by a man who ordered him to go down on his knees, and on others who were near at hand. Two men fired a shot, lodging a bullet in Lynch's head, and seriously assaulted. One person was arrested.
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MUNSTER. CLARE.—23rd February. 9. MICHAEL SLATTERY, steward to Jan D.L., J.P., was fired at, but not wounded, between nine and ten o'clock, on the 23rd inst., his house in Mr. Fitzgerald's farmyard.
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	TIPPERARY, N.R.—15th February. 10. *OWEN and JOHN GUILFOYLE, servants, were returning to their houses on the evening of the 15th inst., when a shot was fired at the former, by one of two men who had been arrested on the premises which had been for many years the property of Michael Devany's father. Michael Devany was arrested for this outrage, but the Guilfoyles were not.
4	4	147	6	12	20	203	14	24	279	12	9	7	5	8	18	2	13	16	5	—	95		

In some cases not to pay higher rent than the Government Valuation; in others, not to pay increased rent if demanded by their Landlords. There is strict notice of Intimidation by Threatening Notices or otherwise is chiefly referable to a similar cause. In another column. Similar exactions were indeed made upon similar occasions in the county of Sligo in the previous month of December, but the precise

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ROSCOMMON GRAND JURY, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 April 1870;—for,

COPIES “ of RESOLUTIONS passed by the Grand Jury of the County of *Roscommon* at the last Assizes, and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* :”

“ And, of RESOLUTIONS of the Town Commissioners of *Roscommon*, and of Inhabitants at Public Meeting assembled, on the 21st day of March last, presented to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, together with Copy of the REPORT of the County Inspector of Royal Irish Constabulary, laid before the Grand Jury of County of *Roscommon* at the last Assizes.”

— I. —

COPY of RESOLUTION passed by the Grand Jury of the County of *Roscommon* at the last Assizes, and forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

WE, the Grand Jury of the county of Roscommon, desire to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the present disturbed state of the country, and request them to adopt at once such measures as may be sufficient for the maintenance of the law and the security of life and property.

(signed) *Fitzn. French*, Foreman.

Roscommon Spring Assizes, 1870.

— II. —

COPY of RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting of the Town Commissioners of *Roscommon* on the 21st March 1870, and presented to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. Waithman, the high sheriff of this county, has acted imprudently by causing alarm, in making such a display on the occasion of his coming to our recent Assizes, by having mounted police escorting him from his residence in the county of Galway to Roscommon, such precautions being quite unnecessary in this county, as may be seen by his own address to the Grand Jury, and the county inspector's report.

Resolved, That we have learned with infinite surprise and dissatisfaction that the grand jury of this county, at last Assizes, passed a resolution, and forwarded same to the Government (of which the inhabitants, who are chiefly interested, knew nothing), calling for coercive measures for the protection of life and property in Roscommon. That we protest in the strongest manner against the necessity of any such proceeding. That neither the charge of the judge, the report of the constabulary, or the calendar of crime, warranted the grand jury in drawing such an inference. That we must only suppose those gentlemen, many of whom reside out of the county, were imposed on by some interested parties. That if any necessity for such repressive measures really existed, we, who are personally acquainted with the state of the county and the temper of the people, would be the most likely to know it, rather than those gentlemen.

That we, the Town Commissioners of Roscommon, respectfully request his Excellency will be pleased to take further means for information before acting on the Resolution, we think, so unfairly and so unnecessarily adopted, with closed doors, by the grand jury of the county of Roscommon.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, the High Sheriff, and the O'Connor Don, and that the latter be requested at an early day to call on the Government for a copy of the Resolution passed by the late grand jury of Roscommon, with closed doors : also, that copies of the above Resolutions be forwarded to the Boards of Guardians of Roscommon, Castlerea, Stokestown, and Boyle, also to the Town Commissioners of Athlone and Boyle.

— III. —

REPORT of County Inspectors laid before the Grand Jury of *Roscommon* at last Assizes.

Roscommon, 22 April 1870.

I BEG to state that I laid no report, but a Return of Offences committed in this county between Summer Assizes, 1869, and Spring Assizes, 1870, before the grand jury at last assizes, prior to sending that document to the Judge of Assize.

On the 14th ultimo I forwarded to head quarters a copy of the Return in question, agreeable to Circular Order (No. 8), dated 10th ultimo.

The Inspector General.

(signed)

W. Henry,
1st County Inspector.

ROSCOMMON GRAND JURY, &c.

COPIES of RESOLUTIONS passed by the Grand Jury of the County of *Roscommon* at the last Assizes, and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* ; and, of RESOLUTIONS of the Town Commissioners of *Roscommon*, and of Inhabitants at Public Meeting assembled, on 21st March last, presented to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* ; &c.

(*The O'Connor Don.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 May 1870.

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JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 February 1870;—for,

COPY “of the RECORD of the CONVICTION and of the JUDGMENT in the
Case of *The Queen* against *Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa*, tried at a Special
Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held at Dublin on the 27th day of
November 1865.”

SPECIAL COMMISSION, NOVEMBER 1865.

R E C O R D.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, to wit.—BE it remembered that at a Caption.
Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held at the Sessions
House in Green-street, in and for the said County of the City of Dublin, on Monday,
the Twenty-seventh day of November, in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign
of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the
Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, before John
Barrington, Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, the Right Honourable William
Keogh, Second Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and the Right
Honourable John David Fitzgerald, Fourth Justice of Her Majesty's Court of
Queen's Bench, and others their fellows, jointly and severally, Justices and
Commissioners and Justice and Commissioner of Our said Lady the Queen, in Commission.
and for the whole County of the City of Dublin, nominated and appointed by
Letters Patent of Our said Lady the Queen, under the Great Seal of that part of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, bearing date
at Dublin, the Thirty-first day of October, in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign
of Our said Lady the Queen, directed to the said John Barrington, Lord Mayor
of the City of Dublin, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and the
Lord Mayor of the said City for the time being; the Right Honourable Thomas
Lefroy, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench; the Right
Honourable James Henry Monahan, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of
Common Pleas; the Right Honourable David Richard Pigot, Chief Baron of Her
Majesty's Court of Exchequer; the said Right Honourable William Keogh,
Second Justice of the said Court of Common Pleas; the Honourable Jonathan
Christian, Third Justice of the said Court of Common Pleas; the Honourable
James O'Brien, Second Justice of the said Court of Queen's Bench; the Honour-
able Edmond Hayes, Third Justice of the said Court of Queen's Bench; the
Honourable Francis Alexander Fitzgerald, Second Baron of the said Court of
Exchequer; the Honourable Henry George Hughes, Third Baron of the said Court
of Exchequer; the said Right Honourable John David Fitzgerald, Fourth Justice
of the said Court of Queen's Bench; the Right Honourable Rickard Deasy, Fourth
Baron of the said Court of Exchequer; the Right Honourable Thomas O'Hagan,
Fourth Justice of the said Court of Common Pleas; John Howley, Richard
Armstrong, and Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Baronet, Her Majesty's First, Second, and
Third Sergeants-at-Law, or any or either of them, to inquire into, hear, and
determine all and all manner of treasons, murders, manslaughters, burnings,
felonies, robberies, crimes, contempts, offences, transgressions, evil doings, and matters

matters and things whatsoever, by whomsoever done, committed, or perpetrated, within the said County of the City of Dublin, as well against the Peace and Common Law of Ireland, as against the form and effect of any Statute or Statutes, Acts, Ordinances, or Provisions theretofore made, ordained, or confirmed, and from time to time as often as need shall be, to deliver the Gaols of Our said Lady the Queen of the County of the City of Dublin aforesaid, of all prisoners and malefactors therein; upon the oath and affirmation of Joseph Casson, Joseph Wilson, Edward Kinahan, Alfred Alexander, William Foot, David Drummond, Denis Moylan, Edward Fottrell, Benjamin Faucett, William Hogg, John Campbell, Andrew Bagot, John Findlater, Anthony Fox, Adam Findlater, George Andrews, Alphonso Busby, George Kinahan, William Acton, Richard Mauders, Nicholas Lawler, Henry Hoyte, and William Graham, Esquires, good and lawful men of the County of the City aforesaid, then and there sworn, affirmed, and charged to inquire for Our said Lady the Queen and the Body of the County of the City aforesaid, it is presented in manner and form following, that is to say :—

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, to wit.—THE JURORS for our Lady the Queen upon their oath present that *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, not regarding the duty of their allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity, and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our said Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, after the passing of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for the Better Security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom," to wit on the first day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, and on divers other days as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to deprive and depose our said Lady the Queen from the style honour and royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* feloniously and wickedly did express, utter, and declare, by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

In order to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keefe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, John Murphy*, otherwise called *Pagan O'Leary, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keefe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm as by law established.

And

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keefe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary* otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to move and stir certain foreigners and strangers, to wit certain citizens of the United States of America, and persons resident in America, with force to invade that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keefe, George Anderson, Partrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahoney, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to establish an unlawful association, the members whereof should take and bind themselves by an oath importing to bind the person taking the same to renounce allegiance to our Lady the Queen, to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning, and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keefe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to become and be members of a certain society called and known as the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and authority within that portion of her dominions called Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit, on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keefe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to establish an unlawful association the members whereof should take and bind themselves by an oath importing to bind the person taking the same to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up

arms and fight at a moment's warning, and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keefe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Patrick Power, Pagan O'Leary* otherwise called *John Murphy*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to establish an unlawful association, the members whereof should take and bind themselves by a pledge, importing to bind the person taking the same to renounce allegiance to our Lady the Queen, to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keefe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary* otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown unlawfully to be trained and drilled, and to train and drill divers other persons, to the use of arms and to the practice of military movements, exercises and evolutions in order to fight with the troops of our Lady the Queen, and to depose her from her power and authority in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards to wit on the First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keefe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary* otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to procure provide and have divers large quantities of arms, to wit guns, muskets, pistols, swords, pikes, pike-handles and pike-heads, and divers large quantities of ammunition, to wit gunpowder, leaden bullets, and slugs, with intent therewith to arm themselves, and other evil disposed persons, in order to raise, make and levy insurrection and war against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, did become and were members of an unlawful association called and known as the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its avowed and declared object the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, and the defeat and overthrow of the authority and power of Her Majesty the Queen in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination,

imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, did become members of an unlawful association, each of whom was required on becoming a member thereof, by the rules thereof, to take an oath, importing to bind the person taking the same, to make Ireland an independent Republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning, and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit, on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, well knowing that an association existed in America called and known as the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and authority in Ireland, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, did feloniously and wickedly, by divers writings, printings, and publications endeavour to aid and assist said association in its said object, and to advance and make known in this country the said object of said association, and to have it believed by the people of Ireland that an invasion would soon be made on Ireland by said association, with the intent that said writings, printings, and publications should incite the people of Ireland to join said association, and be ready to aid and assist in said invasion, and to enter into and continue in war and rebellion against Her Majesty the Queen.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and at divers other times subsequent thereto, having procured divers resolutions and proceedings of a certain Society called the *Fenian Brotherhood* in the United States of America, the object and design of which was to assist in an armed insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, and to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, feloniously and wickedly did publish and make known the same in Ireland by means of a certain newspaper called the *Irish People*, with intent, and in order thereby to encourage and assist the organisation of the said Society, and to further and aid in the said object and design thereof, and with intent to stir up and induce the subjects of our said Lady the Queen, and to prepare them to rise in rebellion and levy war against her in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did consent and conspire that *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, and Charles Joseph Kickham*, should act and assume to act, under the name and title of "a Committee of Organization or Executive," as the officers and representatives in Ireland of a certain association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of the Queen's authority in Ireland and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, with the intent and design of thereby achieving, aiding and abetting the said felonious intent and object of said association, called the *Fenian Brotherhood*.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did act as the

officers of a certain association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of the authority of the Queen and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, with the intent of aiding and abetting said association in the said felonious and treasonable object.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor* and *Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did enter into a treasonable conspiracy with each other and with divers other evil disposed persons, and were members of an association called the *Fenian Brotherhood* having for its object the overthrow of the Queen's power and authority and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland; and as such members did establish and maintain a felonious and treasonable correspondence in writing with members of said association in America and in Ireland, and did collect and receive money, and did distribute sums of money, and did make divers journeys, and give orders and directions to divers persons, and did mutually aid and assist each the other, with the object and intent of advancing and effecting the said felonious object of said association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor* and *Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did procure and circulate certain pamphlets treating on military affairs, and did seek to establish training schools, and instructions in military training and drilling, and did procure and circulate certain drill-books, and did make and procure certain pikes and weapons, and did distribute same through different places in Ireland, with the object and intent of preparing certain other evil disposed persons in Ireland to rise up and be in arms against her Majesty in Ireland, and deprive her of her power and authority in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore* afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did publish a certain public newspaper called *The Irish People*, with the object, intention, and design of creating and exciting, through and by means of said public newspaper, discontent and disaffection amongst Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, and of causing said subjects to take up arms and rebel against Her Majesty the Queen.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore* afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, well knowing that a certain association existed in America called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, the members of which openly avowed and declared that the object of said association was the invasion of Ireland with an armed force and the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and dominion, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, and well knowing that one *John O'Mahony* was a leading member of said association, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, feloniously and wickedly did conspire and agree with each other with the said *John O'Mahony*, with one *Charles Underwood O'Connell*, with *James Stephens*, and with divers other persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to forward, aid, and advance the object of said association by divers writings, printings, and publications published in a certain public newspaper in this country called *The Irish People*, and by reporting on divers days and times in said paper the advance and progress of said association of the *Fenian Brotherhood*, with the intent and design of inducing Her Majesty's subjects in this country to aid and abet said association in the
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invasion of this country and the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and authority therein, and causing them to rise up (in arms) and rebel against Her Majesty.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, John O'Mahony, Charles Underwood O'Connell*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to incite and urge the subjects of Her Majesty in Ireland to join and become members of a certain association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its aim and object the overthrow and defeat of Her Majesty's power in Ireland, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the first day of January, in the year aforesaid, did feloniously and wickedly combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *James Murphy, James O'Connor, Patrick Power*, and with divers other persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to assist, promote, contribute, and receive contributions for a certain fair at Chicago in America, and which said fair was designated, called, and known by the name of "The Chicago Fair," the profits and gains to be derived from which said Fair were to be devoted to and used for the purpose of promoting, advancing, assisting and cherishing a certain Society and organization existing in Ireland, the object, purpose, design, and intention of which said Society and organization was to establish an Irish Republic, and to overthrow the authority and dominion in Ireland of our said Lady the Queen.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the twenty-eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain number of a certain public Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain printing, which is as follows, that is to say—

'82 AND '29.

Since the 12th century, England has been the unsleeping enemy of Ireland.

Generally her tyranny has shown itself, in the form of undisguised oppression.

Sometimes, however, she has affected to conciliate and make great concessions to Ireland.

Whenever this has been the case, the apparent concession has invariably had the effect of extending her unjust authority. England's open and avowed hostility has never proved so effectual a method of rivetting on Ireland the fetters of alien rule, as her occasional insidious adoption of the fatal seeming of friendship.

There have been two very remarkable illustrations of this within the last hundred years. The first was the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish Parliament in 1782; the second was the concession of Catholic Emancipation in 1829.

These concessions have generally been looked upon as unalloyed benefits. Yet we assert that, owing to the manner in which they were gained, they have really proved curses, rather than blessings, to our country.

In '82, Ireland was on the point of achieving a glorious revolution. Had England not conceded at once, an appeal to arms would have been made by the Irish people, whose military might and enthusiasm, at that moment, were well nigh irresistible; while, on the other hand, the martial ardour and available resources of England had sunk to a low ebb. That, in the event of a war-struggle, Ireland would have triumphed, no one can reasonably doubt. But victory in the field would have made her achievement of independence real and complete, not an abortive sham. It would have precipitated separation.

It would have glorified the Irish people. And, doing so, it would have enabled the Catholics, with arms in their hands, to assert their right to religious liberty, and the whole democracy to demand that to win that preponderance of political power, to which they were entitled. Finally, it would have given Ireland an army and a navy, in a word, all the appliances and securities of real independence.

But no war-struggle took place. England struck at once, and conceded. Thus the parliamentary independence of '82 was won, if not altogether ingloriously, at least peacefully, and the consequence was, it turned out, not independence, but a mockery and phantom! True national independence never was and never will be anywhere achieved, save by the sword. The revolution of '82 was, after all, a plausible, solemn, deluding humbug—a clever manœuvre of the English Government to transform a national movement of glorious promise into a mere imposing piece of pageantry. Accordingly, while a few orators distinguished themselves, the people at large were not ennobled by sacrifices and heroic deaths. No permanent and potent military and naval organization, trained and tested by actual service, or really adequate to the task of guarding Ireland's independence, arose. The volunteer organization, as might be expected, dwindled and finally fell to pieces. GRATTAN, charmed with English concession, canted about loyalty, and resisted FLOOD's more daring tendencies towards separation. The people having done nothing so grand as to make their claims irresistible—GRATTAN could dare despise democracy and the reform convention; and FLOOD, though championing popular reform, leaning even towards separation, could inconsistently spurn at the idea of allowing the Catholics to be anything save hewers of wood and drawers of water. Had the people been ennobled by a war of independence, these things could not have been so.

England's concession, then, was a master-stroke of policy. The whole system that resulted from the arrangement of '82 was anomalous and absurd, and could by no possibility endure. According to the theory of '82, here were two countries with perfectly independent legislatures; yet united by that absurdity—"the golden link of the Crown;" both legislatures, mark, having the power to impeach the king's ministers. Thus, the king's Irish ministers might, in obedience to the pressure of the Irish legislature, have felt it necessary to advise him to declare war, as king of Ireland, against any given country; while, at the same time, his English ministers might have advised him, as king of England, to remain at peace, the interests of England, in the supposed case, requiring, and the feelings of the English legislature being, in favour of peace. What charming "confusion worse confounded" should, in such an event, have arisen. In fact, considering the principle of ministerial responsibility under the '82 *regime*, circumstances might even have arisen in which GEORGE III., as king of Ireland, would have been called on to declare war against himself, as king of England. Such a system could not last. The absurdity of "the golden link" theory was, in effect, tested three times between '82 and 1800. The Act of Union was the natural result of '82. Ireland lost her golden opportunity the day on which English concession prevented her achievement of real independence by war.

The second instance to which we referred, as illustrative of the insidious nature of England's concessions to Ireland, was the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829. We maintain that the chief effect of this belauded concession has been to retard the winning of our independence and to denationalise thousands of our countrymen.

If the English Government had not conceded Emancipation quietly, the Irish Catholics would, at length, have taken up arms to fight for their religious liberties. The liberal Protestants would have joined them; and the struggle would have finally expanded into the grand proportions of a war of independence, Ireland would probably now be a country rejoicing in the blessings of independence, rich in the memories of a heroic national struggle, strong with the dignity, self-respect and energy, which result from success in such a struggle—instead of being to-day a by-word and a mockery among the nations, she might be, in very deed, the freest, the most prosperous, the most glorious island of the sea!

But Emancipation was gained otherwise. England, insidiously and fatally for Ireland, conceded it ere a blow was struck.

There were two features, we may assert, in Emancipation, which rendered its achievement detrimental to the prospects of Ireland.

The first was its being gained peacefully. This circumstance deprived it of all ennobling associations of sacrifice and heroism. All the memories connected with Emancipation are of a common-place or ignoble character, wholly unfitted to exalt the national mind.

The other bad feature in Emancipation, upon which we shall now touch, was the fact of its being gained separately from national independence. Being won peacefully, this was a matter of course.

Emancipation was a measure calculated, almost exclusively, to benefit the upper and middle classes of the Catholics. While it left the general population more miserable than it found them, its achievement and the subsequent corporation reforms opened up the paths of professional and Parliamentary distinction to the wealthy and educated Catholics, in short completely satisfied their ambition. This was a serious blow to the national hopes of Ireland. Those intelligent and educated Catholics, who ought to form the leaders, guides, champions, and rallying points of the people in any struggle for social and national regeneration, are separated from them ever since. Having gained their own point, having secured their own interests, gratified their own sordid ambition—they take no farther part

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part in struggles for country or countrymen. It is, in short, always an insidious and fatal boon, when the claims of, what are styled, the upper classes of a community are conceded separately from the rights of the people at large. The class gratified is thereby bought over from the struggle for the general weal. Thus Emancipation in Ireland, separated from the cause of independence, has turned out to be simply a means, in the hands of the foreign Government of England, of bribing and corrupting wealthy or educated Catholics, of seducing them from the national ranks.

These pernicious results of Emancipation would not be compensated by the fact of its having given us Catholic judges and magistrates, to try the people, even if this last circumstance produced a fairer administration of justice, or, in other words, gave fairer play to the Catholic on trial, than he had before the year '29. But still less does the possession by Catholics of the seats of justice compensate for the denationalising results of Emancipation, when we know, that, as long as Ireland's present connexion with England holds, and as long as our present aristocratic system lasts, whenever a Catholic peasant or patriot is arraigned before him, on political or agrarian charges, the Catholic judge will prove as supple and iniquitous a tool of tyranny, as the most bigoted Orange partisan could be.

Truly it can afford slender consolation to the Catholic victim of landlordism to know that the special commissioner, who sentences him so impressively to be hanged, is of the same creed as himself.

But there is one point, above all, which we should remember in estimating the effects of the Relief Act of 1829. It is this: while it never did a particle of good to the masses of the people, to-day more oppressed than ever, it has had the specious appearance of removing a grievance and an ignominy, and so has taken away one healthy element of wrath against British rule from the minds of the people, who unfortunately are, in most cases, more influenced by shows than by realities.

In a word, we do not hesitate to say that Emancipation has done more harm than good. To benefit Ireland, it should never have been separated from the national cause. It and Ireland's independence should have sunk or swam together; and it should have been won by the sword!

Finally—if, on the one hand, Emancipation has deprived the Irish people of those from whom, considering their talents and acquirements, they might justly claim help and guidance in a struggle for independence; on the other hand, let us guard against exaggerating the importance of the loss. The commercial classes would, in any case, be liable to corrupting influences. In all countries, in times of perilous crisis, *they* have too often been found wanting in public virtue. The extinction of patriotism in the professional classes, however, is a more serious loss. Yet, even this is far from being ruinous. The most hasty glance will perceive, that there are good men (more than enough, thank Heaven) to fill up these gaps in the host of patriotism. There are this moment, in Ireland, thousands of brave and intelligent young men, with life before them and still undebased by the sordid worldliness which here, even more than in other lands, besets the successful man. These young men, with thoughts freshened and souls alive with faith and eager patriotism, have all the *essential* qualities which fit men to form the rallying-points of a people in the hour of danger. Such were the men who officered the revolutionary armies of France, and, by their giant energy, overthrew the outworn fabrics of old European society. Young men, not equal to those whom we have yet available in Ireland, have led, in the present American war, with valour and devotion never surpassed, through battles terrible beyond all precedent, the companies and regiments of the Federal armies. In spite, then, of any and all untoward issues of the past, our confidence in the national cause should remain rooted and strong. Let the people only strive, with might and main, to develop and rouse to vigorous life all the intelligence, energy, and virtue they have amongst themselves; let them do this, and they will soon find substitutes, within their own ranks, for the corrupt and craven classes that have abandoned the cause of their country. To this end, we say, let the people toil day and night. This is what is chiefly requisite, in order to make Ireland an independent nation!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the fifth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

ADDRESS OF THE CHICAGO CONGRESS

TO THE PEOPLE IN IRELAND.

ADDRESS of the Centres and Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood in *America*, assembled in Convention in the City of *Chicago*, to their Fellow-countrymen in *Ireland*.

BROTHERS,—We deem it prudent to withhold for the present from publication in the newspapers certain important Resolutions having special reference to the Revolutionary element

element in Ireland, which have been submitted to this Convention by the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, and unanimously adopted. Printed copies of these resolutions will be placed before the different circles of our organization in this country, and will also be transmitted at the earliest fitting opportunity to our friends at home. In the meantime, we do not wish to separate without addressing to you a few guarded words—such as we can afford to have read by *all whom it may concern*—regarding the present aspect of our cause.

We are solemnly pledged to labour earnestly and continuously for the regeneration of our beloved Ireland. That pledge, with the blessing of Providence, we shall redeem; and when the wished-for hour will have arrived, we shall be prepared with you to meet the implacable persecutors of our race in battle array; to put an end for ever to the accursed system under which our unhappy people have suffered such cruel tortures, or die like men in the attempt. And in what holier cause has man ever died? How much Irish blood has fallen upon the battle fields of the world? Alas! how much Irish blood has been shed in the service of our country's oppressor? Over this subject, and others connected with it, we have pondered long and bitterly. But our resolve is fixed and irrevocable, the foul stigma which attaches to our name must be wiped out.

We do not ask, will you be ready? We know you are ready. Nine-tenths of the Irish people have been at all times ready, in heart and will, to dispute with armed hand the invader's right to enslave or exterminate them. But this is not enough. We must be "skilled to do" as well as "ready to dare." We are thoroughly convinced of the utter futility of legal and constitutional agitations, parliamentary "policies," and all similar delusions. These things have brought more suffering upon our people than would be caused by the most protracted and devastating war. The best of them would but expose the ardent and the brave to the vengeance of local despots, and be it remembered that *such* sacrifices beget no noble aspirations.

No enslaved people ever regained their independence, or became formidable to their enslaver without "illegal" (in the enslaver's sense) pre-organisation. Poland had its illegal (in the Russian sense) organisation long before these glorious "legions of despair" unfurled the flag of revolution. Had Italy no illegal (in the Austrian sense) organisation, the sword of MacMahon had never flashed in victory on the field of Magenta. Had not the American colonies of England their trained militia, the "trampled province" could not have sprung into a "free and glorious republic." Hungary was pre-organised. But why multiply instances? The lesson which history teaches to struggling nationalities, and illustrates by many a bright and many a dark example, is, that pre-organisation is essential to success. With it there may be defeat and glory. Without it there may be defeat and shame. Some politicians seem to think anything approaching to a military organisation impossible in Ireland. But its possibility and feasibility, when guided by courage, prudence, devotion, and ability, have been proved to our satisfaction; and this fact is the very foundation of our conviction that the day of our deliverance is at hand. We say our deliverance, for the privileges of living among a free people, and of sharing the blessings of free institutions, but make us feel the more keenly the sufferings and degradation of our own hand. But our hearts swell with hope and exultation when we think of the living fire that burns within her shores, defying the combined efforts of open foe and false friend to extinguish it. No matter how powerful and devoted her exiled children might be, we should tremble for the issue if there were no true men left in Ireland, no worthy descendants and disciples of the heroes of '98. We do not wonder at the enemy's persistent endeavours to emasculate or banish you.

Americans already admit that the non-recognition of the Revolted States by England is due to the attitude which the Irish people have assumed, both at home and in this republic. If the Irish people at home and abroad were united in a band of brotherhood for the salvation of their own country, would the United States hesitate for an hour to strike a blow which would be followed by two inevitable results—peace in America and liberty in Ireland?

A deep responsibility rests upon Irishmen in the present generation. The fate of their country trembles in the balance. Emigration is doing its exhausting work. Other influences are leagued with the oppressor to quench the spirit which has triumphed over the dungeon and the scaffold, and which even famine could not kill. Let us falter now, and Ireland's doom is sealed; a grand old nation—grand even in her chains—is blotted from the map of the world. But there shall be no faltering, no cowardice. Our country cries to us for aid, and points to the grave which the foe has dug for her. Armed legions shall interpose between her and that grave.

Here we have soldiers armed and trained (thousands of them trained in the tented field and amid the smoke and thunders of battle), with able and experienced generals to lead them. Let the cities and towns and parishes of Ireland have their brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies of partially disciplined soldiers of liberty silently enrolled. Above all things, let every man be pledged to obey the commands of his superiors; and pledged also never to move without such command, for obedience to command is the first and most important requisite of the perfect soldier; all the rest is secondary. Thus you will not only be prepared to strike with effect, but all rash attempts at insurrection will be prevented. Without such an organization as we contemplate, partial uprisings of the people will be sure to occur, leaving no results but the sacrifice of brave men, and, perhaps, the ruin of our cause. When we strike, let us strike home. And are there not strong arms within the enemy's own shores to second the blow? Circumstances are in our favour,
such

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such as Providence never before vouchsafed to an enslaved people. We have but to act as becomes brave and reasoning men, and ours shall be the pride and glory of lifting our sorrowing Erin of the Streams to her place among the nations.

Brothers, rely upon us. We rely upon you.

Chairman, *John Gibbons*, Philadelphia.
John O'Mahony,
President and Head Centre of the Fenian
Brotherhood of America.
Vice President, *Richard Doherty*, Indiana,
Daniel Grady, Dis. of Columbia,
Daniel Calmody, Wisconsin.
Secretaries, *Henry O'C. M'Carthy*, Illinois,
John A. Stuart, Indiana.

—*New York Sunday Mercury*.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary*, *Thomas Clarke Luby*, *Charles Joseph Kickham*, *George Hopper*, *Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa*, *James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Nineteenth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Meanwhile, fellow-countrymen, you will have nothing to do with these by-issues or false regeneration schemes of dreamers and mock-patriots. You will not thus waste your time and energy. We believe you have at length found the true path in which to go. You will, then, prepare to regain your lost independence, which, we are never tired of repeating, can be won but by one method. This method sometimes fails to achieve independence, but no other method ever succeeds in winning it. Let anyone, who can do so, point to a single instance in history of a subject nation throwing off a foreign yoke any way save by the sword. No one can do so. Let us each and all put trust in the might, the majesty, and the glory of the people, and the revival of true national aspiration and action in our country shall, ere long, be manifest to the world!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary*, *Thomas Clarke Luby*, *Charles Joseph Kickham*, *George Hopper*, *Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa*, *James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Second day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Is it not owing to those false teachers, who thus delude the people into entertaining the pernicious notion that constant preparation is unnecessary, that in our own time, we have seen so many opportunities, favourable to the achievement of our independence, slip past unprofitably? During the early stages of the Crimean war the country was stripped of troops; but an unprepared people could effect nothing. The opportunity came in vain. The first startling tidings of the Indian mutiny summoned most of the soldiers garrisoning Ireland to the defence of the Indian Empire. The barracks throughout Ireland are, for a brief space, well nigh empty. But the opportunity comes and goes, leaving the unprepared Irish people just as it found them. When the crisis was over, people began to wake up and find that they had let a first-rate chance slip through their fingers. The nation might then stand with mouth agape, like King O'TOOLE looking after his flown away goose. Nations that never relax preparations for the overthrow of their tyrants, are always able to seize on favourable opportunities.

However, we believe firmly, that Ireland has at last learned this, along with other essential truths—that self-reliance and never-ceasing preparation are, above all things, indispensable to a subject nation, if she should once conceive the glorious idea of attempting to rise from under the yoke of her oppressor!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary*, *Thomas Clarke Luby*, *Charles Joseph Kickham*, *George Hopper*, *Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa*, *James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Sixteenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

That the death of GENERAL CORCORAN should have been mourned as a great calamity by our countrymen in America, is what every newspaper reader was prepared to learn. That the *élite* of the American people should pay all fitting respect to the memory of one whom they so much honoured in life was to be expected. But many appear to have been unprepared for the evidences of deep grief with which the news of the noble soldier's death was received in Ireland. He possessed none of those dazzling gifts which usually attract the crowd. He never sought to shine either as an orator or a writer. Indeed, his name scarcely ever appeared in a newspaper until his refusal to parade his regiment in honour of the heir apparent of the English crown brought him prominently before the public. But long before that event, thinking men looked to MICHAEL CORCORAN as one destined to take a leading part in the liberation of his native land. He was among the first to recognise the necessity of a military organization of our race. He saw that without such an organization opportunities would come in vain, and, like a true practical patriot, he at once set to work to band his countrymen together, and to train them in the use of arms. Up to the hour of his death the Fenian Brotherhood had in him an earnest and untiring worker. It was to him the directorship of the Brotherhood was intrusted during JOHN O'MAHONY'S absence in Europe a few years ago. We little thought, two short weeks ago, when publishing the following, which brought our noble friend so vividly to our recollection, that even then he slept the sleep that knows no waking:—

“ I have called with O'M— upon General Corcoran, who fortunately happens to be in New York. Now, here is a *man*. Have we duly appreciated the full meaning of his refusal to parade his regiment in honour of the son of the Queen of England? Taking all the circumstances into account, it was an act of heroic courage and self-sacrifice. Then an ovation was given him on his return after his long imprisonment from Richmond, the like of which was hardly ever witnessed in America before; but it did not turn his head in the least. When municipal representatives, and representatives of every sort thronged round him with addresses—while banners waved, and warlike music, and the louder music of a hundred thousand throats rent the clouds—he turned to a friend near him, and calmly said—‘ This is not for me; this is America on her knees to Ireland.’ I was greatly struck with the unassuming modesty of his manner. And how loving-anxious were his inquiries about what was doing ‘ at home in Ireland ’—to use his own expression! General Corcoran is the right man in the right place. His devotion to the cause of the Republic was put to a severe test during his imprisonment; but General Corcoran is not a man to be shaken by trifles. His loyalty to the land of his adoption, and the older and holier allegiance to the land of his birth, are entwined together, and strengthen and vivify each other. Happily they are never likely to be torn asunder. General Corcoran intends applying for an extension of his leave of absence in order to attend the Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood in Chicago on the 3rd of November.”

It was the opinion of men of judgment that General Corcoran was fully equal to the command of a division. In fact, it would be hard to say what military position he was not equal to. He was never found wanting. In every position in which he was placed he was always the right man for it; and in every phase of his fortunes Ireland was his polar star. He laid all his laurels at the feet of his uncrowned queen. Alas! that it was not reserved for him to strike a soldier's blow for her—that he should go to his grave this darling hope of his life unfulfilled! An account of the manner of his death, with some incidents of his life, and the details of his funeral, will be found elsewhere in our columns. There is a gap in our ranks which it will not be easy to fill up. Yet how know we but that there are hundreds capable of following in his footsteps? The career of this man, sprung from the ranks of the people, and of the people, should be a bright encouragement to us. How ridiculous it would have appeared some 15 years ago to prophecy that the raw Irish youth, with only as much education as the village school was able to afford him, was destined to command a legion in the field! Here is a glorious example for the manhood of Ireland! But let it be borne in mind that Michael Corcoran did not become a General at a bound. He did not try to be a leader before he was fit to lead. He did his duty as an humble private, and rose slowly, step by step, always studying to improve himself—always sober, honourable, humble, and virtuous. It was not by swagger he made his way upwards. He was an enthusiast, it is true, but his enthusiasm was of the right stamp. It was the enthusiasm of the patient, silent worker. His was not the enthusiasm that finds vent in curses. Michael Corcoran was a worker, and we want the young men of Ireland to be workers. Let them remember that no man is a ready-made General. The true man is the man who does his duty in whatever position he may be placed; and the best man often rises from the ranks.

The loss of General Corcoran has struck a pang to the heart of Ireland. This is a proof that Ireland lives. It lightened our grief to learn that strong men wept bitter tears for him; for it strengthened our conviction that the young men of Ireland had learned to distinguish real worth from empty pretension.

General Corcoran has not lived in vain. And with the blessing of a just and merciful Providence the gallant soldiers he so often led will one day aid in raising a trophy to his memory under the blue skies of liberated Ireland.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor,*
and

and *Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Sixteenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing the said last-mentioned number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The no-drop-of-blood doctrine—which well nigh converted a nation of men into a nation of helots—was promulgated in order to convert bishops and priests into agitators. Strange to say, it was reserved for the bishops and priests to sweep the last vestige of the abomination from the face of the land. The temporal authority of the Pope was encroached upon, and the Holy Father wanted men and money. He wanted soldiers to fight—that's what he wanted. We wonder had His Holiness any notion of what a precious thing a drop of blood was in Ireland. Well, our bishops and priests, forgetting (when it suited them) the pricelessness of the commodity, actually appealed to the young men of Ireland to gird up their loins, and leaving fathers and mothers, and country and friends, to go forth to the battle-field and pour out their drops of blood under a foreign sky, and leave their bones to bleach far away from poor old Ireland, where to fight would be a sin and a shame. For the Pope said there was no use "*reasoning* with a robber;" which, indeed, is very true. The bishops even insisted, greatly to the disgust of pious and wealthy English Catholics, who would do anything for the Church short of endangering their precious lives, that the *green flag should be unfurled*. Ah! your Grace, how could you? Did you not know that not one among your Irish soldiers could look upon that flag without cursing in his heart the blessed "British Constitution," of which your Grace and your Lordships are such admirers? Did you not know that the Irish soldier, when he fixed his gaze upon that trampled banner, would pray to the good GOD to spare him—oh! to spare—now that he is a soldier.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Thirteenth day of February, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—"The Approaching Crisis," and also the printed words following, that is to say—

But the overthrow of the British Empire—that would be grand indeed! The day Irishmen humble the haughty crest of England, they chain the glory of Ireland for ever to the Stars; they strike a blow that resounds through eternity. On that day, prayers of gratitude and blessings shall mount to heaven from trampled regions in every corner of the globe, and Irishmen shall be hailed by the world, not merely as the deliverers of the sacred Isle, but as the redeemers of enthralled mankind!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-third day of January, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Twenty years ago Thomas Davis appealed to the aristocracy to save the people with their own hands. We make no appeal to the aristocracy. For we know that though we spoke with the tongues of men and of angels, our appeal would be in vain. The hearts of these cruel aristocrats are hard as the nether mill-stone. They are the willing tools of the alien government, whose policy it is to slay the people or drive them like noxious vermin from the land. The people must save themselves.

And in which said last-mentioned printing, in another part thereof, there were and are further the printed words following, that is to say—

Perhaps the first blow struck the people may even find leaders among the "*élite of property*;" but until that blow is struck the "*élite of property*," so far from leading, will be an obstacle in the people's way, an obstacle which no false delicacy must prevent us from trampling upon if need be. If the classes, yecept "*respectable*," who acquiesce in the destruction of the people, or content themselves with "*protesting*" against it, were swept into the sea, the chances of saving the Irish nation would be considerably increased. The people would then be left face to face with their tyrants, and no longer hood-winked by the more favoured slaves whom they have been accustomed to follow, would soon learn the secret of their own strength and turn upon the heel that crushes them.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twentieth day of February, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The next best thing to the actual possession of arms is the desire to possess them; and we know the hands of thousands of our young countrymen are itching to clutch rifle or musket—not forgetting the stout old pike, which—miniés and sword-bayonets notwithstanding—will, we believe, be heard of again in the world. A great deal has been written in Irish newspapers to encourage the people to procure arms. To be sure this has generally been done when there happened to be very little likelihood that the arms would be wanted for use—at least for a long time. And these practical articles, concerning target practice and the broadsword exercise, we have noticed to be “conspicuous for their absence” in the columns of our popular journals of late. Unfortunately, the men who would be most ready and willing to purchase rifles are those who cannot afford to purchase them. It is very discouraging, too, we must admit, to those who can afford to purchase them, that their districts either are proclaimed or may be proclaimed at any moment; and the alternative of giving up their arms, or running the risk of two years' imprisonment, is not a pleasant one. At present, however, it is not our intention to offer any opinion as to whether it is or is not the duty of all who can afford it to provide themselves with serviceable weapons of some sort. Upon this point let each man judge for himself and act accordingly. But we unhesitatingly assert that it is the bounden duty of every Irishman to know at least how to load and discharge a fowling-piece. We blush to be obliged to acknowledge that there are thousands of good men in Ireland who could not hit a haystack, with rifle, musket, or carbine. This is a disgraceful fact. Yet it could be easily remedied—quietly and without attracting notice. The humblest man can find some one who will show him how to hold a gun firmly to his shoulder and look along the barrel to take aim, to put the hammer at half and full cock, and let it down carefully on the pillar; to put on the cap, ram home the charge, &c. There is no reason for assembling in crowds to learn this much. A farmer's son could teach so much to the workmen while frightening the crows from the corn-field. And there are few young men in towns who cannot visit some country acquaintance, who happens to have a gun, on a Sunday or holiday, with a few pence worth of ammunition in his pocket. Much good might come of this in more ways than one. We know perfectly well that Irishmen can be made good soldiers by a comparatively short course of drill. Nevertheless a little knowledge, acquired beforehand, may prove useful. Every intelligent man can see this. We call upon our countrymen then to learn as much as they can of the use of arms. And let us never lose sight of the fact—that a disarmed people are slaves.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Nineteenth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

THE CHICAGO FAIR—DENUNCIATION.

We have to-day to discharge the very pleasant duty of returning our sincere thanks to the many friends of Ireland, who have contributed to the Chicago Fair. We made no secret of the object which our countrymen in America had in view. We stated distinctly that the proceeds of this national undertaking were not intended to be sent to Ireland in the shape of alms for the destitute. We did not state precisely to what use the money would be turned, because we wished to keep clear of the Treason-Felony Act; but we were sufficiently explicit to be understood. Therefore, the hearty response to our appeal is a cheering evidence that the men and women of Ireland appreciate the labours of the Fenian Brotherhood, and are ready and willing to strive for the liberty of this down-trodden country, in the only way in which there is the slightest use in striving for it.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Nineteenth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing

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publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

When men are the champions of Freedom and o'erstep not the charter to chastise which she bestows, they act as chivalrous heroes have ever acted, and are instruments in the hand of God to take revenge on tyrants. Had Irishmen the power they would not stoop so low as personal revenge. They have no hatred for the great bulk of the English people taken individually; but taken in its corporate capacity England has butchered, ruined, and plundered the Irish people, and if—in rescuing our own lives, and liberties, and lands from its clutches—the blood of England's hirelings must be shed, and if the shedding it for such an end be to many sweet as vengeance, there is nothing unchristian in the act.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the seventh day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

But in one of the cases to which we have alluded, something more even than a successful insurrection is demanded. And what is that? *An entire revolution which will restore the country to its rightful owners.* And who are these? **THE PEOPLE.**

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the Fourteenth day of May, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

The "Fenian Brotherhood" is rapidly organizing in all the principal cities of the United States. The success of the Chicago Fair has greatly accelerated the influence of this organization, which is devoted solely to the overthrow of English power in Ireland.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-eighth day of May, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

If the Irish people at home looked, or seemed to look, to legal and constitutional agitators for guidance, the Fenian Brotherhood in America would give up Ireland in despair. Therefore, legal and constitutional agitators cannot be tolerated by earnest men. Fools and knaves—and perhaps some few well-meaning but weak men—may flock round them; but we can assure our exiled countrymen that the heart of Ireland revolts against the worn-out humbug of legal and constitutional agitation. We should treat the silly farce with contemptuous silence if we did not fear that our friends over the water might possibly misunderstand us. To make a long story short, the Irish people cannot afford to permit those platform patriots to destroy the only chance left us of saving the Irish nation from extinction.

In reference to a French invasion, all we need say is, that if WOLFE TONE had not left an organization of the right sort behind him, a French fleet would never have sailed for our shores. Not only is organization necessary to ensure us a fair chance of success in the event of a friendly force coming to our assistance—but *no such friendly force will come if we are not organized.*

Preparation is Ireland's only hope. The man who endeavours to obstruct the work of preparation, however good his intentions may be, is, in reality, Ireland's enemy. The man who will do nothing directly or indirectly to help that work can hardly be called her friend. Ireland's real friends are those who know their duty—and do it. That duty is comprised in one word—Preparation.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael*

Michael Moore, did afterwards, to wit on the Second day of July, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

He would be ignorant to a degree of intellectual darkness of which we are able to form no conception, or innocent to absolute fatuity, who would expect men like these to have either the honesty or the manliness to go to the root of the evil, and tell the “territorial magnates” of the British Empire, that *they* are the grand obstacles in the path of Irish prosperity, and that never till they and the accursed land-laws, which in their own interest they have enacted, are swept clean away, and the land restored to its rightful proprietors, the Irish people, will there be an end of those horrors which have astonished the nations?

And in which said last-mentioned printing, in another part thereof, there were, and are further the printed words following, that is to say—

The voice of the people must speak to them, if necessary, by the ring of the rifle and the roar of the cannon; for, if the deaf adders will not unstop their ears to listen to the voices of those who would charm them into inoffensiveness, there is but one other course open to those whom they have so dangerously stung, and that is, to drive them away and destroy them.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O’Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O’Donovan Rossa, James O’Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Eighteenth day of June, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The overthrow of tyranny has always been the work of the people. It is by their combined and determined efforts that rulers are made and unmade. America and France have furnished us with glorious examples of this. But in the streets of Paris, and upon the rich soil of America, blood was shed before freedom came; and so must it be in Ireland. To win for ourselves an independence, to raise Ireland to her proper rank amongst the nations, we must not, when the time comes, be chary of our own or the enemy’s blood.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O’Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O’Donovan Rossa, James O’Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Nineteenth day of November, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

By force of arms Ireland was wrested from her rightful owners, the Irish people. By no other means will she ever be restored. And is she not “a land worth fighting for”?

The sentence is an admirable one. It indicates at once the means and the end, the only means that can ever prove effectual, the only end that is worth the work.

These means are simply the rifle and the sword and the cannon in the hands of those who know how to use them. And it is generally admitted that our countrymen have proved themselves on a thousand battle-fields, not less proficient at that sort of work than their neighbours.

Every man has one simple object to accomplish. It is to rid the land of robbers, and to render every cultivator of the soil his own landlord, the proprietor, in fee-simple, of the house and land of his father, which will be an inheritance worth a freeman’s while to bequeath to his children, and worth those children’s while to enjoy in a nation which bows to no power under heaven!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O’Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O’Donovan Rossa, James O’Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Seventeenth day of September, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously,

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niously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

OUR YEAR.

We have just completed one year of our existence to-day, and we think we can at least claim the one merit of having left a strong mark upon the popular mind. We were not ushered into the world by any preliminary trumpet-flourish of prospectus or advertisement: we entered calmly upon the public stage, and we feel we tread it firmly now.

The IRISH PEOPLE was not set up from any exaggerated notions of what newspapers could do. Our experience of what they could not do was of the saddest kind, and we were far from desiring to imitate our predecessors, either in their positive or negative policy. We did not want to write as they did, but above all we knew it was imperatively necessary, that while we wrote others should act; or that otherwise we might write till we grew grey without working much good for Ireland.

It is no boast, but simply the plain truth, to say that no paper has lived so long, and at the same time kept so steadily before the public mind the one great end—National Independence, and the one great means—armed resistance. The old *Nation* meant perhaps the same thing, and worked out its objects with an occasional ability, to which we not lay claim, but there were essential differences which it would be tedious, and possibly not instructive, to point out here. It was over-awed by the great authority of O'CONNELL, and the mind of DAVIS could never have fair play in a country which still clung tenaciously to a belief in moral force. But let us give praise where praise is due. The old *Nation* did great things in its day, and, possibly but for its teaching, we would not be here to-day to preach the old creed with larger experience, and consequently less limitations. In one part of the old *Nation's* policy—its strife with sectarianism—we could not do more than follow in its footsteps, and, by so doing, we have gained the same reward—the hatred of bigots. And here it may not be out of place to use the words of DAVIS on a similar occasion: “We look upon the Protestant's fear of the Catholic, and on the Catholic's fear of the Protestant, as rank nonsense. Their mutual dislike is something worse. And yet this trash and this crime have ruined the country.” Alas, that it should be almost as necessary to write this to-day as when DAVIS wrote, and our pseudo-national papers are the main cause that this is the case.

The *United Irishman*, *Felon*, and other papers, certainly spoke plainly enough—in point of fact too plainly, but never seemed to see the necessity of acting as well as speaking.

We have long had plenty of men and papers to say and sing that Ireland ought and shall be free; but to *do* anything towards that end is pronounced by those *doctrinaire* do-nothings high treason against common sense and the Catholic religion. We are gravely told (and the men who tell us say it is statesmanship) to sit still until the French come to free us, and in the meantime to try for Tenant Right, or the abolition of the Church Establishment, or anything you will. But, above all, we are urged to print pamphlets to be circulated abroad, and to send members to Parliament to make speeches which may be heard abroad.

We, and we alone, have steadily set our faces against all those by-issues. We hold it folly to petition Parliament, and crime to go there. We have said that the less foreign nations heard of us until we had done something the better, and that it was not noisy pamphleteering abroad we needed, but silent action at home. Let us gain freedom and we get everything, and for the attainment of that great end a hundred pikes in Ireland are worth a thousand pamphlets in France.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Eighteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand and Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

But the priests never will, never can, and never *ought to be* the leaders in an armed struggle; and nothing but an armed struggle can save Ireland. Hence, it was absolutely necessary to take political leadership out of the hands of the priests before the people could advance one step upon the right road. This is why we preach the doctrine of no priests in politics.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing

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publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

To our mind there is but one way to obtain Tenant Right, or any right at all, and that is by making Ireland free. To do this we must fight. To make this fight successful there should be union among all classes and creeds of oppressed Irishmen, and *preparation*. There are amongst us hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who believe this; but are they united—are they *prepared*? Many, we believe, are not. We also believe there are many “advanced Nationalists,” professed “fighting men,” who for one reason or another will steer clear of *preparation*. They’ll be “the first to handle a pike,” and “as good as any when the time comes;” but they’ll take care they’ll be nothing else. If such men were honest and sincere in their professed willingness to risk their lives for the freedom of their country, they would prepare to achieve its freedom at the sacrifice of as few other lives as possible. They cannot expect that the number of men requisite for such a task will spring up spontaneously like mushrooms under the night dew. Neither can they expect, as JOE BRENNAN ironically observed of similar characters in ’48, that they will get rifles from Heaven and angels to pull the triggers for them. They see that the practical endeavour to free Ireland is one of wearying toil, with perhaps a spice of danger in it too. To do nothing is the safer policy—the “prudent” one. This class of persons have always on their lips the parrot cry—“Unite, unite.” Some of them have cried themselves down by it.

If “union” for the purposes of Irish Liberty means anything, it means union such as existed amongst the men of ’98, and we venture to say, if any similar kind of union was proposed to these men, they would, to use a common phrase, “run fifty miles away from you.”

The “United Irishmen” calculated something upon those who would be “the first to handle a pike,” who, with those who were to be “as good as any when the time came,” remained looking at the brave men fighting till the time had passed away.

South of Wexford little if anything was done to forward the national struggle. Had every county done as much or half as much as Wexford, we should be a free and prosperous people to-day; there would be no famine graves, nor fallen Irish on foreign lands to darken the pages of our history.

To take a lesson from the “dead past” is the duty of the “living present.” We would have the people *unite* north, south, east, and west. Every creed and class we would have then unite and *prepare*, for without *preparation* union can avail nothing. We would have the hand of fellowship and friendship held out to every man willing to risk something for the freedom of his native land, We would say—

“Put faith in one another,”

but not in those who would only be “as good as any when the time comes;” for their Time is when you have succeeded.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O’Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O’Donovan Rossa, James O’Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Eighth day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Let Doctor Moriarty leave that cause in the hands of the Fenian Brotherhood. They have toiled long and earnestly for its advancement. They have triumphed over difficulties which many thought insurmountable. They are on the right road—and we do not believe in two right roads to Irish independence. We trust the Fenian Brotherhood will hold no parley with agitators. And with all respect for Dr. Moriarty, we must say his project could lead to nothing but agitation. We like conciliation. All fair means should be tried to win the support of honest men, and even to secure their goodwill. But the toleration that encourages shams is fruitful of mischief.

Doctor Moriarty is evidently very popular. He has been maligned and persecuted for his love of country. This is why we fear he may be able to persuade many to adopt his petitioning project. We are sure he means well; but we are equally sure he is mistaken. The petitions of Ireland will never be listened to till her flag floats over Dublin Castle; and it is to be hoped she will have no need of petitioning then.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O’Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O’Donovan Rossa, James O’Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twentieth day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing,

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lishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Let us contrast Ireland in '48 with the Ireland of to-day. Our population now, thinned as it is by famine and exodus, is hardly more than five million strong. Yet we make bold to say, that the present diminished population of Ireland has in it the stuff to do better and braver deeds than the larger population of '48! And why? Simply because, at last, the Irish intellect is widened to the comprehension of the large idea of an Irish nation united and independent. The Irishmen of to-day are resolved to win the independence of Ireland, and nothing short of that. "Ireland for the Irish," and the land for the people! This is the grand idea now. Besides, Irishmen at length clearly see the only method by which this great ideal can be realized. They know and feel that there is but one way by which subject nations can march to freedom!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-second day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

PEACE IN AMERICA.

The existence of Ireland as a nation, depends upon the courage and devotedness of her sons *at home and abroad*. And we firmly believe that those of our race who at this hour are willing to risk life and all that makes life dear for the liberty of their country, are sufficiently strong in numbers and resources for the work. But all their energies must be bent to the one sole object—Ireland needs them all. Therefore the news of peace in America will be glad news to Ireland. Our countrymen fell in such numbers in almost every battle, we lost so many brave and experienced officers who were devoted heart and soul to our cause, it is no wonder that the Irish people should have looked with sorrow, almost with dread, to a continuance of the terrible struggle. That struggle has cost Ireland dear. But, thank Heaven, if she has lost much, she has gained much. There are left tens of thousands of experienced soldiers whom she claims as her own. And as the clouds of battle roll away, and Peace resumes her reign over the great Republic, the one thought in the heart of the Irish soldier will be "Now for old Ireland!" Had they never been called upon to fight for the flag that sheltered them, they would have felt bound to come to the rescue of their fatherland. But having fought and bled for America, they are doubly bound to pay the debt they owe to Ireland. Nobly have they vindicated the gallantry of our race; but they have yet to prove to the world that Irish soldiers are not mere mercenaries. And in this light they know they will be regarded, even by the people whose battles they have fought, so long as the land of their birth remains a beggar and a slave. Notwithstanding all they have done, the shadow of their country's slavery is upon them; and so long as that country continues to be an object of pity and contempt, so long must her sons hang their heads for shame—so long shall they be "the pariahs of society." And who will dare to say that the men who have proved their manhood on a hundred battle-fields will carry this load of disgrace to their graves? Who will say that the Irish people in America will not now work with might and main for the liberation of the land they love? They will not grudge to Ireland what they so freely gave to America. We shall welcome the tidings of peace from beyond the Atlantic, not only for the sake of the great Republic, but for the sake of our own suffering land

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Fifteenth day of July, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

We rejoice that the English hate us. We shall continue to rejoice, so long as they continue to hold our Island. We are a distinct nation, and, therefore, independence alone can make us great or happy. But this hate, which the English feel, will sting our hearts to higher aspirations, and nerve our arms to stouter efforts, day after day till the precious prize be won. Let Ireland be once free, and, for us, Ireland's hatred of the English name may die out!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and invention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Two great evils have again been exhibited to the eyes of a disgusted world by the late sublime farces, which, under the name of elections, have been enacted in this country. One is the exertion of the brutal power with which "territorial magnates," great and small, are invested, and by which nine hundred and fifty out of every thousand of the tenant-farmers of Ireland are compelled either to vote for the nominees of the landlords, or to become marks for persecution and destruction. The other is the prostitution of that sacred power over the consciences of the people with which ecclesiastics are clothed, in order to procure the return of those favoured candidates who will get places and pensions for "nephews" and "cousins," and promote pet projects about denominational education, while Ireland is perishing. Those evils still exist; but their day is near its close. Landlord tyranny will vanish when the land becomes the possession of the people. That will be accomplished; but never by English law. It will be accomplished—but *how* and *when* it is the business of those who desire it to find out for themselves. And when it is achieved the men who shall have won their country's independence with their victorious swords will know how to think and act on all secular subjects for themselves. The problem has been already solved in France, and it will be solved in Ireland.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Fifth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were, and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The great *real* crime of every Irishman, in English eyes, is that his country is so rich and fertile and beautiful as it is—that its nationality is neither dead nor lost, but only sleeps for a season—and that none of its enemies can tell the day it may awake like the slumbering volcano to scorch and scatter its vermin oppressors to the four winds of heaven. Therefore it is feared and hated and slandered. The serpent beslimes what it intends to devour. But one thing should be remembered. Its head is *not* invulnerable—at least to lead and steel.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twelfth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called the *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, which is as follows, that is to say—

POPULARITY.

We do not attach any extraordinary importance to mere popularity. The man who is greeted with the loudest cheers is not always the man of most worth or ability, or even of most influence. Popularity and power are very different things. There may be popularity without political influence, and political influence without popularity.

The gift of the gab, with a good supply of what is commonly called brass, will often make the happy possessor a favourite with the crowd. The mere spouter of metaphors will be received with clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Such popularity is always delusive and never lasting.

TONE was not popular, nor DAVIS. The name of the founder of the great organization which overspread the country like a network in '98, was quite unknown to the masses. And he who infused a living soul into Ireland during the Repeal agitation might have stood unnoticed in the midst of a monster meeting in his native Munster. Yet who will compare the influence of GRATTAN or O'CONNELL—mighty tribunes though they were—even upon the men of their own time—to say nothing of our time and all time—with that of TONE or DAVIS? The spirit which GRATTAN evoked is dead and gone; but the spirit of the United Irishmen lives. The fabric raised by the great agitator has crumbled to dust; while the words of DAVIS stir men's hearts in every quarter of the globe—for our people are scattered over the wide world.

Thus

Thus we find the worker and the thinker have more real influence than the popular leader, however gifted, who relies upon the power of oratory. How infinitely superior, then, is the worker to the mere demagogue?

But there is a popularity which is built upon a solid foundation. Men sometimes win their way to the hearts of their countrymen by toil and self-sacrifice in their country's cause. The practical patriot is not always left unrewarded till success has crowned his efforts, or the grave has closed over him. As one proof of this, we may point to JOHN O'MAHONY. He has toiled hard and suffered much for Ireland; and he already has his reward in the love and trust of his countrymen. The estimation in which he is held by Irishmen, is a proof that our people are no longer the blind tools of agitators and do-nothing leaders. Scarcely one among the politicians to whom the people at one time looked for guidance has said a good word of JOHN O'MAHONY since he set to work in the right way to prepare for a real struggle for the independence of his country. He has been foully slandered, but not one of these "leaders" uttered a word in his defence. On the contrary, they are the friends and supporters of his slanderers.

These "leaders" abandoned their country in despair. They lost faith in the people. They blamed the people for the disgraceful failure which was the result of their own imprudence and incapacity. They turned to the English Parliament for "a redress of grievances," and put their faith in petitions. While professing themselves nationalists they threw every obstacle they could in the way of a true national movement. While bragging of their bravery they took to "warning" the young men of Ireland against "rashness." Is it rashness to prepare cautiously, steadily, silently, for the opportunity which even they pretend to hope for? The real rashness we opine would be *not* to prepare. Let them point out a single rash or imprudent act, to prove that the cause of Ireland has not been wisely directed since they gave it up for lost. They cannot do so. Yet all *their* movements, from the "Irish Alliance" to the "National Association" have been one series of bungling shams. As for the latter body its principal business appears to be to denounce true Irishmen as "miscreants." And the men who are doing their best to prop up this humbug seem to expect that the people will give them credit for devotion to Ireland.

The "leaders" to whom we refer were popular as long as the people believed them sincere. If they had only kept clear of "political intrigue" and let honest men alone, no word of blame or censure would ever have been uttered against them by us. Whatever we have written against them has been written either in self-defence or to prevent the people from being turned from the path of duty. They ought to be convinced by this time that the people will not follow traditional patriotism even when allied with literary capacity. Popularity in Ireland now is the reward of deeds, not words. Nevertheless, past errors need not stand in the way of any man who wishes really to serve his country. All is wanting is proof of sincerity. We have all of us something to forget and forgive for Ireland's sake. And perhaps the surest way to bring about an understanding between honest men who have been sundered, no matter by what cause, is to tell the honest truth openly and above board. The time is coming when Ireland will require the aid of every true Irishman. It will not be our fault if she does not have it.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-sixth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in said last-mentioned number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "IRISH PEOPLE."

Sir,

Clerihan, Clonmel, August 7th, 1865.

I am proud to inform you and every true Irishman who feels an interest in the present patriotic movement for the liberty of our country from the iron yoke of the Saxon, that the good cause has progressed favourably in this and the surrounding localities since I last had the honour of occupying a space in your journal. Indeed, Sir, the minds of the people have undergone a wonderful change. They seem to have lost all hope in agitation, and a great number have determined on another plan to redress their wrongs, the *modus operandi* of which is the pike and gun, or some other such weapons.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the said Twelfth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

PAPERS RELATING TO THE CATTLE BEFORE MEN.

If the plague, which is spreading among the cattle in England, should reach this country, it is all up with the worshippers of the beast.

This year, according to the Registrar General's return—as quoted last week, at the Cattle Show banquet in Clonmel, by his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT—the “herds” of which Ireland was predestined to be “the fruitful mother,” number three millions and a-half. About the same number of human beings, made unto GOD'S likeness, were swept away to make room for these herds. The landlords tremble for their short-horns. They call upon the Government to prohibit the importation of cattle lest the dreaded plague should be communicated to Ireland.

When the Irish people were dropping dead of hunger by the thousand, these landlords did not call upon the Government to save them. They saw the produce of our fruitful fields carried away, but they never asked that its exportation should be prohibited. They did not want to save the people. They hunted them like vermin off the face of the land. They seized upon the farmer's corn and his cattle, and drove him and his—the wife of his bosom, the children of his heart, the mother that bore him—drove them without mercy to the poorhouse and the emigrant ship. They tore down the peasant's cabin, and doomed him to a pauper's grave. They ground the people without compunction, without mercy, and squandered the fruits of the toiler's labour in luxury and vice. And in this hellish work they were aided and abetted by our foreign rulers. Ejectment laws and “quarter-acre” clauses, made the work easy. But when it was thought the Celts were “gone with a vengeance,” the landlords got an “Incumbered Estates Act” for their pains. “The name of an Irish landlord,” said the *Times*, “stinks in the nostrils of Europe.”

And now these cruel tyrants and crawling slaves whine to their masters to shut out the plague from their pastures. These scourges of our people are unable to help themselves. They are mere tools in the hands of England. They are despised while they are used; and if it suited the interests of England they would be driven from the land—even as they drove the rightful owners of it to make room for the beast that perisheth.

But their English masters appear to be in no hurry to prohibit the importation of cattle. In fact they refuse to do so. Perhaps they do not wish to have it said that they care more for brute beasts than for men. Or is it that they would look upon a cattle plague in Ireland as a godsend. The people are flying from the land, and, in the present state of things, it is not easy to throw all the blame on Providence. Other thoughts occur to us which we think it as well to keep to ourselves for the present. Our rulers at all events show no disposition to quiet the fears of their Irish myrmidons.

The destruction of the beasts that roam over the sites of once happy homes would look like a just judgment. If we had no hope of the regeneration of Ireland, we might be tempted to wish that her unnatural children should themselves be buried amid the ruins of their country. But we have hope; and therefore we sincerely pray that the flocks and herds may flourish yet awhile.

Does it ever occur to those landlords that they might have been the rulers of this island? Do their degraded souls revolt at the thought of begging from the foreigner? Do they wince when they are snubbed and sneered at and reviled? They do not. They have not the manhood even to dream of independence.

Therefore, they are doomed.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Sixteenth day of September, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

Nothing would please us better than to keep clear of the vexed question of “priests in politics,” if we could do so without injury to the cause which we are endeavouring to serve. But the question was forced upon us. We saw clearly that the people should be taught to distinguish between the priest as a minister of religion and the priest as a politician before they could be got to advance one step on the road to independence. The people for whom God created it must get this island into their own hands. If they do not the Irish nation must disappear from the face of the earth. Our beautiful and fruitful land will become a grazing farm for the foreigner's cattle, and the remnant of our race wanderers and outcasts all over the world, if English rule in Ireland be not struck down. Our only hope is in revolution. But most of the bishops and many of the clergy are opposed to revolution. Is it not then the duty of the Irish patriot, be he priest or layman, to teach the people that they have a right to judge for themselves in temporal matters? This is what we have done. We have over and over declared it was our wish that the people should respect and be guided by their clergy in spiritual matters. But when priests turn the altar into a platform; when it is pronounced a “mortal sin” to read the IRISH PEOPLE, a “mortal sin” even to wish that Ireland should be free; when priests actually

actually call upon the people to turn informers, and openly threaten to set the police upon the track of men who are labouring in the cause for which our fathers so often bled; when true men are reviled and slandered; when the uprooting of the people is called a "merciful dispensation of Providence"—when, in a word, bishops and priests are doing the work of the enemy, we believe it is our duty to tell the people that bishops and priests may be bad politicians and worse Irishmen.

Long before the establishment of this journal the bishops solemnly condemned "dangerous brotherhoods," whether oath-bound or not, and altar-denunciations were the order of the day. The brotherhood of ST. PATRICK, an open and legal association, was denounced in precisely the same language as has since been applied to the so called Fenians; and, though it had a priest for vice-president, its members were denied the sacraments of the Church. In fact, the cry raised against oaths and secrecy was a mere pretence. The Fenian Brotherhood in America, with the hope of steering clear of ecclesiastical censure, substituted a word of honour for the oath; but they gained nothing by the change. They were told a pledge was just as bad as an oath. In fact it is nonsense to talk of conciliating priests and bishops, who think it a crime to attempt to gain our liberty "by force and the aid of foreign armies." They would be opposed to any movement that might lead to the desired end. Liberty must be won by force or not at all. It is criminal in the eyes of certain ecclesiastics to attempt to save our country by force. Therefore we must either give up our country in despair, or teach the people to disregard politico-ecclesiastical dictation. The course we have pursued in reference to priests in politics was the only course open to us. We have never written a word calculated to injure religion in the slightest degree. We challenge our assailants to point to a single sentence in the IRISH PEOPLE, from its first number to the present, which could be construed into an attack upon religion. The charge that we are enemies of the Catholic Church is a vile calumny invented by trading politicians, and perhaps believed by weak men who are ready to believe anything of any one who would dare to question their right to dictate to the people, or to disturb the peaceful contentment of their lives.

Some persons find fault with the letters of our correspondents, and we have published the letters of the fault-finders as willingly as we have those to which they object. But for the life of us we can't see why well-meaning men should object to those letters. When an Archdeacon O'BRIEN tears down the placards of THE IRISH PEOPLE, and denounces the man who sells it as Antichrist, we see no reason why such conduct should not be publicly condemned.

We would call the attention of our readers to a letter which we reprint from the *Irish American*. The writer, it will be seen, is as hard upon anti-Irish priests as any correspondent of THE IRISH PEOPLE could be. Yet the *Irish American* is a Catholic journal, and greatly admired by some of our assailants. This fact ought to convince honest men that the cry raised against us on the score of attacking priests is mere clap-trap.

But after all the war we have been forced to wage against ecclesiastical dictation in politics has done some good. The people are now so used to denunciation there is no reason to fear they will be frightened by it when the time has come for the final struggle. This is something to be thankful for.

Against the peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity, and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

AND THE JURORS AFORESAID, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, not regarding the duty of their allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity, and allegiance which every true and faithful subject of our said Lady the Queen does and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, after passing of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for the Better Security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom," to wit on the First day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, and on divers other days as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did compass, imagine, invent, devise and intend to levy war against our said Lady the Queen within that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, in order, by force and constraint, to compel her to change her measures and counsels; and the said last-mentioned felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intent, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, then feloniously and wickedly did express, utter, and declare, by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

Here follow the same overt acts as in the First Count.

In order to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, John Murphy*, otherwise called *Pagan O'Leary, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downiny Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm as by Law established.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to move and stir certain foreigners and strangers, to wit certain citizens of the United States of America, and persons resident in America, with force to invade that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to establish an unlawful association, the members whereof should take and bind themselves by an oath importing to bind the person taking the same to renounce allegiance to our Lady the Queen, to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary,*

O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine conspire confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to become and be members of a certain society called and known as the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and authority within that portion of her dominions called Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown to establish an unlawful association, the members whereof should take and bind themselves by an oath importing to bind the person taking the same to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Patrick Power, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to establish an unlawful association, the members whereof should take and bind themselves by a pledge, importing to bind the person taking the same to renounce allegiance to our Lady the Queen, to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning, and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, unlawfully to be trained and drilled, and to train and drill divers other persons, to the use of arms and to the practice of military movements, exercises and evolutions in order to fight with

the troops of our Lady the Queen, and depose her from her power and authority in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards to wit on the first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Malcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to procure provide and have divers large quantities of arms, to wit guns, muskets, pistols, swords, pikes, pike-handles, and pike-heads, and divers large quantities of ammunition, to wit gunpowder, leaden bullets, and slugs, with intent therewith to arm themselves, and other evil disposed persons, in order to raise, make and levy insurrection and war against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, did become and were members of an unlawful association called and known as the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its avowed and declared object the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, and the defeat and overthrow of the authority and power of Her Majesty the Queen in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, Michael Moore*, and afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, did become members of an unlawful association, each of whom was required on becoming a member thereof, by the rules thereof, to take an oath, importing to bind the person taking the same, to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning, and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, well knowing that an association existed in America, called and known as the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and authority in Ireland, and the establishment of a republic in Ireland, did feloniously and wickedly, by divers writings, printings and publications endeavour to aid and assist said association in its said object and to advance and make known in this country the said object of said association, and to have it believed by the people of Ireland that an invasion would soon be made on Ireland by said association, with the intent that said writings, printings and publications should incite the people of Ireland to join said association, and be ready to aid and assist in said invasion, and to enter into and continue in war and rebellion against Her Majesty the Queen.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and at divers other times subsequent thereto, having procured divers resolutions and proceedings of a certain society called the *Fenian Brotherhood* in the United States of America,

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the object and design of which was to assist in an armed insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, and to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, feloniously and wickedly did publish and make known the same in Ireland by means of a certain newspaper called the *Irish People*, with intent, and in order thereby to encourage and assist the organisation of the said Society, and to further and aid in the said object and design thereof, and with intent to stir up and induce the subjects of our said Lady the Queen, and to prepare them to rise in rebellion and levy war against her in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did consent and conspire that *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, and Charles Joseph Kickham* should act and assume to act, under the name and title of "a Committee of Organization or Executive," as the officers and representatives in Ireland of a certain association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of the Queen's authority in Ireland, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, with the intent and design of thereby achieving, aiding and abetting the said felonious intent and object of said association, called the *Fenian Brotherhood*.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did act as the officers of a certain association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of the authority of the Queen, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, with the intent of aiding and abetting said association in the said felonious and treasonable object.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did enter into a treasonable conspiracy with each other, and with divers other evil disposed persons, and were members of an association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of the Queen's power and authority, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland; and as such members did establish and maintain a felonious and treasonable correspondence in writing with members of said association in America and in Ireland, and did collect and receive money, and did distribute sums of money, and did make divers journeys, and give orders and directions to divers persons, and did mutually aid and assist each the other, with the object and intent of advancing and effecting the said felonious object of said association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did procure and circulate certain pamphlets treating on military affairs, and did seek to establish training schools, and instructions in military training and drilling, and did procure and circulate certain drill-books, and did make and procure certain pikes and weapons, and did distribute same through different places in Ireland, with the object and intent of preparing certain other evil disposed persons in Ireland to rise up and be in arms against Her Majesty in Ireland, and deprive Her of Her power and authority in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary,*

O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore, afterwards, to wit, on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did publish a certain public newspaper called *The Irish People*, with the object, intention, and design of creating and exciting, through and by means of said public newspaper, discontent and disaffection amongst Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, and of causing said subjects to take up arms and rebel against Her Majesty the Queen.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, well knowing that a certain association existed in America called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, the members of which openly avowed and declared that the object of said association was the invasion of Ireland with an armed force and the overthrow of her Majesty's power and dominion, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, and well knowing that one *John O'Mahony* was a leading member of said association, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, feloniously and wickedly did conspire and agree with each other with the said *John O'Mahony*, with one *Charles Underwood O'Connell*, with *James Stephens*, and with divers other persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to forward, aid, and advance the object of said association by divers writings, printings, and publications published in a certain public newspaper in this country called *The Irish People*, and by reporting on divers days and times in said paper the advance and progress of said association of the *Fenian Brotherhood*, with the intent and design of inducing her Majesty's subjects in this country to aid and abet said association in the invasion of this country and the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and authority therein, and causing them to rise up (in arms) and rebel against her Majesty.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, John O'Mahony, Charles Underwood O'Connell*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to incite and urge the subjects of Her Majesty in Ireland to join and become members of a certain association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its aim and object the overthrow and defeat of Her Majesty's power in Ireland, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the first day of January, in the year aforesaid, did feloniously and wickedly combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahoney, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *James Murphy, James O'Connor, Patrick Power*, and with divers other persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to assist, promote, contribute, and receive contributions for a certain fair at Chicago in America, and which said fair was designated, called, and known by the name of "The Chicago Fair," the profits and gains to be derived from which said fair were to be devoted to and used for the purpose of promoting, advancing, assisting and cherishing a certain Society and organization

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sation existing in Ireland, the object, purpose, design, and intention of which said Society and organisation was to establish an Irish Republic, and to overthrow the authority and dominion in Ireland of our said Lady the Queen.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the twenty-eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain number of a certain public newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain printing, which is as follows, that is to say—

'82 AND '29.

Since the 12th century, England has been the unsleeping enemy of Ireland.

Generally her tyranny has shown itself in the form of undisguised oppression.

Sometimes, however, she has affected to conciliate and make great concessions to Ireland.

Whenever this has been the case, the apparent concession has invariably had the effect of extending her unjust authority. England's open and avowed hostility has never proved so effectual a method of rivetting on Ireland the fetters of alien rule, as her occasional insidious adoption of the fatal seeming of friendship.

There have been two very remarkable illustrations of this, within the last hundred years. The first was the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish Parliament in 1782; the second was the concession of Catholic Emancipation in 1829.

These concessions have generally been looked upon as unalloyed benefits. Yet we assert that, owing to the manner in which they were gained, they have really proved curses, rather than blessings, to our country.

In '82 Ireland was on the point of achieving a glorious revolution. Had England not conceded at once, an appeal to arms would have been made by the Irish people, whose military might and enthusiasm, at that moment, were well nigh irresistible; while, on the other hand, the martial ardour and available resources of England had sunk to a low ebb. That, in the event of a war struggle, Ireland would have triumphed, no one can reasonably doubt. But victory in the field would have made her achievement of independence real and complete, not an abortive sham. It would have precipitated separation. It would have glorified the Irish people. And, doing so, it would have enabled the Catholics, with arms in their hands, to assert their right to religious liberty, and the whole democracy to demand and to win that preponderance of political power, to which they were entitled. Finally, it would have given Ireland an army and a navy, in a word, all the appliances and securities of real independence.

But no war struggle took place. England struck at once, and conceded. Thus the parliamentary independence of '82 was won, if not altogether ingloriously, at least peacefully, and the consequence was, it turned out, not independence, but a mockery and phantom! True national independence was never and never will be anywhere achieved save by the sword. The revolution of '82 was, after all, a plausible, solemn, and deluding humbug: a clever manœuvre of the English Government to transform a national movement of glorious promise into a mere imposing piece of pageantry. Accordingly, while a few orators distinguished themselves, the people at large were not ennobled by sacrifices and heroic deaths. No permanent and potent military and naval organization, trained and tested by actual service, or really adequate to the task of guarding Ireland's independence, arose. The volunteer organization, as might be expected, dwindled and finally fell to pieces. GRATTAN, charmed with English concession, canted about loyalty, and resisted FLOODS's more daring tendencies towards separation. The people having done nothing so grand as to make their claims irresistible, GRATTAN could dare despise democracy and the reform convention; and FLOOD, though championing popular reform, leaning even towards separation, could inconsistently spurn at the idea of allowing the Catholics to be anything save hewers of wood and drawers of water. Had the people been ennobled by a war of independence, these things could not have been so.

England's concession, then, was a master stroke of policy. The whole system that resulted from the arrangement of '82 was anomalous and absurd, and could by no possibility endure. According to the theory of '82, here were two countries with perfectly independent legislatures; yet united by that absurdity, "the golden link of the crown;" both legislatures, mark, having the power to impeach the king's ministers. Thus, the king's Irish ministers might, in obedience to the pressure of the Irish Legislature, have felt it necessary to advise him to declare war, as king of Ireland, against any given country; while, at the same time, his English ministers might have advised him, as king of England, to remain at peace, the interests of England, in the supposed case, requiring, and the feelings of the English Legislature being, in favour of peace. What charming "confusion worse confounded" should, in such an event, have arisen. In fact, considering the principle of ministerial responsibility under the '82 régime, circumstances might even have arisen in which George III., as King of Ireland, would have been called on to declare war against himself as King of England. Such a system could not last. The absurdity of "the golden

link" theory was, in effect, tested three times between '82 and 1800. The Act of Union was the natural result of '82. Ireland lost her golden opportunity the day on which English concession prevented her achievement of real independence by war.

The second instance to which we referred, as illustrative of the insidious nature of England's concessions to Ireland, was the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829. We maintain that the chief effect of this belauded concession has been to retard the winning of our independence and to denationalise thousands of our countrymen.

If the English Government had not conceded emancipation quietly, the Irish Catholics would at length have taken up arms to fight for their religious liberties. The Liberal Protestants would have joined them; and the struggle would have finally expanded into the grand proportions of a war of independence. Ireland would probably now be a county rejoicing in the blessings of independence, rich in the memories of a heroic national struggle, strong with the dignity, self-respect, and energy which result from success in such a struggle; instead of being to-day a byword and a mockery among the nations, she might be, in very deed, the freest, the most prosperous, the most glorious island of the sea.

But Emancipation was gained otherwise. England, insidiously, and fatally for Ireland, conceded it ere a blow was struck.

There were two features, we may assert, in emancipation, which rendered its achievement detrimental to the prospects of Ireland.

The first was its being gained peacefully. This circumstance deprived it of all ennobling associations of sacrifice and heroism. All the memories connected with emancipation are of a commonplace or ignoble character, wholly unfitted to exalt the national mind.

The other bad feature in emancipation, upon which we shall now touch, was the fact of its being gained separately from national independence. Being won peacefully, this was a matter of course.

Emancipation was a measure calculated, almost exclusively, to benefit the upper and middle classes of the Catholics. While it left the general population more miserable than it found them, its achievement and the subsequent corporation reforms opened up the paths of professional and parliamentary distinction to the wealthy and educated Catholics—in short, completely satisfied their ambition. This was a serious blow to the national hopes of Ireland. Those intelligent and educated Catholics who ought to form the leaders, guides, champions, and rallying points of the people in any struggle for social and national regeneration, are separated from them ever since. Having gained their own point, having secured their own interests, gratified their own sordid ambition, they take no farther part in struggles for country or countrymen. It is, in short, always an insidious and fatal boon, when the claims of what are styled the upper classes of a community are conceded separately from the rights of the people at large. The class gratified is thereby bought over from the struggle for the general weal. Thus emancipation in Ireland, separated from the cause of independence, has turned out to be simply a means, in the hands of the foreign Government of England, of bribing and corrupting wealthy or educated Catholics, of seducing them from the national ranks.

These pernicious results of emancipation would not be compensated by the fact of its having given us Catholic judges and magistrates to try the people, even if this last circumstance produced a fairer administration of justice, or, in other words, gave fairer play to the Catholic on trial, than he had before the year '29. But still less does the possession by Catholics of the seats of justice compensate for the denationalising results of emancipation, when we know that, as long as Ireland's present connection with England holds, and as long as our present aristocratic system lasts, whenever a Catholic peasant or patriot is arraigned before him, on political or agrarian charges, the Catholic judge will prove as supple and iniquitous a tool of tyranny as the most bigoted Orange partisan could be.

Truly it can afford slender consolation to the Catholic victim of landlordism to know that the special Commissioner who sentences him so impressively to be hanged, is of the same creed with himself.

But there is one point, above all, which we should remember in estimating the effects of the Relief Act of '29. It is this:—While it never did a particle of good to the masses of the people, to-day more oppressed than ever, it has had the specious appearance of removing a grievance and an ignominy; and so has taken away one healthy element of wrath against British rule from the minds of the people, who unfortunately are, in most cases, more influenced by shows than by realities.

In a word, we do not hesitate to say, that emancipation has done more harm than good. To benefit Ireland, it should never have been separated from the national cause. It and Ireland's independence should have sunk or swam together; and it should have been won by the sword.

Finally—If, on the one hand, emancipation has deprived the Irish people of those from whom, considering their talents and acquirements, they might justly claim help and guidance in a struggle for independence; on the other hand, let us guide against exaggerating the importance of the loss. The commercial classes would, in any case, be liable to corrupting influences. In all countries, in times of perilous crisis, *they* have too often been found wanting in public virtue. The extinction of patriotism in the professional classes, however, is a more serious loss. Yet, even this is far from being ruinous. The most hasty glance will perceive, that are good men (more than enough, thank Heaven)

to,

to fill up the gaps in the host of patriotism. There are this moment in Ireland thousands of brave and intelligent young men, with life before them, and still undebased by the sordid worldliness which here, even more than in other lands, besets the successful man. These young men, with thoughts freshened, and souls alive with faith and eager patriotism, have all the *essential* qualities which fit men to form the rallying points of a people in the hour of danger. Such were the men who officered the revolutionary armies of France, and, by their giant energy, overthrew the outworn fabrics of old European society. Young men, not equal to those whom we have yet available in Ireland, have led, in the present American war, with valour and devotion never surpassed, through battles terrible beyond all precedent, the companies and regiments of the Federal armies. In spite, then, of any and all untoward issues of the past, our confidence in the national cause should remain rooted and strong. Let the people only strive, with might and main, to develop and rouse to vigorous life all the intelligence, energy, and virtue they have amongst themselves—let them do this, and they will soon find substitutes, within their own ranks, for the corrupt and craven classes that have abandoned the cause of their country. To this end, we say, let the people toil day and night. This is what is chiefly requisite, in order to make Ireland an independent nation!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the fifth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare, by feloniously publishing in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

ADDRESS OF THE CHICAGO CONGRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

ADDRESS of the Centres and Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood in *America*, assembled in Convention in the City of *Chicago*, to their fellow-countrymen in *Ireland*.

Brothers,—We deem it prudent to withhold for the present from publication in the newspapers certain important Resolutions having special reference to the Revolutionary element in Ireland, which have been submitted to this Convention by the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, and unanimously adopted. Printed copies of these resolutions will be placed before the different circles of our organisation in this country, and will also be transmitted, at the earliest fitting opportunity, to our friends at home. In the meantime, we do not wish to separate without addressing to you a few guarded words—such as we can afford to have read by *all whom it may concern*—regarding the present aspect of our cause.

We are solemnly pledged to labour earnestly and continuously for the regeneration of our beloved Ireland. That pledge, with the blessing of Providence, we shall redeem; and when the wished-for hour will have arrived, we shall be prepared with you to meet the implacable persecutors of our race in battle array; to put an end for ever to the accursed system under which our unhappy people have suffered such cruel tortures, or die like men in the attempt. And in what holier cause has men ever died? How much Irish blood has fallen upon the battle fields of the world? Alas! how much Irish blood has been shed in the service of our country's oppressor? Over this subject, and others connected with it, we have pondered long and bitterly. But our resolve is fixed and irrevocable, the foul stigma which attaches to our name must be wiped out.

We do not ask, will you be ready? We know you are ready. Nine-tenths of the Irish people have been at all times ready, in heart and will, to dispute with armed hand the invader's right to enslave or exterminate them. But this is not enough. We must be "skilled to do," as well as "ready to dare." We are thoroughly convinced of the utter futility of legal and constitutional agitations, Parliamentary "policies," and all similar delusions. These things have brought more suffering upon our people than would be caused by the most protracted and devastating war. The best of them would but expose the ardent and the brave to the vengeance of local despots, and be it remembered that *such* sacrifices beget no noble aspirations.

No enslaved people ever regained their independence, or became formidable to their enslaver without "illegal" (in the enslaver's sense) pre-organisation. Poland had its illegal (in the Russian sense) organisation long before these glorious "legions of despair" unfurled the flag of revolution. Had Italy no illegal (in the Austrian sense) organisation, the sword of MacMahon had never flashed in victory on the field of Magenta. Had not the American colonies of England their trained militia, the "trampled province" could not have sprung into a "free and glorious republic." Hungary was pre-organised. But why multiply instances? The lesson which history teaches to struggling nationalities, and illustrates by many a bright and many a dark example, is that pre-organisation

is essential to success. With it there may be defeat and glory. Without it there must be defeat and shame. Some politicians seem to think anything approaching to a military organisation impossible in Ireland. But its possibility and feasibility, when guided by courage, prudence, devotion, and ability, have been proved to our satisfaction; and this fact is the very foundation of our conviction that the day of our deliverance is at hand. We say our deliverance, for the privileges of living among a free people and of sharing the blessings of free institutions, but make us feel the more keenly the sufferings and degradation of our own land. But our hearts swell with hope and exultation when we think of the living fire that burns within her shores, defying the combined efforts of open foe and false friend to extinguish it. No matter how powerful and devoted her exiled children might be, we should tremble for the issue if there were no true men left in Ireland, no worthy descendants and disciples of the heroes of '98. We do not wonder at the enemy's persistent endeavours to emasculate or banish you.

Americans already admit that the non-recognition of the Revolted States by England is due to the attitude which the Irish people have assumed, both at home and in this republic. If the Irish people at home and abroad were united in a band of brotherhood for the salvation of their own country, would the United States hesitate for an hour to strike a blow which would be followed by two inevitable results—peace in America and liberty in Ireland?

A deep responsibility rests upon Irishmen in the present generation. The fate of their country trembles in the balance. Emigration is doing its exhausting work. Other influences are leagued with the oppressor to quench the spirit which has triumphed over the dungeon and the scaffold, and which even famine could not kill. Let us falter now, and Ireland's doom is sealed; a grand old nation—grand even in her chains—is blotted from the map of the world. But there shall be no faltering, no cowardice. Our country cries to us for aid, and points to the grave which the foe has dug for her. Armed legions shall interpose between her and that grave.

Here we have soldiers armed and trained (thousands of them trained in the tented field and amid the smoke and thunders of battle), with able and experienced generals to lead them. Let the cities and towns and parishes of Ireland have their brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies of partially disciplined soldiers of liberty silently enrolled. Above all things, let every man be pledged to obey the commands of his superiors; and pledged also never to move without such command, for obedience to command is the first and most important requisite of the perfect soldier; all the rest is secondary. Thus you will not only be prepared to strike with effect, but all rash attempts at insurrection will be prevented. Without such an organisation as we contemplate, partial uprisings of the people will be sure to occur, leaving no results but the sacrifice of brave men, and, perhaps, the ruin of our cause. When we strike, let us strike home. And are there not strong arms within the enemy's own shores to second the blow? Circumstances are in our favour, such as Providence never before vouchsafed to an enslaved people. We have but to act as becomes brave and reasoning men, and ours shall be the pride and glory of lifting our sorrowing Erin of the Streams to her place among the nations.

Brothers, rely upon us. We rely upon you.

Chairman, *John Gibbons*, Philadelphia.

John O'Mahony,
President and Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood
of America.

Vice-President, *Richard Doherty*, Indiana.
Daniel Grady, District of Columbia.
Daniel Calmody, Wisconsin.

Secretaries, *Henry O'C. M'Carthy*, Illinois.
John A. Stuart, Indiana.

New York Sunday Mercury.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary*, *Thomas Clarke Luby*, *Charles Joseph Kickham*, *George Hopper*, *Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa*, *James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the nineteenth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare, by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Meanwhile, fellow-countrymen, you will have nothing to do with these by-issues or false regeneration schemes of dreamers and mock patriots. You will not thus waste your time and energy. We believe you have at length found the true path in which to go. You will, then, prepare to regain your lost independence, which, we are never tired of repeating, can be won but by one method. This method sometimes fails to achieve independence, but no other method ever succeeds in winning it. Let anyone, who can do

so, point to a single instance in history of a subject nation throwing off a foreign yoke any way save by the sword. No one can do so. Let us each and all put trust in the might, the majesty and the glory of the people, and the revival of true national aspiration and action in our country shall, ere long, be manifest to the world !

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Second day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-four, further feloniously express, utter and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Is it not owing to those false teachers, who thus delude the people into entertaining the pernicious notion that constant preparation is unnecessary, that in our own time we have seen so many opportunities, favourable to the achievement of our independence, slip past unprofited by? During the early stages of the Crimean war the country was stripped of troops; but an unprepared people could effect nothing. The opportunity came in vain. The first startling tidings of the Indian mutiny summoned most of the soldiers garrisoning Ireland to the defence of the Indian Empire. The barracks throughout Ireland are, for a brief space, well nigh empty. But the opportunity comes and goes, leaving the unprepared Irish people just as it found them. When the crisis was over, people began to wake up and find that they had let a first-rate chance slip through their fingers. The nation might then stand with mouth agape, like King O'TOOLE looking after his flown away goose. Nations that never relax preparations for the overthrow of their tyrants, are always able to seize on favourable opportunities.

However, we believe firmly, that Ireland has at last learned this, along with other essential truths—that self-reliance and never-ceasing preparation are, above all things, indispensable to a subject nation, if she should once conceive the glorious idea of attempting to rise from under the yoke of her oppressor !

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Sixteenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

That the death of GENERAL CORCORAN should have been mourned as a great calamity by our countrymen in America, is what every newspaper reader was prepared to learn. That the elite of the American people should pay all fitting respect to the memory of one whom they so much honoured in life was to be expected. But many appear to have been unprepared for the evidences of deep grief with which the news of the noble soldier's death was received in Ireland. He possessed none of those dazzling gifts which usually attract the crowd. He never sought to shine either as an orator or a writer. Indeed, his name scarcely ever appeared in a newspaper until his refusal to parade his regiment in honour of the heir apparent of the English Crown brought him prominently before the public. But long before that event, thinking men looked to MICHAEL CORCORAN as one destined to take a leading part in the liberation of his native land. He was among the first to recognise the necessity of a military organization of our race. He saw that without such an organization opportunities would come in vain, and like a true practical patriot, he at once set to work to band his countrymen together, and to train them in the use of arms. Up to the hour of his death the Fenian Brotherhood had in him an earnest and untiring worker. It was to him the directorship of the Brotherhood was intrusted during JOHN O'MAHONY'S absence in Europe a few years ago. We little thought, two short weeks ago, when publishing the following, which brought our noble friend so vividly to our recollection, that even then he slept the sleep that knows no waking:—

“I have called with O'M—— upon General Corcoran, who fortunately happens to be in New York. Now here is a *man*. Have we duly appreciated the full meaning of his refusal to parade his regiment in honour of the son of the Queen of England? Taking all the circumstances into account, it was an act of heroic courage and self-sacrifice. Then an ovation was given him on his return after his long imprisonment from Richmond, the like of which was hardly ever witnessed in America before; but it did not turn his head in the least. When municipal representatives, and representatives of every sort thronged round him with addresses—while banners waved, and warlike music, and the louder music of a hundred thousand throats rent the clouds—he turned to a friend near him, and calmly said—‘This is not for me; this is America on her knees to Ireland.’ I was greatly struck with the unassuming modesty of his manner. And how loving-anxious were his inquiries

about what was doing 'at home in Ireland'—to use his own expression. General Corcoran is the right man in the right place. His devotion to the cause of the Republic was put to a severe test during his imprisonment; but General Corcoran is not a man to be shaken by trifles. His loyalty to the land of his adoption, and the older and holier allegiance to the land of his birth are entwined together, and strengthen and vivify each other. Happily they are never likely to be torn asunder. General Corcoran intends applying for an extension of his leave of absence in order to attend the Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood in Chicago on the 3rd of November."

It was the opinion of men of judgment that General CORCORAN was fully equal to the command of a division. In fact, it would be hard to say what military position he was not equal to. He was never found wanting. In every position in which he was placed he was always the right man for it; and in every phase of his fortunes Ireland was his polar star. He laid all his laurels at the feet of his uncrowned queen. Alas! that it was not reserved for him to strike a soldier's blow for her—that he should go to his grave this darling hope of his life unfulfilled! An account of the manner of his death, with some incidents of his life, and the details of his funeral, will be found elsewhere in our columns. There is a gap in our ranks which it will not be easy to fill up. Yet how know we but that there are hundreds capable of following in his footsteps? The career of this man, sprung from the ranks of the people, and of the people, should be a bright encouragement to us. How ridiculous it would have appeared some fifteen years ago to prophesy that the raw Irish youth, with only as much education as the village school was able to afford him, was destined to command a legion in the field? Here is a glorious example for the manhood of Ireland. But let it be borne in mind that MICHAEL CORCORAN did not become a General at a bound. He did not try to be a leader before he was fit to lead. He did his duty as a humble private, and rose slowly step by step, always studying to improve himself—always sober, honourable, humble, and virtuous. It was not by swagger he made his way upwards. He was an enthusiast it is true, but his enthusiasm was of the right stamp. It was the enthusiasm of the patient, silent worker. His was not the enthusiasm that finds vent in curses. MICHAEL CORCORAN was a worker, and we want the young men of Ireland to be workers. Let them remember that no man is a ready-made General. The true man is the man who does his duty in whatever position he may be placed; and the best man often rises from the ranks.

The loss of General CORCORAN has struck a pang to the heart of Ireland. This is a proof that Ireland lives. It lightened our grief to learn that strong men wept bitter tears for him; for it strengthened our conviction that the young men of Ireland had learned to distinguish real worth from empty pretension.

General CORCORAN has not lived in vain. And with the blessing of a just and merciful Providence the gallant soldiers he so often led will one day aid in raising a trophy to his memory under the blue skies of liberated Ireland.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Sixteenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in said last-mentioned number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The no-drop-of-blood doctrine—which well nigh converted a nation of men into a nation of helots—was promulgated in order to convert bishops and priests into agitators. Strange to say, it was reserved for the bishops and priests to sweep the last vestige of the abomination from the face of the land. The temporal authority of the Pope was encroached upon, and the Holy Father wanted men and money. He wanted soldiers to fight—that's what he wanted. We wonder had His Holiness any notion of what a precious thing a drop of blood was in Ireland. Well, our bishops and priests, forgetting (when it suited them) the pricelessness of the commodity, actually appealed to the young men of Ireland to gird up their loins, and, leaving fathers and mothers, and country and friends, to go forth to the battle field and pour out their drops of blood under a foreign sky, and leave their bones to bleach far away from poor old Ireland, where to fight would be a sin and a shame. For the Pope said there was no use "*reasoning with a robber*," which indeed is very true. The bishops even insisted, greatly to the disgust of pious and wealthy English Catholics, who would do anything for the Church short of endangering their precious lives, that the *green flag should be unfurled*. Ah! your Grace, how could you? Did you not know that not one among your Irish soldiers could look upon that flag without cursing in his heart the blessed "*British Constitution*," of which your Grace and your Lordships are such admirers? Did you not know that the Irish soldier, when he fixed his gaze upon that trampled banner, would pray to the good GOD to spare him—oh! to spare—now that he *is* a soldier.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham*,

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Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore, did afterwards, to wit on the Thirteenth day of February, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—"The Approaching Crisis," and also the printed words following, that is to say—

But the overthrow of the British Empire—that would be grand indeed! The day Irishmen humble the haughty crest of England, they chain the glory of Ireland for ever to the stars; they strike a blow that resounds through eternity. On that day prayers of gratitude and blessings shall mount to heaven from trampled regions in every corner of the globe, and Irishmen shall be hailed by the world, not merely as the deliverers of the sacred Isle, but as the redeemers of enthralled mankind!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Conner, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Twentieth day of February, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following: that is to say,—

The next best thing to the actual possession of arms is the desire to possess them; and we know the hands of thousands of our young countrymen are itching to clutch rifle or musket, not forgetting the stout old pike, which, minies and sword-bayonets notwithstanding, will, we believe, be heard of again in the world. A great deal has been written in Irish newspapers to encourage the people to procure arms. To be sure this has generally been done when there happened to be very little likelihood that the arms would be wanted for use, at least for a long time. And these practical articles, concerning target practice and the broadsword exercise, we have noticed to be "conspicuous for their absence" in the columns of our popular journals of late. Unfortunately, the men who would be most ready and willing to purchase rifles are those who cannot afford to purchase them. It is very discouraging too, we must admit, to those who can afford to purchase them, that their districts either are proclaimed, or may be proclaimed at any moment; and the alternative of giving up their arms, or running the risk of two years' imprisonment, is not a pleasant one. At present, however, it is not our intention to offer any opinion as to whether it is or is not the duty of all who can afford it to provide themselves with serviceable weapons of some sort. Upon this point let each man judge for himself and act accordingly. But we unhesitatingly assert that it is the bounden duty of every Irishman to know at least how to load and discharge a fowling-piece. We blush to be obliged to acknowledge that there are thousands of good men in Ireland who could not hit a haystack, with rifle, musket, or carbine. This is a disgraceful fact. Yet it could be easily remedied, quietly and without attracting notice. The humblest man can find some one who will show him how to hold a gun firmly to his shoulder and look along the barrel to take aim, to put the hammer at half and full cock, and let it down carefully on the pillar; to put on the cap, ram home the charge, &c. There is no reason for assembling in crowds to learn this much. A farmer's son could teach so much to the workmen while frightening the crows from the corn-field. And there are few young men in towns who cannot visit some country acquaintance, who happens to have a gun, on a Sunday or holiday, with a few pence worth of ammunition in his pocket. Much good might come of this in more ways than one. We know perfectly well that Irishmen can be made good soldiers by a comparatively short course of drill. Nevertheless a little knowledge, acquired beforehand, may prove useful. Every intelligent man can see this. We call upon our countrymen then to learn as much as they can of the use of arms. And let us never lose sight of the fact, that a disarmed people are slaves.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Nineteenth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following: that is to say,—

THE CHICAGO FAIR—DENUNCIATION.

We have to day to discharge the very pleasant duty of returning our sincere thanks to the many friends of Ireland, who have contributed to the Chicago Fair. We made no secret of the object which our countrymen in America had in view. We stated distinctly that the proceeds of this national undertaking were not intended to be sent to Ireland in the shape of alms for the destitute. We did not state precisely to what use the money would be turned, because we wished to keep clear of the Treason-Felony Act; but we were sufficiently explicit to be understood. Therefore, the hearty response to our appeal is a cheering evidence that the men and women of Ireland appreciate the labours of the Fenian Brotherhood, and are ready and willing to strive for the liberty of this down-trodden country, in the only way in which there is the slightest use in striving for it.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Seventh day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

But in one of the cases to which we have alluded, something more even than a successful insurrection is demanded. And what is that? *An entire revolution, which will restore the country to its rightful owners.* And who are these? **THE PEOPLE.**

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Fourteenth day of May, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper, called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

The "Fenian Brotherhood" is rapidly organising in all the principal cities of the United States. The success of the Chicago Fair has greatly accelerated the influence of this organisation, which is devoted solely to the overthrow of English power in Ireland.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-eighth day of May, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper, called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

If the Irish people at home looked, or seemed to look, to legal and constitutional agitators for guidance, the Fenian Brotherhood in America would give up Ireland in despair. Therefore, legal and constitutional agitators cannot be tolerated by earnest men. Fools and knaves—and perhaps some few well-meaning but weak men—may flock round them; but we can assure our exiled countrymen that the heart of Ireland revolts against the worn-out humbug of legal and constitutional agitation. We should treat the silly farce with contemptuous silence if we did not fear that our friends over the water might possibly misunderstand us. To make a long story short, the Irish people cannot afford to permit those platform patriots to destroy the only chance left us of saving the Irish nation from extinction.

In reference to a French invasion, all we need say is, that if WOLFE TONE had not left an organisation of the right sort behind him, a French fleet would never have sailed for our shores. Not only is organisation necessary to ensure us a fair chance of success in the event of a friendly force coming to our assistance—but *no such friendly force will come if we are not organised.*

Preparation is Ireland's only hope. The man who endeavours to obstruct the work of preparation, however good his intentions may be, is in reality, Ireland's enemy. The man who will do nothing directly or indirectly to help that work, can hardly be called her friend. Ireland's real friends are those who know their duty—and do it. That duty is comprised in one word—Preparation.

And

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Eighteenth day of June, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The overthrow of tyranny has always been the work of the people. It is by their combined and determined efforts that rulers are made and unmade. America and France have furnished us with glorious examples of this. But in the streets of Paris, and upon the rich soil of America, blood was shed before freedom came; and so must it be in Ireland. To win for ourselves an independence, to raise Ireland to her proper rank amongst the nations, we must not, when the time comes, be chary of our own or the enemy's blood.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Nineteenth day of November, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

By force of arms Ireland was wrested from her rightful owners, the Irish people. By no other means will she ever be restored. And is she not "a land worth fighting for"?

The sentence is an admirable one. It indicates at once the means and the end, the only means that can ever prove effectual, the only end that is worth the work.

These means are simply the rifle and the sword and the cannon in the hands of those who know how to use them. And it is generally admitted that our countrymen have proved themselves, on a thousand battle-fields, not less proficient at that sort of work than their neighbours.

Every man has one simple object to accomplish. It is to rid the land of robbers, and to render every cultivator of the soil his own landlord, the proprietor, in fee-simple, of the house and land of his father, which will be an inheritance worth a freeman's while to bequeath to his children, and worth those children's while to enjoy in a nation which bows o no power under heaven!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Seventeenth day of September, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

OUR YEAR.

We have just completed one year of our existence to-day, and we think we can at least claim the one merit of having left a strong mark upon the popular mind. We were not ushered into the world by any preliminary trumpet-flourish of prospectus or advertisement; we entered calmly upon the public stage, and we feel we tread it firmly now.

THE IRISH PEOPLE was not set up from any exaggerated notions of what newspapers could do. Our experience of what they could not do was of the saddest kind, and we were far from desiring to imitate our predecessors, either in their positive or negative policy. We did not want to write as they did, but above all we knew it was imperatively necessary, that while we wrote others should act; or that otherwise we might write till we grew grey without working much good for Ireland.

It is no boast, but simply the plain truth, to say that no paper has lived so long, and at the same time kept so steadily before the public mind the one great end—National Independence, and the one great means—armed resistance. The old *Nation* meant perhaps the same thing, and worked out its objects with an occasional ability, to which we do not lay claim, but there were essential differences which it would be tedious, and possibly not instructive, to point out here. It was overawed by the great authority of O'CONNELL, and the mind of DAVIS could never have fair play in a country which still clung tenaciously to

a belief in moral force. But let us give praise where praise is due. The old *Nation* did great things in its day, and, possibly but for its teaching, we would not be here to-day to preach the old creed with larger experience, and, consequently, less limitations. In one part of the old *Nation's* policy—its strife with sectarianism—we could not do more than follow in its footsteps, and, by so doing, we have gained the same reward—the hatred of bigots. And here it may not be out of place to use the words of Davis on a similar occasion: “We look upon the Protestant’s fear of the Catholic, and on the Catholic’s fear of the Protestant, as rank nonsense. Their mutual dislike is something worse. And yet this trash and this crime have ruined the country.” Alas, that it should be almost as necessary to write this to-day as when Davis wrote, and our pseudo-national papers are main cause that this is the case.

The *United Irishman*, *Felon*, and other papers, certainly spoke plainly enough—in point of fact too plainly, but never seemed to see the necessity of acting as well as speaking.

We have long had plenty men and papers to say and sing that Ireland ought and shall be free; but to do anything towards that end is pronounced by those *doctrinaire* do-nothings high treason against common sense and the Catholic religion. We are gravely told (and the men who tell us say it is statesmanship) to sit still until the French come to free us, and in the meantime to try for Tenant Right, or the abolition of the Church Establishment, or anything you will. But, above all, we are urged to print pamphlets to be circulated abroad, and to send members to Parliament to make speeches which may be heard abroad.

We, and we alone, have steadily set our faces against all those by-issues. We hold it folly to petition Parliament, and crime to go there. We have said that the less foreign nations heard of us until we had done something the better, and that it was not noisy pamphleteering abroad we needed, but silent action at home. Let us gain freedom and we get everything, and for the attainment of that great end a hundred pikes in Ireland are worth a thousand pamphlets in France.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O’Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O’Donovan Rossa, James O’Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Eighteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

But the priests never will, never can, and never *ought to be* the leaders in an armed struggle; and nothing but an armed struggle can save Ireland. Hence, it was absolutely necessary to take political leadership out of the hands of the priests before the people could advance one step upon the right road. This is why we preach the doctrine of no priests in politics.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O’Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O’Donovan Rossa, James O’Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

To our mind there is but one way to obtain Tenant Right, or any right at all, and that is by making Ireland free. To do this we must fight. To make this fight successful there should be union among all classes and creeds of oppressed Irishmen, and *preparation*. There are amongst us hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who believe this; but are they united—are they *prepared*? Many, we believe, are not. We also believe there are many “advanced Nationalists,” professed “fighting men,” who for one reason or another will steer clear of *preparation*. They’ll be “the first to handle a pike,” and “as good as any when the time comes;” but they’ll take good care they’ll be nothing else. If such men were honest and sincere in their professed willingness to risk their lives for the freedom of their country, they would prepare to achieve its freedom at the sacrifice of as few other lives as possible. They cannot expect that the number of men requisite for such a task will spring up spontaneously like mushrooms under the night dew. Neither can they expect, as JOE BRENNAN ironically observed of similar characters in ’48, that they will get rifles from Heaven and angels to pull the triggers for them. They see that the practical endeavour to free Ireland is one of wearying toil, with perhaps a spice of danger in it too. To do nothing is the safer policy—the “prudent” one. This class of persons have always on their lips the parrot cry—“Unite, unite.” Some of them have cried themselves down by it.

If

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If "union" for the purposes of Irish liberty means anything, it means union such as existed amongst the men of '98, and we venture to say, if any similar kind of union was proposed to these men, they would, to use a common phrase, "run fifty miles away from you."

The "United Irishmen" calculated something upon those who would be "the first to handle a pike," who, with those who were to be "as good as any when the time came," remained looking at the brave men fighting till the time had passed away.

South of Wexford little if anything was done to forward the national struggle. Had every county done as much or half as much as Wexford, we should be a free and prosperous people to-day; there would be no famine graves, nor fallen Irish on foreign lands to darken the pages of our history.

To take a lesson from the "dead past" is the duty of the "living present." We would have the people *unite* north, south, east and west. Every creed and class we would have then unite and *prepare*, for without *preparation* union can avail nothing. We would have the hand of fellowship and friendship held out to every man willing to risk something for the freedom of his native land. We would say—

"Put faith in one another,"

but not in those who would only be "as good as any when the time comes;" for their time is when you have succeeded.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the Eighth day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Let Doctor MORIARTY leave that cause in the hands of the Fenian Brotherhood. They have toiled long and earnestly for its advancement. They have triumphed over difficulties which many thought insurmountable. They are on the right road—and we do not believe in two right roads to Irish independence. We trust the Fenian Brotherhood will hold no parley with agitators. And with all respect for Doctor MORIARTY we must say his project could lead to nothing but agitation. We like conciliation. All fair means should be tried to win the support of honest men, and even to secure their good will. But the toleration that encourages shams is fruitful of mischief.

Doctor MORIARTY is evidently very popular. He has been maligned and persecuted for his love of country. This is why we fear he may be able to persuade many to adopt his petitioning project. We are sure he means well; but we are equally sure he is mistaken. The petitions of Ireland will never be listened to till her flag floats over Dublin Castle; and it is to be hoped she will have no need of petitioning then.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twentieth day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Let us contrast Ireland in '48 with the Ireland of to-day. Our population now, thinned as it is by famine and exodus, is hardly more than five million strong. Yet we make bold to say, that the present diminished population of Ireland has in it the stuff to do better and braver deeds than the larger population of '48! And why? Simply because, at last, the Irish intellect is widened to the comprehension of the large idea of an Irish nation united and independent. The Irishmen of to-day are resolved to win the independence of Ireland, and nothing short of that. "Ireland for the Irish," and the land for the people! This is the grand idea now. Besides, Irishmen at length clearly see the only method by which this great ideal can be realised. They know and feel that there is but one way by which subject nations can march to freedom!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-second day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish*

People, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

PEACE IN AMERICA.

The existence of Ireland as a nation, depends upon the courage and devotedness of her sons *at home and abroad*. And we firmly believe that those of our race who at this hour are willing to risk life and all that makes life dear for the liberty of their country, are sufficiently strong in numbers and resources for the work. But all their energies must be bent to the one sole object—Ireland needs them all. Therefore the news of peace in America will be glad news to Ireland. Our countrymen fell in such numbers in almost every battle, we lost so many brave and experienced officers who were devoted heart and soul to our cause, it is no wonder that the Irish people should have looked with sorrow, almost with dread, to a continuance of the terrible struggle. That struggle has cost Ireland dear. But, thank Heaven, if she has lost much, she has gained much. There are left tens of thousands of experienced soldiers whom she claims as her own. And as the clouds of battle roll away, and Peace resumes her reign over the great Republic, the one thought in the heart of the Irish soldier will be "*Now for old Ireland!*" Had they never been called upon to fight for the flag that sheltered them, they would have felt bound to come to the rescue of their fatherland. But having fought and bled for America, they are doubly bound to pay the debt they owe to Ireland. Nobly have they vindicated the gallantry of our race; but they have yet to prove to the world that Irish soldiers are not mere mercenaries. And in this light they know they will be regarded, even by the people whose battles they have fought, so long as the land of their birth remains a beggar and a slave. Notwithstanding all they have done, the shadow of their country's slavery is upon them; and as long as that country continues to be an object of pity and contempt, so long must her sons hang their heads for shame—so long shall they be "the pariahs of society." And who will dare to say that the men who have proved their manhood on a hundred battle-fields will carry this load of disgrace to their graves? Who will say that the Irish people in America will not now work with might and main for the liberation of the land they love? They will not grudge to Ireland what they so freely gave to America. We shall welcome the tidings of peace from beyond the Atlantic, not only for the sake of the great Republic, but for the sake of our own suffering land.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Fifteenth day of July, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

We rejoice that the English hate us. We shall continue to rejoice, as long as they continue to hold our island. We are a distinct nation, and, therefore, independence alone can make us great or happy. But this hate, which the English feel, will sting our hearts to higher aspirations, and nerve our arms to stouter efforts, day after day till the precious prize be won. Let Ireland be once free, and, for us, Ireland's hatred of the English name may die out!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Two great evils have again been exhibited to the eyes of a disgusted world by the late sublime farces, which, under the name of elections, have been enacted in this country. One is the exertion of the brutal power with which "territorial magnates," great and small, are invested, and by which nine hundred and fifty out of every thousand of the tenant-farmers of Ireland are compelled either to vote for the nominees of the landlords, or to become marks for persecution and destruction. The other is the prostitution of that sacred power over the consciences of the people with which ecclesiastics are clothed, in order to procure the return of those favoured candidates who will get places and pensions for "nephews" and "cousins," and promote pet projects about denominational education, while Ireland is perishing. Those evils still exist; but their day is near its close. Landlord tyranny will vanish when the land becomes the possession of the people. That will be accomplished; but never by English law. It will be accomplished—but *how and when*

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it is the business of those who desire it to find out for themselves. And when it is achieved the men who shall have won their country's independence with their victorious swords will know how to think and act on all secular subjects for themselves. The problem has been already solved in France, and it will be solved in Ireland.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Fifth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The great *real* crime of every Irishman, in English eyes, is that his country is so rich and fertile and beautiful as it is—that its nationality is neither dead nor lost, but only sleeps for a season—and that none of its enemies can tell the day it may awake like the slumbering volcano to scorch and scatter its vermin oppressors to the four winds of heaven. Therefore it is feared and hated and slandered. The serpent beslimes what it intends to devour. But one thing should be remembered. Its head is *not* invulnerable—at least to lead and steel.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twelfth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

POPULARITY.

We do not attach any extraordinary importance to mere popularity. The man who is greeted with the loudest cheers is not always the man of most worth or ability, or even of most influence. Popularity and power are very different things. There may be popularity without political influence, and political influence without popularity.

The gift of the gab, with a good supply of what is commonly called brass, will often make the happy possessor a favourite with the crowd. The mere spouter of metaphors will be received with clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Such popularity is always delusive and never lasting.

TONE was not popular, nor DAVIS. The name of the founder of the great organisation which overspread the country like a network in '98, was quite unknown to the masses. And he who infused a living soul into Ireland during the Repeal agitation might have stood unnoticed in the midst of a monster meeting in his native Munster. Yet who will compare the influence of GRATTAN or O'CONNELL—mighty tribunes though they were—even upon the men of their own time—to say nothing of our time and all time—with that of TONE or DAVIS? The spirit which GRATTAN evoked is dead and gone; but the spirit of the United Irishmen lives. The fabric raised by the great agitator has crumbled to dust; while the words of DAVIS stir men's hearts in every quarter of the globe—for our people are scattered over the wide world.

Thus we find the worker and the thinker have more real influence than the popular leader, however gifted, who relies upon the power of oratory. How infinitely superior, then, is the worker to the mere demagogue?

But there is a popularity which is built upon a solid foundation. Men sometimes win their way to the hearts of their countrymen by toil and self-sacrifice in their country's cause. The practical patriot is not always left unrewarded till success has crowned his efforts, or the grave has closed over him. As one proof of this we may point to JOHN O'MAHONY. He has toiled hard and suffered much for Ireland; and he already has his reward in the love and trust of his countrymen. The estimation in which he is held by Irishmen is a proof that our people are no longer the blind tools of agitators and do-nothing leaders. Scarcely one among the politicians to whom the people at one time looked for guidance has said a good word of JOHN O'MAHONY since he set to work in the right way to prepare for a real struggle for the independence of his country. He has been foully slandered, but not one of these "leaders" uttered a word in his defence. On the contrary they are the friends and supporters of his slanderers.

These "leaders" abandoned their country in despair. They lost faith in the people. They blamed the people for the disgraceful failure which was the result of their own imprudence and incapacity. They turned to the English Parliament for "a redress of grievances," and put their faith in petitions. While professing themselves nationalists they threw every obstacle they could in the way of a true national movement. While bragging of their bravery they took to "warning" the young men of Ireland against "rashness." Is it rashness to prepare cautiously, steadily, silently, for the opportunity

which even they pretend to hope for? The real rashness we opine would be *not* to prepare. Let them point out a single rash or imprudent act, to prove that the cause of Ireland has not been wisely directed since they gave it up for lost. They cannot do so. Yet all *their* movements, from the "Irish Alliance" to the "National Association" have been one series of bungling shams. As for the latter body its principal business appears to be to denounce true Irishmen as "miscreants." And the men who are doing their best to prop up this humbug seem to expect that the people will give them credit for devotion to Ireland.

The "leaders" to whom we refer were popular as long as the people believed them sincere. If they had only kept clear of "political intrigue," and let honest men alone, no word of blame or censure would ever have been uttered against them by us. Whatever we have written against them, has been written either in self-defence or to prevent the people from being turned from the path of duty. They ought to be convinced by this time that the people will not follow traditional patriotism even when allied with literary capacity. Popularity in Ireland now is the reward of deeds not words. Nevertheless, past errors need not stand in the way of any man who wishes really to serve his country. All is wanting is proof of sincerity. We have all of us something to forget and forgive for Ireland's sake. And perhaps the surest way to bring about an understanding between honest men who have been sundered, no matter by what cause, is to tell the honest truth openly and above board. The time is coming when Ireland will require the aid of every true Irishman. It will not be our fault if she does not have it.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-sixth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in said last-mentioned number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SIR,

Clerihan, Clonmel, August 7th, 1865.

I am proud to inform you and every true Irishman who feels an interest in the present patriotic movement for the liberty of our country from the iron yoke of the Saxon, that the good cause has progressed favourably in this and the surrounding localities since I last had the honour of occupying a space in your journal. Indeed, Sir, the minds of the people have undergone a wonderful change. They seem to have lost all hope in agitation, and a great number have determined on another plan to redress their wrongs, the *modus operandi* of which is the pike and gun, or some other such weapons.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the said Twelfth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

CATTLE BEFORE MEN.

If the plague, which is spreading among the cattle in England, should reach this country, it is all up with the worshippers of the beast.

This year, according to the Registrar General's return—as quoted last week, at the Cattle Show banquet in Clonmel, by his Excellency the Lord LIEUTENANT—the "herds" of which Ireland was predestined to be "the fruitful mother," number three millions and a-half. About the same number of human beings, made unto GOD's likeness, were swept away to make room for these herds. The landlords tremble for their short-horns. They call upon the Government to prohibit the importation of cattle lest the dreaded plague should be communicated to Ireland.

When the Irish people were dropping dead of hunger by the thousand, these landlords did not call upon the Government to save them. They saw the produce of our fruitful fields carried away, but they never asked that its exportation should be prohibited. They did not want to save the people. They hunted them like vermin off the face of the land. They seized upon the farmer's corn and his cattle, and drove him and his—the wife of his bosom, the children of his heart, the mother that bore him—drove them without mercy to the poorhouse and the emigrant ship. They tore down the peasant's cabin, and doomed him to a pauper's grave. They ground the people without compunction, without mercy, and squandered the fruits of the toiler's labour in luxury and vice. And in this hellish work they were aided and abetted by our foreign rulers. Ejectment laws and "quarter-acre" clauses, made the work easy. But when it was thought the Celts were "gone with a vengeance,"

a vengeance," the landlords got an "Incumbered Estates Act" for their pains. "The name of an Irish landlord," said the *Times*, "stinks in the nostrils of Europe."

And now these cruel tyrants and crawling slaves, whine to their masters to shut out the plague from their pastures. These scourges of our people are unable to help themselves. They are mere tools in the hands of England. They are despised while they are used; and if it suited the interests of England, they would be driven from the land—even as they drove the rightful owners of it to make room for the beast that perisheth.

But their English masters appear to be in no hurry to prohibit the importation of cattle. In fact they refuse to do so. Perhaps they do not wish to have it said that they care more for brute beasts than for men. Or is it that they would look upon a cattle plague in Ireland as a godsend. The people are flying from the land, and in the present state of things, it is not easy to throw all the blame on Providence. Other thoughts occur to us which we think it as well to keep to ourselves for the present. Our rulers at all events show no disposition to quiet the fears of their Irish myrmidons.

The destruction of the beasts that roam over the sites of once happy homes would look like a just judgment. If we had no hope of the regeneration of Ireland, we might be tempted to wish that her unnatural children should themselves be buried amid the ruins of their country. But we have hope; and therefore we sincerely pray that the flocks and herds may flourish yet awhile.

Does it ever occur to those landlords that they might have been the rulers of this island? Do their degraded souls revolt at the thought of begging from the foreigner? Do they wince when they are snubbed and sneered at and reviled? They do not. They have not the manhood even to dream of independence.

Therefore, they are doomed.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the Sixteenth day of September, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

Nothing would please us better than to keep clear of the vexed question of "priests in politics," if we could do so without injury to the cause which we are endeavouring to serve. But the question was forced upon us. We saw clearly that the people should be taught to distinguish between the priest as a minister of religion and the priest as a politician before they could be got to advance one step on the road to independence. The people for whom God created it must get this island into their own hands. If they do not the Irish nation must disappear from the face of the earth. Our beautiful and fruitful land will become a grazing farm for the foreigner's cattle, and the remnant of our race wanderers and outcasts all over the world, if English rule in Ireland be not struck down. Our only hope is in revolution. But most of the bishops and many of the clergy are opposed to revolution. Is it not then the duty of the Irish patriot, be he priest or layman, to teach the people that they have a right to judge for themselves in temporal matters? This is what we have done. We have over and over declared it was our wish that the people should respect and be guided by their clergy in spiritual matters. But when priests turn the altar into a platform; when it is pronounced a "mortal sin" to read the *IRISH PEOPLE*, a "mortal sin" even to *wish* that Ireland should be free; when priests actually call upon the people to turn informers, and openly threaten to set the police upon the track of men who are labouring in the cause for which our fathers so often bled; when true men are reviled and slandered; when the uprooting of the people is called a "merciful dispensation of Providence"—when, in a word, bishops and priests are doing the work of the enemy, we believe it is our duty to tell the people that bishops and priests may be bad politicians and worse Irishmen.

Long before the establishment of this journal, the bishops solemnly condemned "dangerous brotherhoods," whether oath-bound or not, and altar-denunciations were the order of the day. The Brotherhood of St. PATRICK, an open and legal association, was denounced in precisely the same language as has since been applied to the so-called Fenians; and, though it had a priest for vice-president, its members were denied the sacraments of the Church. In fact, the cry raised against oaths and secrecy was a mere pretence. The Fenian Brotherhood in America, with the hope of steering clear of ecclesiastical censure, substituted a word of honour for the oath; but they gained nothing by the change. They were told a pledge was just as bad as an oath. In fact, it is nonsense to talk of conciliating priests and bishops, who think it a crime to attempt to gain our liberty "by force and the aid of foreign armies." They would be opposed to any movement that might lead to the desired end. Liberty must be won by force or not at all. It is criminal in the eyes of certain ecclesiastics to attempt to save our country by force. Therefore we must either give up our country in despair, or teach the people to disregard politico-ecclesiastical dictation. The course we have pursued in reference to priests in

politics was the only course open to us. We have never written a word calculated to injure religion in the slightest degree. We challenge our assailants to point to a single sentence in the IRISH PEOPLE, from its first number to the present, which could be construed into an attack upon religion. The charge that we are enemies of the Catholic Church is a vile calumny invented by trading politicians, and perhaps believed by weak men who are ready to believe anything of any one who would dare to question their right to dictate to the people, or to disturb the peaceful contentment of their lives.

Some persons find fault with the letters of our correspondents, and we have published the letters of the fault-finders as willingly as we have those to which they object. But for the life of us we can't see why well-meaning men should object to those letters. When an Archdeacon O'BRIEN tears down the placards of the IRISH PEOPLE, and denounces the man who sells it as Antichrist, we see no reason why such conduct should not be publicly condemned.

We would call the attention of our readers to a letter which we reprint from the *Irish American*. The writer, it will be seen, is as hard upon anti-Irish priests as any correspondent of the IRISH PEOPLE could be. Yet the *Irish American* is a Catholic Journal, and greatly admired by some of our assailants. This fact ought to convince honest men that the cry raised against us on the score of attacking priests is mere clap-trap.

But after all the war we have been forced to wage against ecclesiastical dictation in politics has done some good. The people are now so used to denunciation there is no reason to fear they will be frightened by it when the time has come for the final struggle. This is something to be thankful for.

Against the peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and Dignity, and contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

AND THE JURORS AFORESAID, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, not regarding the duty of their allegiance, but wholly withdrawing the love, obedience, fidelity, and allegiance which every true subject of our Lady the Queen does, and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen, after the passing of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for the Better Security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom," to wit, on the First day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, and on divers other days as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did further compass, imagine, invent, devise, and intend to move and stir certain foreigners and strangers with force to invade that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and the said last-mentioned felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did feloniously express, utter, and declare by divers overt acts and deeds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

Here follow the same overt acts as in the First and Second Counts.

In order to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, John Murphy* otherwise called *Pagan O'Leary, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to raise, make and levy insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other

other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil-disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm as by law established.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil-disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to move and stir certain foreigners and strangers, to certain citizens of the United States of America, and persons resident in America, with force to invade that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil-disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to establish an unlawful association, the members whereof should take and bind themselves by an oath importing to bind the person taking the same to renounce allegiance to our Lady the Queen, to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *James Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil-disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to become and be members of a certain society called and known as the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and authority within that portion of her dominions called Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to

wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to establish an unlawful association the members whereof should take and bind themselves by an oath importing to bind the person taking the same to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Patrick Power, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to establish an unlawful association, the members whereof should take and bind themselves by a pledge, importing to bind the person taking the same to renounce allegiance to our Lady the Queen, to make Ireland an independent republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other, and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, unlawfully to be trained and drilled, and to train and drill divers other persons, to the use of arms and to the practice of military movements, exercises and evolutions in order to fight with the troops of our Lady the Queen, and depose her from her power and authority in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *John Murphy, Patrick Power*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to procure, provide and have divers large quantities of arms, to wit guns, muskets, pistols, swords, pikes, pike-handles and pike-heads, and divers large quantities of ammunition, to wit gunpowder, leaden bullets, and slugs, with intent therewith to arm themselves, and other evil disposed persons,

in order to raise, make and levy insurrection and war against our Lady the Queen within this realm.

An further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, did become and were members of an unlawful association called and known as the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its avowed and declared object the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, and the defeat and overthrow of the authority and power of Her Majesty the Queen in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, did become members of an unlawful association, each of whom was required, on becoming a member thereof, by the rules thereof, to take an oath, importing to bind the person taking the same to make Ireland an independent Republic, to take up arms and fight at a moment's warning, and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of his superiors.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, well knowing that an association existed in America, called and known as the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and authority in Ireland, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, did feloniously and wickedly, by divers writings, printings, and publications endeavour to aid and assist said association in its said object, and to advance and make known in this country the said object of said association, and to have it believed by the people of Ireland that an invasion would soon be made on Ireland by said association, with the intent that said writings, printings, and publications should incite the people of Ireland to join said association, and be ready to aid and assist in said invasion, and to enter into and continue in war and rebellion against Her Majesty the Queen.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit, on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and at divers other times subsequent thereto, having procured divers resolutions and proceedings of a certain society called the *Fenian Brotherhood* in the United States of America, the object and design of which was to assist in an armed insurrection and rebellion against our said Lady the Queen within this realm, and to levy war against our said Lady the Queen, feloniously and wickedly did publish and make known the same in Ireland by means of a certain newspaper called the *Irish People*, with intent, and in order thereby to encourage and assist the organisation of the said society, and to further and aid in the said object and design thereof, and with intent to stir up and induce the subjects of our said Lady the Queen, and to prepare them to rise in rebellion and levy war against her in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days

and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did consent and conspire that *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby* and *Charles Joseph Kickham*, should act and assume to act, under the name and title of "a Committee of Organisation or Executive," as the officers and representatives in Ireland, of a certain association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of the Queen's authority in Ireland, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, with the intent and design of thereby achieving, aiding, and abetting the said felonious intent and object of said association, called the *Fenian Brotherhood*.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did act as the officers of a certain association, called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of the authority of the Queen, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, with the intent of aiding and abetting said association, in the said felonious and treasonable object.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit, on the First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did enter into a treasonable conspiracy with each other, and with divers other evil disposed persons, and were members of an association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its object the overthrow of the Queen's power and authority, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland; and as such members did establish and maintain a felonious and treasonable correspondence in writing, with members of said association in America and in Ireland, and did collect and receive money, and did distribute sums of money, and did make divers journeys, and give orders and directions to divers persons, and did mutually aid and assist each the other, with the object and intent of advancing and effecting the said felonious object of said association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit, on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did procure and circulate certain pamphlets treating on military affairs, and did seek to establish training schools, and instructors in military training and drilling, and did procure and circulate certain drill-books, and did make and procure certain pikes and weapons, and did distribute same through different places in Ireland, with the object and intent of preparing certain other evil disposed persons in Ireland to rise up and be in arms against Her Majesty in Ireland, and deprive her of her power and authority in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit, on the said First day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did publish a certain public newspaper called *The Irish People*, with the object, intention, and design of creating and exciting, through and by means of said public newspaper, discontent and disaffection amongst Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, and of causing said subjects to take up arms and rebel against Her Majesty the Queen.

And further to fulfil, perfect and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary*,

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O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times as well before as after that day, well knowing that a certain association existed in America called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, the members of which openly avowed and declared that the object of said association was the invasion of Ireland with an armed force and the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and dominion, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland, and well knowing that one *John O'Mahony* was a leading member of said association, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, feloniously and wickedly did conspire and agree with each other with the said *John O'Mahony*, with one *Charles Underwood O'Connell*, with *James Stephens*, and with divers other persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to forward, aid, and advance the object of said association by divers writings, printings, and publications published in a certain public newspaper in this country called *The Irish People*, and by reporting on divers days and times in said paper the advance and progress of said association of the *Fenian Brotherhood*, with the intent and design of inducing Her Majesty's subjects in this country to aid and abet said association in the invasion of this country and the overthrow of Her Majesty's power and authority therein, and causing them to rise up (in arms) and rebel against Her Majesty.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the said first day of January, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, as well before as after that day, feloniously and wickedly did combine, conspire, confederate and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, John O'Mahony, Charles Underwood O'Connell*, and with divers other evil disposed persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to incite and urge the subjects of Her Majesty in Ireland to join and become members of a certain association called the *Fenian Brotherhood*, having for its aim and object the overthrow and defeat of Her Majesty's power in Ireland, and the establishment of a Republic in Ireland.

And further to fulfil, perfect, and bring to effect their felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, afterwards, to wit on the first day of January, in the year aforesaid, did feloniously and wickedly combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with each other and with *James Stephens, Hugh Francis Brophy, Edward Duffy, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Mahony, Michael O'Boyle, Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, George Archdeacon, Patrick Heyburne, John O'Clohissey, Cornelius O'Mahony, John Haltigan, Francis Patrick Cleary, Denis Downing Mulcahy, Pagan O'Leary*, otherwise called *James Murphy, James O'Connor, Patrick Power*, and with divers other persons to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, to assist, promote, contribute, and receive contributions for a certain fair at Chicago in America, and which said fair was designated, called, and known by the name of "The Chicago Fair," the profits and gains to be derived from which said fair were to be devoted to and used for the purpose of promoting, advancing, assisting and cherishing a certain Society and organization existing in Ireland, the object, purpose, design, and intention of which said Society and organization was to establish an Irish Republic and to overthrow the authority and dominion in Ireland of our said Lady the Queen.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain number

of a certain public Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain printing, which is as follows, that is to say—

'82 AND '29.

Since the 12th century, England has been the unsleeping enemy of Ireland. Generally her tyranny has shown itself in the form of undisguised oppression.

Sometimes, however, she has affected to conciliate and make great concessions to Ireland.

Whenever this has been the case, the apparent concession has invariably had the effect of extending her unjust authority. England's open and avowed hostility has never proved so effectual a method of rivetting on Ireland the fetters of alien rule, as her occasional insidious adoption of the fatal seeming of friendship.

There have been two very remarkable illustrations of this within the last hundred years. The first was the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish Parliament in 1782; the second was the concession of Catholic Emancipation in 1829.

These concessions have generally been looked upon as unalloyed benefits. Yet we assert, that owing to the manner in which they were gained, they have really proved curses, rather than blessings, to our country.

In '82, Ireland was on the point of achieving a glorious revolution. Had England not conceded at once, an appeal to arms would have been made by the Irish people, whose military might and enthusiasm, at that moment, were well nigh irresistible; while, on the other hand, the martial ardour and available resources of England had sunk to a low ebb. That, in the event of a war struggle, Ireland would have triumphed, no one can reasonably doubt. But victory in the field would have made her achievement of independence real and complete, not an abortive sham. It would have precipitated separation. It would have glorified the Irish people. And, doing so, it would have enabled the Catholics, with arms in their hands, to assert their right to religious liberty, and the whole democracy to demand and to win that preponderance of political power, to which they were entitled. Finally, it would have given Ireland an army and a navy, in a word, all the appliances and securities of real independence.

But no war-struggle took place. England struck at once, and conceded. Thus the Parliamentary independence of '82 was won, if not altogether ingloriously, at least peacefully, and the consequence was, it turned out, not independence, but a mockery and phantasm! True national independence never was and never will be anywhere achieved, save by the sword. The revolution of '82 was, after all, a plausible, solemn, deluding humbug—a clever manœuvre of the English Government to transform a national movement of glorious promise into a mere imposing piece of pageantry. Accordingly, while a few orators distinguished themselves, the people at large were not ennobled by sacrifices and heroic deaths. No permanent and potent military and naval organization, trained and tested by actual service, or really adequate to the task of guarding Ireland's independence, arose. The volunteer organization, as might be expected, dwindled and finally fell to pieces. GRATTAN, charmed with English concession, canted about loyalty, and resisted FLOOD's more daring tendencies towards separation. The people having done nothing so grand as to make their claims irresistible—GRATTAN could dare despise democracy and the reform convention; and FLOOD, though championing popular reform, leaning even towards separation, could inconsistently spurn at the idea of allowing the Catholics to be anything save hewers of wood and drawers of water. Had the people been ennobled by a war of independence, these things could not have been so.

England's concession, then, was a master stroke of policy. The whole system that resulted from the arrangement of '82 was anomalous and absurd, and could by no possibility endure. According to the theory of '82, here were two countries with perfectly independent legislatures; yet united by that absurdity—"the golden link of the Crown;" both legislatures, mark, having the power to impeach the King's Ministers. Thus the King's Irish Ministers might, in obedience to the pressure of the Irish Legislature, have felt it necessary to advise him to declare war, as King of Ireland, against any given country; while, at the same time, his English Ministers might have advised him, as King of England, to remain at peace, the interests of England, in the supposed case, requiring and the feelings of the English Legislature being, in favour of peace. What charming "confusion worse confounded" should, in such an event, have arisen. In fact, considering the principle of ministerial responsibility under the '82 régime, circumstances might even have arisen, in which GEORGE III., as King of Ireland, would have been called on to declare war against himself, as King of England. Such a system could not last. The absurdity of "the golden link" theory was, in effect, tested three times between '82 and 1800. The Act of Union was the natural result of '82. Ireland lost her golden opportunity the day on which English concession prevented her achievement of real independence by war.

The second instance to which we referred, as illustrative of the insidious nature of England's concessions to Ireland, was the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829. We maintain that the chief effect of this belauded concession has been to retard the winning of our independence and to denationalise thousands of our countrymen.

If the English Government had not conceded Emancipation quietly, the Irish Catholics would, at length, have taken up arms to fight for their religious liberties. The liberal Protestants would have joined them; and the struggle would have finally expanded into the

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the grand proportions of a war of independence. Ireland would probably now be a country rejoicing in the blessings of independence, rich in the memories of a heroic national struggle, strong with the dignity, self respect and energy, which result from success in such a struggle—instead of being to-day a by-word and a mockery among the nations, she might be, in very deed, the freest, the most prosperous, the most glorious island of the sea!

But Emancipation was gained otherwise. England, insidiously and fatally for Ireland, conceded it ere a blow was struck.

There were two features, we may assert, in Emancipation, which rendered its achievement detrimental to the prospects of Ireland.

The first was its being gained peacefully. This circumstance deprived it of all ennobling associations of sacrifice and heroism. All the memories connected with Emancipation are of a common-place or ignoble character, wholly unfitted to exalt the national mind.

The other bad feature in Emancipation, upon which we shall now touch, was the fact of its being gained separately from national independence. Being won peacefully, this was a matter of course.

Emancipation was a measure calculated almost exclusively to benefit the upper and middle classes of the Catholics. While it left the general population more miserable than it found them, its achievement and the subsequent corporation reforms opened up the paths of professional and Parliamentary distinction to the wealthy and educated Catholics, in short completely satisfied their ambition. This was a serious blow to the national hopes of Ireland. Those intelligent and educated Catholics, who ought to form the leaders, guides, champions, and rallying points of the people in any struggle for social and national regeneration, are separated from them ever since. Having gained their own point, having secured their own interests, gratified their own sordid ambition—they take no further part in struggles for country or countrymen. It is, in short, always an insidious and fatal boon, when the claims of what are styled the upper classes of a community are conceded separately from the rights of the people at large. The class gratified is, thereby, bought over from the struggle for the general weal. Thus Emancipation in Ireland, separated from the cause of independence, has turned out to be simply a means, in the hands of the foreign Government of England, of bribing and corrupting wealthy or educated Catholics, of seducing them from the national ranks.

These pernicious results of Emancipation would not be compensated by the fact of its having given us Catholic judges and magistrates to try the people, even if this last circumstance produced a fairer administration of justice, or, in other words, gave fairer play to the Catholic on trial, than he had before the year '29. But still less does the possession by Catholics of the seats of justice compensate for the denationalising results of Emancipation, when we know that, as long as Ireland's present connexion with England holds, and as long as our present aristocratic system lasts, whenever a Catholic peasant or patriot is arraigned before him, on political or agrarian charges, the Catholic judge will prove as supple and iniquitous a tool of tyranny, as the most bigoted Orange partisan could be.

Truly it can afford slender consolation to the Catholic victim of landlordism to know that the special commissioner, who sentences him so impressively to be hanged, is of the same creed with himself.

But there is one point, above all, which we should remember in estimating the effects of the Relief Act of '29. It is this:—While it never did a particle of good to the masses of the people, to-day more oppressed than ever, it has had the specious appearance of removing a grievance and an ignominy; and so has taken away one healthy element of wrath against British rule from the minds of the people, who unfortunately are, in most cases, more influenced by shows, than by realities.

In a word, we do not hesitate to say, that Emancipation has done more harm than good. To benefit Ireland, it should never have been separated from the national cause. It and Ireland's independence should have sunk or swam together; and it should have been won by the sword!

Finally—if, on the one hand, Emancipation has deprived the Irish people of those from whom, considering their talents and acquirements, they might justly claim help and guidance in a struggle for independence; on the other hand, let us guard against exaggerating the importance of the loss. The commercial classes would, in any case, be liable to corrupting influences. In all countries, in times of perilous crisis, *they* have too often been found wanting in public virtue. The extinction of patriotism in the professional classes, however, is a more serious loss. Yet, even this is far from being ruinous. The most hasty glance will perceive, that there are good men (more than enough, thank Heaven) to fill up these gaps in the host of patriotism. There are this moment, in Ireland, thousands of brave and intelligent young men, with life before them and still undebased by the sordid worldliness which here, even more than in other lands, besets the successful man. These young men, with thoughts freshened and souls alive with faith and eager patriotism, have all the essential qualities which fit men to form the rallying-points of a people in the hour of danger. Such were the men who officered the revolutionary armies of France, and by their giant energy, overthrew the outworn fabrics of old European society. Young men, not equal to those whom we have yet available in Ireland, have led, in the present American war, with valour and devotion never surpassed, through battles terrible beyond all precedent, the companies and regiments of the Federal

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armies. In spite then, of any and all untoward issues of the past, our confidence in the national cause should remain rooted and strong. Let the people only strive, with might and main, to develop and rouse to vigorous life all the intelligence, energy, and virtue they have amongst themselves—let them do this, and they will soon find substitutes, within their own ranks, for the corrupt and craven classes that have abandoned the cause of their country. To this end, we say, let the people toil day and night. This is what is chiefly requisite, in order to make Ireland an independent nation!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Fifth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

ADDRESS OF THE CHICAGO CONGRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

ADDRESS of the Centres and Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood in *America*, assembled in Convention in the City of *Chicago*, to their Fellow Countrymen in *Ireland*.

BROTHERS,—We deem it prudent to withhold for the present from publication in the newspapers certain important Resolutions having special reference to the Revolutionary element in Ireland, which have been submitted to this Convention by the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, and unanimously adopted. Printed copies of these resolutions will be placed before the different circles of our organization in this country, and will also be transmitted at the earliest fitting opportunity to our friends at home. In the meantime, we do not wish to separate without addressing to you a few guarded words—such as we can afford to have read by *all whom it may concern*—regarding the present aspect of our cause.

We are solemnly pledged to labour earnestly and continuously for the regeneration of our beloved Ireland. That pledge, with the blessing of Providence, we shall redeem; and when the wished for hour will have arrived, we shall be prepared with you to meet the implacable persecutors of our race in battle array; to put an end for ever to the accursed system under which our unhappy people have suffered such cruel tortures, or die like men in the attempt. And in what holier cause has man ever died? How much Irish blood has fallen upon the battle fields of the world? Alas! how much Irish blood has been shed in the service of our country's oppressor? Over this subject, and others connected with it, we have pondered long and bitterly. But our resolve is fixed and irrevocable, the foul stigma which attaches to our name must be wiped out.

We do not ask, will you be ready? We know you are ready. Nine-tenths of the Irish people have been at all times ready, in heart and will, to dispute with armed hand the invader's right to enslave or exterminate them. But this is not enough. We must be "skilled to do" as well as "ready to dare." We are thoroughly convinced of the utter futility of legal and constitutional agitations, parliamentary "policies," and all similar delusions. These things have brought more suffering upon our people than would be caused by the most protracted and devastating war. The best of them would but expose the ardent and the brave to the vengeance of local despots, and be it remembered that *such sacrifices beget no noble aspirations*.

No enslaved people ever regained their independence, or became formidable to their enslaver without "illegal" (in the enslaver's sense) pre-organization. [Poland had its illegal (in the Russian sense) organization long before these glorious "legions of despair" unfurled the flag of revolution. Had Italy no illegal (in the Austrian sense) organization, the sword of McMahon had never flashed in victory on the field of Magenta. Had not the American colonies of England their trained militia, the "trampled province" could not have sprung into a "free and glorious republic." Hungary was pre-organized. But why multiply instances? The lesson which history teaches to struggling nationalities, and illustrates by many a bright and many a dark example, is that pre-organization is essential to success. With it there may be defeat and glory. Without it there must be defeat and shame. Some politicians seem to think anything approaching to a military organization impossible in Ireland. But its possibility and feasibility, when guided by courage, prudence, devotion, and ability, have been proved to our satisfaction; and this fact is the very foundation of our conviction that the day of our deliverance is at hand. We say our deliverance, for the privileges of living among a free people, and of sharing the blessings of free institutions, but make us feel the more keenly the sufferings and degradation of our own land. But our hearts swell with hope and exultation when we think of the living fire that burns within her shores, defying the combined efforts of open foe and false friend to extinguish it. No matter how powerful and devoted her exiled children might be, we should tremble for the issue if there were no true men left in Ireland, no worthy descendants and disciples of the heroes of '98. We do not wonder at the enemy's persistent endeavours to emasculate or banish you.

Americans already admit that the non-recognition of the Revolted States by England is

is due to the attitude which the Irish people have assumed, both at home and in this republic. If the Irish people at home and abroad were united in a bond of brotherhood for the salvation of their own country, would the United States hesitate for an hour to strike a blow which would be followed by two inevitable results—peace in America and liberty in Ireland?

A deep responsibility rests upon Irishmen in the present generation. The fate of their country trembles in the balance. Emigration is doing its exhausting work. Other influences are leagued with the oppressor to quench the spirit which has triumphed over the dungeon and the scaffold, and which even famine could not kill. Let us falter now, and Ireland's doom is sealed; a grand old nation—grand even in her chains—is blotted from the map of the world. But there shall be no faltering, no cowardice. Our country cries to us for aid, and points to the grave which the foe has dug for her. Armed legions shall interpose between her and that grave.

Here we have soldiers armed and trained (thousands of them trained in the tented field and amid the smoke and thunders of battle), with able and experienced generals to lead them. Let the cities and towns and parishes of Ireland have their brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies of partially disciplined soldiers of liberty silently enrolled. Above all things, let every man be pledged to obey the commands of his superiors; and pledged also never to move without such command, for obedience to command is the first and most important requisite of the perfect soldier; all the rest is secondary. Thus you will not only be prepared to strike with effect, but all rash attempts at insurrection will be prevented. Without such an organization as we contemplate, partial uprisings of the people will be sure to occur, leaving no results but the sacrifice of brave men, and, perhaps, the ruin of our cause. When we strike, let us strike home. And are there not strong arms within the enemy's own shores to second the blow? Circumstances are in our favour, such as Providence never before vouchsafed to an enslaved people. We have but to act as becomes brave and reasoning men, and ours shall be the pride and glory of lifting our sorrowing Erin of the Streams to her place among the nations.

Brothers, rely upon us. We rely upon you.

Chairman, *John Gibbons*, Philadelphia.

John O'Mahony,
President and Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood of America.

Vice-President, *Richard Doherty*, Indiana,
Daniel Grady, Dis. of Columbia.
Daniel Calmody, Wisconsin.

Secretaries, *Henry O'C. M'Carthy*, Illinois,
John A. Stuart, Indiana.

New York Sunday Mercury.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they, the said *John O'Leary*, *Thomas Clarke Luby*, *Charles Joseph Kickham*, *George Hopper*, *Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa*, *James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Nineteenth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Meanwhile, fellow-countrymen, you will have nothing to do with these by-issues or false regeneration schemes of dreamers and mock patriots. You will not thus waste your time and energy. We believe you have at length found the true path in which to go. You will, then, prepare to regain your lost independence, which, we are never tired of repeating, can be won but by one method. This method sometimes fails to achieve independence, but no other method ever succeeds in winning it. Let any one, who can do so, point to a single instance in history of a subject nation throwing off a foreign yoke any way save by the sword. No one can do so. Let us each and all put trust in the might, the majesty, and the glory of the people, and the revival of true national aspiration and action in our country shall, ere long, be manifest to the world!

And the said felonious compassing imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary*, *Thomas Clarke Luby*, *Charles Joseph Kickham*, *George Hopper*, *Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa*, *James O'Connor*, and *Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the Second day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-four, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing,

printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say --

Is it not owing to those false teachers, who thus delude the people into entertaining the pernicious notion that constant preparation is unnecessary, that in our own time we have seen so many opportunities, favourable to the achievement of our independence, slip past unprofited by? During the early stages of the Crimean war the country was stripped of troops; but an unprepared people could effect nothing. The opportunity came in vain. The first startling tidings of the Indian mutiny summoned most of the soldiers garrisoning Ireland to the defence of the Indian Empire. The barracks throughout Ireland are, for a brief space, well nigh empty. But the opportunity comes and goes, leaving the unprepared Irish people just as it found them. When the crisis was over, people began to wake up and find that they had let a first-rate chance slip through their fingers. The nation might then stand with mouth agape, like King O'TOOLE looking after his flown away goose. Nations that never relax preparations for the overthrow of their tyrants, are always able to seize on favourable opportunities.

However, we believe firmly that Ireland has at last learned this, along with other essential truths—that self-reliance and never-ceasing preparation are, above all things, indispensable to a subject nation, if she should once conceive the glorious idea of attempting to rise from under the yoke of her oppressor!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiahs O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit, on the Sixteenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

That the death of General CORCORAN should have been mourned as a great calamity by our countrymen in America, is what every newspaper reader was prepared to learn. That the *elite* of the American people should pay all fitting respect to the memory of one whom they so much honoured in life was to be expected. But many appear to have been unprepared for the evidences of deep grief with which the news of the noble soldier's death was received in Ireland. He possessed none of those dazzling gifts which usually attract the crowd. He never sought to shine either as an orator or a writer. Indeed, his name scarcely ever appeared in a newspaper until his refusal to parade his regiment in honour of the heir apparent of the English crown brought him prominently before the public. But long before that event, thinking men looked to MICHAEL CORCORAN as one destined to take a leading part in the liberation of his native land. He was among the first to recognise the necessity of a military organisation of our race. He saw that without such an organisation opportunities would come in vain, and like a true practical patriot, he at once set to work to band his countrymen together, and to train them in the use of arms. Up to the hour of his death the Fenian Brotherhood had in him an earnest and untiring worker. It was to him the directorship of the Brotherhood was intrusted during JOHN O'MAHONY'S absence in Europe a few years ago. We little thought, two short weeks ago, when publishing the following, which brought our noble friend so vividly to our recollection, that even then he slept the sleep that knows no waking:—

“I have called with O'M—— upon General Corcoran, who fortunately happens to be in New York. Now here is a *man*. Have we duly appreciated the full meaning of his refusal to parade his regiment in honour of the son of the Queen of England? Taking all the circumstances into account, it was an act of heroic courage and self-sacrifice. Then an ovation was given him on his return, after his long imprisonment, from Richmond, the like of which was hardly ever witnessed in America before; but it did not turn his head in the least. When municipal representatives, and representatives of every sort, thronged round him with addresses—while banners waved, and warlike music, and the louder music of a hundred thousand throats, rent the clouds—he turned to a friend near him and calmly said—‘This is not for me; this is America on her knees to Ireland.’ I was greatly struck with the unassuming modesty of his manner. And how loving-anxious were his inquiries about what was doing ‘at home in Ireland’—to use his own expression. General Corcoran is the right man in the right place. His devotion to the cause of the Republic was put to a severe test during his imprisonment; but General Corcoran is not a man to be shaken by trifles. His loyalty to the land of his adoption, and the older and holier allegiance to the land of his birth are entwined together, and strengthen and vivify each other. Happily they are never likely to be torn asunder. General Corcoran intends applying for an extension of his leave of absence in order to attend the Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood in Chicago on the 3rd of November.”

It was the opinion of men of judgment that General CORCORAN was fully equal to the command of a division. In fact, it would be hard to say what military position he was

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was not equal to. He was never found wanting. In every position in which he was placed he was always the right man for it; and in every phase of his fortunes Ireland was his polar star. He laid all his laurels at the feet of his uncrowned queen. Alas! that it was not reserved for him to strike a soldier's blow for her—that he should go to his grave this darling hope of his life unfulfilled! An account of the manner of his death, with some incidents of his life, and the details of his funeral, will be found elsewhere in our columns. There is a gap in our ranks which it will not be easy to fill up. Yet how know we but that there are hundreds capable of following in his footsteps? The career of this man, sprung from the ranks of the people, and of the people, should be a bright encouragement to us. How ridiculous it would have appeared some 15 years ago to prophesy that the raw Irish youth, with only as much education as the village school was able to afford him, was destined to command a legion in the field? Here is a glorious example for the manhood of Ireland. But let it be borne in mind that MICHAEL CORCORAN did not become a General at a bound. He did not try to be a leader before he was fit to lead. He did his duty as an humble private, and rose slowly step by step, always studying to improve himself—always sober, honourable, humble, and virtuous. It was not by swagger he made his way upwards. He was an enthusiast, it is true, but his enthusiasm was of the right stamp. It was the enthusiasm of the patient, silent worker. His was not the enthusiasm that finds vent in curses. MICHAEL CORCORAN was a worker, and we want the young men of Ireland to be workers. Let them remember that no man is a ready-made General. The true man is the man who does his duty in whatever position he may be placed; and the best man often rises from the ranks.

The loss of General CORCORAN has struck a pang to the heart of Ireland. This is a proof that Ireland lives. It lightened our grief to learn that strong men wept bitter tears for him; for it strengthened our conviction that the young men of Ireland had learned to distinguish real worth from empty pretension.

General CORCORAN has not lived in vain. And with the blessing of a just and merciful Providence the gallant soldiers he so often led will one day aid in raising a trophy to his memory under the blue skies of liberated Ireland.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the Sixteenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare, by feloniously publishing in a certain other number of the said newspaper, called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say:—

The no-drop-of-blood doctrine—which well nigh converted a nation of men into a nation of helots—was promulgated in order to convert bishops and priests into agitators. Strange to say, it was reserved for the bishops and priests to sweep the last vestige of the abomination from the face of the land. The temporal authority of the Pope was encroached upon, and the Holy Father wanted men and money. He wanted soldiers to fight—that's what he wanted. We wonder had His Holiness any notion of what a precious thing a drop of blood was in Ireland. Well, our bishops and priests, forgetting (when it suited them) the pricelessness of the commodity, actually appealed to the young men of Ireland to gird up their loins, and, leaving fathers and mothers, and country and friends, to go forth to the battle-field and pour out their drops of blood under a foreign sky, and leave their bones to bleach far away from poor old Ireland, where to fight would be a sin and a shame. For the Pope said there was no use “reasoning with a robber;” which, indeed, is very true. The bishops even insisted, greatly to the disgust of pious and wealthy English Catholics, who would do anything for the Church short of endangering their precious lives, that the *green flag should be unfurled*. Ah! your Grace, how could you? Did you not know that not one among your Irish soldiers could look upon that flag without cursing in his heart the blessed “British Constitution” of which your Grace and your Lordships are such admirers? Did you not know that the Irish soldier, when he fixed his gaze upon that trampled banner, would pray to the good GOD to spare him—oh! to spare—now that he is a soldier.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the Thirteenth day of February, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper, called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—“The Approaching Crisis,” and also the printed words following, that is to say:—

But the overthrow of the British Empire—that would be grand indeed! The day Irishmen humble the haughty crest of England, they chain the glory of Ireland for ever

to the Stars; they strike a blow that resounds through eternity. On that day, prayers of gratitude and blessings shall mount to heaven from trampled regions in every corner of the globe, and Irishmen shall be hailed by the world, not merely as the deliverers of the sacred Isle, but as the redeemers of enthralled mankind!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor,* and *Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Twentieth day of February, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The next best thing to the actual possession of arms is the desire to possess them; and we know the hands of thousands of our young countrymen are itching to clutch rifle or musket—not forgetting the stout old pike, which—Minies and sword-bayonets notwithstanding—will, we believe, be heard of again in the world. A great deal has been written in Irish newspapers to encourage the people to procure arms. To be sure this has generally been done when there happened to be very little likelihood that the arms would be wanted for use—at least for a long time. And these practical articles, concerning target practice and the broadsword exercise, we have noticed to be “conspicuous for their absence” in the columns of our popular journals of late. Unfortunately, the men who would be most ready and willing to purchase rifles are those who cannot afford to purchase them. It is very discouraging too, we must admit, to those who can afford to purchase them, that their districts either are proclaimed or may be proclaimed at any moment; and the alternative of giving up their arms, or running the risk of two years' imprisonment, is not a pleasant one. At present, however, it is not our intention to offer any opinion as to whether it is or is not the duty of all who can afford it to provide themselves with serviceable weapons of some sort. Upon this point let each man judge for himself and act accordingly. But we unhesitatingly assert that it is the bounden duty of every Irishman to know at least how to load and discharge a fowling-piece. We blush to be obliged to acknowledge that there are thousands of good men in Ireland who could not hit a haystack, with rifle, musket, or carbine. This is a disgraceful fact. Yet it could be easily remedied—quietly and without attracting notice. The humblest man can find some one who will show him how to hold a gun firmly to his shoulder and look along the barrel to take aim, to put the hammer at half and full cock, and let it down carefully on the pillar; to put on the cap, ram home the charge, &c. There is no reason for assembling in crowds to learn this much. A farmer's son could teach so much to the workmen while frightening the crows from the corn-field. And there are few young men in towns who cannot visit some country acquaintance, who happens to have a gun, on a Sunday or holiday, with a few pence worth of ammunition in his pocket. Much good might come of this in more ways than one. We know perfectly well that Irishmen can be made good soldiers by a comparatively short course of drill. Nevertheless a little knowledge acquired beforehand may prove useful. Every intelligent man can see this. We call upon our countrymen, then, to learn as much as they can of the use of arms. And let us never lose sight of the fact—that a disarmed people are slaves.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor,* and *Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Nineteenth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say,—

THE CHICAGO FAIR—DENUNCIATION.

WE have to-day to discharge the very pleasant duty of returning our sincere thanks to the many friends of Ireland who have contributed to the Chicago Fair. We made no secret of the object which our countrymen in America had in view. We stated distinctly that the proceeds of this national undertaking were not intended to be sent to Ireland in the shape of alms for the destitute. We did not state precisely to what use the money would be turned, because we wished to keep clear of the Treason-Felony Act; but we were sufficiently explicit to be understood. Therefore, the hearty response to our appeal is a cheering evidence that the men and women of Ireland appreciate the labours of the Fenian Brotherhood, and are ready and willing to strive for the liberty of this down-trodden country, in the only way in which there is the slightest use in striving for it.

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And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Seventh day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

But in one of the cases to which we have alluded, something more even than a successful insurrection is demanded. And what is that? *An entire revolution which will restore the country to its rightful owners.* And who are these? THE PEOPLE.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Fourteenth day of May, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

The "Fenian Brotherhood" is rapidly organizing in all the principal cities of the United States. The success of the Chicago Fair has greatly accelerated the influence of this organization, which is devoted solely to the overthrow of English power in Ireland.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-eighth day of May, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

If the Irish people at home looked, or seemed to look, to legal and constitutional agitators for guidance, the Fenian Brotherhood in America would give up Ireland in despair. Therefore, legal and constitutional agitators cannot be tolerated by earnest men. Fools and knaves—and, perhaps some few well-meaning but weak men—may flock round them; but we can assure our exiled countrymen that the heart of Ireland revolts against the worn-out humbug of legal and constitutional agitation. We should treat the silly farce with contemptuous silence if we did not fear that our friends over the water might possibly misunderstand us. To make a long story short, the Irish people cannot afford to permit those platform patriots to destroy the only chance left us of saving the Irish nation from extinction.

In reference to a French invasion, all we need say is, that if WOLFE TONE had not left an organization of the right sort behind him, a French fleet would never have sailed for our shores. Not only is organization necessary to ensure us a fair chance of success in the event of a friendly force coming to our assistance—but *no such friendly force will come if we are not organized.*

Preparation is Ireland's only hope. The man who endeavours to obstruct the work of preparation, however good his intentions may be, is, in reality, Ireland's enemy. The man who will do nothing directly or indirectly to help that work can hardly be called her friend. Ireland's real friends are those who know their duty—and do it. That duty is comprised in one word—Preparation.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Eighteenth day of June, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The overthrow of tyranny has always been the work of the people. It is by their combined and determined efforts that rulers are made and unmade. America and France have furnished us with glorious examples of this. But in the streets of Paris, and upon the rich soil of America, blood was shed before freedom came; and so it must be in Ireland. To win for ourselves an independence, to raise Ireland to her proper rank

amongst the nations, we must not, when the times comes, be chary of our own or the enemy's blood.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Nineteenth day of November, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare, by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

By force of arms Ireland was wrested from her rightful owners, the Irish people. By no other means will she ever be restored. And is she not "a land worth fighting for?"

The sentence is an admirable one. It indicates at once the means and the end, the only means that can ever prove effectual, the only end that is worth the work.

These means are simply the rifle and the sword, and the cannon in the hands of those who know how to use them. And it is generally admitted that our countrymen have proved themselves on a thousand battle-fields not less proficient at that sort of work than their neighbours.

Every man has one simple object to accomplish. It is to rid the land of robbers, and to render every cultivator of the soil his own landlord, the proprietor, in fee simple, of the house and land of his father, which will be an inheritance worth a freeman's while to bequeath to his children, and worth those children's while to enjoy in a nation which bows to no power under heaven!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Seventeenth day of September, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare, by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

OUR YEAR.

We have just completed one year of our existence to-day, and we think we can at least claim the one merit of having left a strong mark upon the popular mind. We were not ushered into the world by any preliminary trumpet flourish of prospectus or advertisement; we entered calmly upon the public stage, and we feel we tread it firmly now.

The IRISH PEOPLE was not set up from any exaggerated notions of what newspapers could do. Our experience of what they could not do was of the saddest kind, and we were far from desiring to imitate our predecessors, either in their positive or negative policy. We did not want to write as they did, but above all, we knew it was imperatively necessary that while we wrote others should act; or that otherwise we might write till we grew grey without working much good for Ireland.

It is no boast, but simply the plain truth, to say that no paper has lived so long, and at the same time kept so steadily before the public mind the one great end, National Independence, and the one great means, armed resistance. The old *Nation* meant, perhaps, the same thing, and worked out its objects with an occasional ability, to which we do not lay claim, but there were essential differences which it would be tedious, and possibly not instructive, to point out here. It was over-awed by the great authority of O'CONNELL, and the mind of DAVIS could never have fairplay in a country which still clung tenaciously to a belief in moral force. But let us give praise where praise is due. The old *Nation* did great things in its day, and, possibly, but for its teaching, we would not be here to-day to preach the old creed with larger experience, and consequently less limitations. In one part of the old *Nation's* policy—its strife with sectarianism—we could not do more than follow in its footsteps, and, by so doing, we have gained the same reward—the hatred of bigots. And here it may not be out of place to use the words of DAVIS on a similar occasion: "We look upon the Protestant's fear of the Catholic, and on the Catholic's fear of the Protestant, as rank nonsense. Their mutual dislike is something worse. And yet this trash and this crime have ruined the country." Alas, that it should be almost as necessary to write this to-day as when DAVIS wrote, and our pseudo-national papers are the main cause that this is the case!

The *United Irishman, Felon*, and other papers, certainly spoke plainly enough—in point of fact too plainly, but never seemed to see the necessity of acting as well as speaking.

We have long had plenty of men and papers to say and sing that Ireland ought and shall be free; but to do anything towards that end is pronounced by those *doctrinaire* do-nothings high treason against common sense and the Catholic religion. We are gravely told (and the men who tell us say it is statesmanship) to sit still until the French come to free us, and

and in the mean time to try for Tenant Right, or the abolition of the Church Establishment, or anything you will. But, above all, we are urged to print pamphlets to be circulated abroad, and to send Members to Parliament to make speeches which may be heard abroad.

We, and we alone, have steadily set our faces against all those by-issues. We hold it folly to petition Parliament, and crime to go there. We have said that the less foreign nations heard of us until we had done something the better, and that it was not noisy pamphleteering abroad we needed, but silent action at home. Let us gain freedom and we get everything, and for the attainment of the great end a hundred pikes in Ireland are worth a thousand pamphlets in France.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-five, further feloniously express, utter, and declare, by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

But the priest never will, never can, and never *ought to be*, the leaders in an armed struggle; and nothing but an armed struggle can save Ireland. Hence, it was absolutely necessary to take political leadership out of the hands of the priests before the people could advance one step upon the right road. This is why we preach the doctrine of no priests in politics.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

To our mind there is but one way to obtain Tenant Right, or any right at all, and that is by making Ireland free. To do this we must fight. To make this fight successful there should be union among all classes and creeds of oppressed Irishmen, and *preparation*. There are amongst us hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who believe this; but are they united—are they *prepared*? Many, we believe, are not. We also believe there are many “advanced Nationalists,” professed “fighting men,” who for one reason or another will steer clear of *preparation*. They'll be “the first to handle a pike,” and “as good as any when the time comes”; but they'll take good care they'll be nothing else. If such men were honest and sincere in their professed willingness to risk their lives for the freedom of their country, they would prepare to achieve its freedom at the sacrifice of as few other lives as possible. They cannot expect that the number of men requisite for such a task will spring up spontaneously like mushrooms under the night dew. Neither can they expect, as JOE BRENNAN ironically observed of similar characters in '48, that they will get rifles from Heaven, and angels to pull the triggers for them. They see that the practical endeavour to free Ireland is one of wearying toil, with perhaps a spice of danger in it too. To do nothing is the safer policy—the “prudent” one. This class of persons have always on their lips the parrot cry—“unite, unite.” Some of them have cried themselves down by it.

If “union” for the purposes of Irish Liberty means anything, it means union such as existed amongst the men of '98, and we venture to say, if any similar kind of union was proposed to these men, they would, to use a common phrase, “run fifty miles away from you.”

The “United Irishmen” calculated something upon those who would be “the first to handle a pike,” who, with those who were to be “as good as any when the time came,” remained looking at the brave men fighting till the time had passed away.

South of Wexford little if anything was done to forward the national struggle. Had every county done as much or half as much as Wexford, we should be a free and prosperous people to-day; there would be no famine graves, nor fallen Irish on foreign lands to darken the pages of our history.

To take a lesson from the “dead past” is the duty of the “living present.” We would have the people *unite* north, south, east and west. Every creed and class we would have then unite and *prepare*, for without *preparation* union can avail nothing. We would have the hand of fellowship and friendship held out to every man willing to risk something for the freedom of his native land, We would say—

“Put faith in one another,”

but not in those who would only be “as good as any when the time comes;” for their Time is when you have succeeded.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Eighth day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Let Doctor MORIARTY leave that cause in the hands of the Fenian Brotherhood. They have toiled long and earnestly for its advancement. They have triumphed over difficulties which many thought insurmountable. They are on the right road—and we do not believe in two right roads to Irish independence. We trust the Fenian Brotherhood will hold no parley with agitators. And with all respect for Dr. MORIARTY we must say his project could lead to nothing but agitation. We like conciliation. All fair means should be tried to win the support of honest men, and even to secure their good will. But the toleration that encourages shams is fruitful of mischief.

Doctor MORIARTY is evidently very popular. He has been maligned and persecuted for his love of country. This is why we fear he may be able to persuade many to adopt his petitioning project. We are sure he means well; but we are equally sure he is mistaken. The petitions of Ireland will never be listened to till her flag floats over Dublin Castle; and it is to be hoped she will have no need of petitioning them.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twentieth day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

Let us contrast Ireland in '48 with the Ireland of to-day. Our population now, thinned as it is by famine and exodus, is hardly more than five million strong; yet we make bold to say, that the present diminished population of Ireland has in it the stuff to do better, and braver deeds than the large population of '48! And why? Simply because, at last, the Irish intellect is widened to the comprehension of the large idea of an Irish nation united and independent. The Irishmen of to-day are resolved to win the independence of Ireland, and nothing short of that. "Ireland for the Irish," and the land for the people! This is the grand idea now; besides, Irishmen at length clearly see the only method by which this great ideal can be realised. They know and feel that there is but one way by which subject nations can march to freedom!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-second day of April, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

PEACE IN AMERICA.

The existence of Ireland as a nation depends upon the courage and devotedness of her sons *at home and abroad*. And we firmly believe that those of our race who at this hour are willing to risk life and all that makes life dear for the liberty of their country, are sufficiently strong in numbers and resources for the work. But all their energies must be bent to the one sole object; Ireland needs them all. Therefore the news of peace in America will be glad news to Ireland. Our countrymen fell in such numbers in almost every battle, we lost so many brave and experienced officers who were devoted heart and soul to our cause, it is no wonder that the Irish people should have looked with sorrow, almost with dread, to a continuance of the terrible struggle. That struggle has cost Ireland dear. But, thank Heaven, if she has lost much, she has gained much. There are left tens of thousands of experienced soldiers whom she claims as her own. And as the clouds of battle roll away, and peace resumes her reign over the great Republic, the one thought in the heart of the Irish soldier will be "*Now for old Ireland!*" Had they never been called upon to fight for the flag that sheltered them, they would have felt bound to come to the rescue of their fatherland. But having fought and bled for America, they are doubly

doubly bound to pay the debt they owe to Ireland. Nobly have they vindicated the gallantry of our race; but they have yet to prove to the world that Irish soldiers are not mere mercenaries. And in this light they know they will be regarded, even by the people whose battles they have fought, so long as the land of their birth remains a beggar and a slave. Notwithstanding all they have done, the shadow of their country's slavery is upon them; and as long as that country continues to be an object of pity and contempt, so long must her sons hang their heads for shame—so long shall they be “the pariahs of society.” And who will dare to say that the men who have proved their manhood on a hundred battle-fields will carry this load of disgrace to their graves? Who will say that the Irish people in America will not now work with might and main for the liberation of the land they love? They will not grudge to Ireland what they so freely gave to America. We shall welcome the tidings of peace from beyond the Atlantic, not only for the sake of the great Republic, but for the sake of our own suffering land.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the Fiftieth day of July, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say,—

We rejoice that the English hate us. We shall continue to rejoice as long as they continue to hold our island. We are a distinct nation, and, therefore, independence alone can make us great and happy. But this hate, which the English feel, will sting our hearts to higher aspiration, and nerve our arms to stouter efforts, day after day, till the precious prize be won. Let Ireland be once free, and, for us, Ireland's hatred of the English name may die out!

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say,—

Two great evils have again been exhibited to the eyes of a disgusted world by the late sublime farces, which, under the name of elections, have been enacted in this country. One is the exertion of the brutal power with which “territorial magnates,” great and small, are invested, and by which nine hundred and fifty out of every thousand of the tenant-farmers of Ireland are compelled either to vote for the nominees of the landlords, or to become marks for persecution and destruction. The other is the prostitution of that sacred power over the consciences of the people with which ecclesiastics are clothed, in order to procure the return of those favoured candidates who will get places and pensions for “nephews” and “cousins,” and promote pet projects about denominational education while Ireland is perishing. Those evils still exist; but their day is near its close. Landlord tyranny will vanish when the land becomes the possession of the people. That will be accomplished, but never by English law. It will be accomplished—but *how* and *when* it is the business of those who desire it to find out for themselves. And when it is achieved the men who shall have won their country's independence with their victorious swords will know how to think and act on all secular subjects for themselves. The problem has been already solved in France, and it will be solved in Ireland.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Fifth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

The great *real* crime of every Irishman, in English eyes, is that his country is so rich and fertile and beautiful as it is—that its nationality is neither dead nor lost, but only sleeps for a season—and that none of its enemies can tell the day it may awake like the slumbering volcano to scorch and scatter its vermin oppressors to the four winds of heaven. Therefore it is feared and hated and slandered. The serpent beslimes what it intends to devour. But one thing should be remembered, its head is *not* invulnerable—at least to lead and steel.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor,* and *Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit, on the Twelfth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

POPULARITY.

We do not attach any extraordinary importance to mere popularity. The man who is greeted with the loudest cheers is not always the man of most worth or ability, or even of most influence. Popularity and power are very different things. There may be popularity without political influence, and political influence without popularity.

The gift of the gab, with a good supply of what is commonly called brass, will often make the happy possessor a favourite with the crowd. The mere spouter of metaphors will be received with clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Such popularity is always delusive and never lasting.

TONE was not popular, nor DAVIS. The name of the founder of the great organization which overspread the country like a network in '98, was quite unknown to the masses. And he who infused a living soul into Ireland during the Repeal agitation might have stood unnoticed in the midst of a monster meeting in his native Munster. Yet who will compare the influence of GRATTAN or O'CONNELL—mighty tribunes though they were—even upon the men of their own time—to say nothing of our time and all time—with that of TONE or DAVIS? The spirit which GRATTAN evoked is dead and gone; but the spirit of the United Irishmen lives. The fabric raised by the great agitator has crumbled to dust; while the words of Davis stir men's hearts in every quarter of the globe—for our people are scattered over the wide world.

Thus we find the worker and thinker have more real influence than the popular leader, however gifted, who relies upon the power of oratory. How infinitely superior, then, is the worker to the mere demagogue?

But there is a popularity which is built upon a solid foundation. Men sometimes win their way to the hearts of their countrymen by toil and self-sacrifice in their country's cause. The practical patriot is not always left unrewarded till success has crowned his efforts, or the grave has closed over him. As one proof of this we may point to JOHN O'MAHONY. He has toiled hard and suffered much for Ireland; and he already has his reward in the love and trust of his countrymen. The estimation in which he is held by Irishmen is a proof that our people are no longer the blind tools of agitators and do-nothing leaders. Scarcely one among the politicians to whom the people at one time looked for guidance has said a good word of JOHN O'MAHONY since he set to work in the right way to prepare for a real struggle for the independence of his country. He has been foully slandered, but not one of these "leaders" uttered a word in his defence. On the contrary they are the friends and supporters of his slanderers.

These "leaders" abandoned their country in despair. They lost faith in the people. They blamed the people for the disgraceful failure which was the result of their own imprudence and incapacity. They turned to the English Parliament for "a redress of grievances," and put their faith in petitions. While professing themselves nationalists they threw every obstacle they could in the way of a true national movement. While bragging of their bravery they took to "warning" the young men of Ireland against "rashness." Is it rashness to prepare cautiously, steadily, silently, for the opportunity which even they pretend to hope for? The real rashness we opine would be *not* to prepare. Let them point out a single rash or imprudent act, to prove that the cause of Ireland has not been wisely directed since they gave it up for lost. They cannot do so. Yet all their movements, from the "Irish Alliance" to the "National Association" have been one series of bungling shams. As for the latter body its principal business appears to be to denounce true Irishmen as "miscreants." And the men who are doing their best to prop up this humbug seem to expect that the people will give them credit for devotion to Ireland.

The "leaders" to whom we refer were popular as long as the people believed them sincere. If they had only kept clear of "political intrigue" and let honest men alone, no word of blame or censure would ever have been uttered against them by us. Whatever we have written against them, has been written either in self-defence or to prevent the people from being turned from the path of duty. They ought to be convinced by this time that the people will not follow traditional patriotism even when allied with literary capacity. Popularity in Ireland now is the reward of deeds not words. Nevertheless, past errors need not stand in the way of any man who wishes really to serve his country. All is wanting is proof of sincerity. We have all of us something to forget and forgive for Ireland's sake. And perhaps the surest way to bring about an understanding between honest men who have been sundered, no matter by what cause, is to tell the honest truth openly and above board. The time is coming when Ireland will require the aid of every true Irishman. It will not be our fault if she does not have it.

And

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor* and *Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the Twenty-sixth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in said last-mentioned number of the said Newspaper called the *The Irish People*, a certain other printing, in a certain part of which there were and are the printed words following, that is to say—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Sir,

Clerihan, Clonmel, August 7th, 1865.

I am proud to inform you and every true Irishman who feels an interest in the present patriotic movement for the liberty of our country from the iron yoke of the Saxon, that the good cause has progressed favourably in this and the surrounding localities since I last had the honour of occupying a space in your journal. Indeed, Sir, the minds of the people have undergone a wonderful change. They seem to have lost all hope in agitation, and a great number have determined on another plan to redress their wrongs, the *modus operandi* of which is the pike and gun, or some other such weapons.

And the said feloniously compassing, imagination, invention, device, and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore* did afterwards, to wit on the said Twelfth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing, in a certain other number of the said Newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

CATTLE BEFORE MEN.

If the plague, which is spreading among the cattle in England, should reach this country, it is all up with the worshippers of the beast.

This year, according to the Registrar General's return—as quoted last week, at the Cattle Show Banquet in Clonmel, by his Excellency the Lord LIEUTENANT—the “herds” of which was predestined to be “the fruitful mother,” number three millions and a-half. About the same number of human beings, made unto God's likeness, were swept away to make room for these herds. The landlords tremble for their short-horns. They call upon the government to prohibit the importation of cattle lest the dreaded plague should be communicated to Ireland.

When the Irish people were dropping dead of hunger by the thousand, these landlords did not call upon the Government to save them. They saw the produce of our fruitful fields carried away, but they never asked that its exportation should be prohibited. They did not want to save the people. They hunted them like vermin off the face of the land. They seized upon the farmer's corn and his cattle, and drove him and his—the wife of his bosom, the children of his heart, the mother that bore him—drove them without mercy to the poorhouse and the emigrant ship. They tore down the peasant's cabin and doomed him to a pauper's grave. They ground the people without compunction, without mercy, and squandered the fruits of the toiler's labour in luxury and vice. And in this hellish work they were aided and abetted by our foreign rulers. Ejectment laws and “quarter-acre” clauses made the work easy. But when it was thought that the Celts were “gone with a vengeance,” the landlords got an “Incumbered Estates Act” for their pains, “The name of an Irish landlord,” said the *Times*, “stinks in the nostrils of Europe.”

And now these cruel tyrants and crawling slaves, whine to their masters to shut out the plague from their pastures. These scourges of our people are unable to help themselves. They are mere tools in the hands of England. They are despised while they are used; and if it suited the interests of England they would be driven from the land—even as they drove the rightful owners of it to make room for the beast that perisheth.

But their English masters appear to be in no hurry to prohibit the importation of cattle. In fact they refuse to do so. Perhaps they do not wish to have it said that they care more for brute beasts than for men. Or is it that they would look upon a cattle plague in Ireland as a godsend? The people are flying from the land, and, in the present state of things, it is not easy to throw all the blame on Providence. Other thoughts occur to us which we think it as well to keep to ourselves for the present. Our rulers, at all events, show no disposition to quiet the fears of their Irish myrmidons.

The destruction of the beasts that roam over the sites of once happy homes would look like a just judgment. If we had no hope of the regeneration of Ireland, we might be tempted to wish that her unnatural children should themselves be buried amid the ruins of their country. But we have hope; and therefore we sincerely pray that the flocks and herds may flourish yet awhile.

Does it ever occur to those landlords that they might have been the rulers of this island? Do their degraded souls revolt at the thought of begging from the foreigner? Do they wince when they are snubbed and sneered at and reviled? They do not. They have not the manhood even to dream of independence.

Therefore, they are doomed.

And the said felonious compassing, imagination, invention, device and intention aforesaid, they the said *John O'Leary, Thomas Clarke Luby, Charles Joseph Kickham, George Hopper, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, James O'Connor, and Michael Moore*, did afterwards, to wit on the Sixteenth day of September, in the year last aforesaid, further feloniously express, utter, and declare by feloniously publishing in a certain other number of the said newspaper called *The Irish People*, a certain other printing which is as follows, that is to say—

PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

Nothing would please us better than to keep clear of the vexed question of "priests in politics," if we could do so without injury to the cause which we are endeavouring to serve. But the question was forced upon us. We saw clearly that the people should be taught to distinguish between the priest as a minister of religion and the priest as a politician before they could be got to advance one step on the road to independence. The people for whom God created it must get this island into their own hands. If they do not the Irish nation must disappear from the face of the earth. Our beautiful and fruitful land will become a grazing farm for the foreigner's cattle, and the remnant of our race wanderers and outcasts all over the world, if English rule in Ireland be not struck down. Our only hope is in revolution. But most of the bishops and many of the clergy are opposed to revolution. Is it not then the duty of the Irish patriot, be he priest or layman, to teach the people that they have a right to judge for themselves in temporal matters? This is what we have done. We have over and over declared it was our wish that the people should respect and be guided by their clergy in spiritual matters. But when priests turn the altar into a platform; when it is pronounced a "mortal sin" to read *The Irish People*, a "mortal sin" even to wish that Ireland should be free; when priests actually call upon the people to turn informers, and openly threaten to set the police upon the track of men who are labouring in the cause for which our fathers so often bled; when true men are reviled and slandered; when the uprooting of the people is called a "merciful dispensation of Providence"—when, in a word, bishops and priests are doing the work of the enemy, we believe it is our duty to tell the people that bishops and priests may be bad politicians and worse Irishmen.

Long before the establishment of this journal the bishops solemnly condemned "dangerous brotherhoods," whether oath-bound or not, and altar-denunciations were the order of the day. The Brotherhood of St. Patrick, an open and legal association, was denounced in precisely the same language as has since been applied to the so-called Fenians; and, though it had a priest for vice-president, its members were denied the sacraments of the Church. In fact, the cry raised against oaths and secrecy was a mere pretence. The Fenian Brotherhood in America, with the hope of steering clear of ecclesiastical censure, substituted a word of honour for the oath; but they gained nothing by the change. They were told a pledge was just as bad as an oath. In fact it is nonsense to talk of conciliating priests and bishops, who think it a crime to attempt to gain our liberty "by force and the aid of foreign armies." They would be opposed to any movement that might lead to the desired end. Liberty must be won by force or not at all. It is criminal in the eyes of certain ecclesiastics to attempt to save our country by force.

Therefore we must either give up our country in despair, or teach the people to disregard politico-ecclesiastical dictation. The course we have pursued in reference to priests in politics was the only course open to us. We have never written a word calculated to injure religion in the slightest degree. We challenge our assailants to point to a single sentence in the *IRISH PEOPLE*, from its first number to the present, which could be construed into an attack upon religion. The charge that we are enemies of the Catholic Church is a vile calumny invented by trading politicians, and perhaps believed by weak men who are ready to believe anything of any one who would dare to question their right to dictate to the people, or to disturb the peaceful contentment of their lives.

Some persons find fault with the letters of our correspondents, and we have published the letters of the fault-finders as willingly as we have those to which they object. But for the life of us we can't see why well-meaning men should object to those letters. When an Archdeacon O'BRIEN tears down the placards of the *IRISH PEOPLE*, and denounces the man who sells it as Antichrist, we see no reason why such conduct should not be publicly condemned.

We would call the attention of our readers to a letter which we reprint from the *Irish American*. The writer, it will be seen, is as hard upon Anti-Irish priests as any correspondent of the *IRISH PEOPLE* could be. Yet the *Irish American* is a Catholic journal, and greatly admired by some of our assailants. This fact ought to convince honest men that the cry raised against us on the score of attacking priests is mere clap-trap.

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But after all the war we have been forced to wage against ecclesiastical dictation in politics has done some good. The people are now so used to denunciation there is no reason to fear they will be frightened by it when the time has come for the final struggle. This is something to be thankful for.

Against the Peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown, and Dignity, and contrary to the form of the Statute in that case made and provided.

A true Bill for self and fellow Jurors.

Joseph Casson, Chairman.

And thereupon, then and there, on the said Monday the twenty-seventh day of the said month of November, in the twenty-ninth Year of the Reign aforesaid, and in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at Six of the clock in the afternoon of the said last-mentioned day, the delivery of the gaols of Our said Lady the Queen, for the said County of the City of Dublin, and all and singular the further and other proceedings of the said Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, are duly adjourned by the said Justices and Commissioners to the day following, to wit, Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of November aforesaid, and on the said last-mentioned day the further and other proceedings of the said Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery are again duly adjourned by the said Justices and Commissioners, and so continued by adjournment from time to time until Thursday the sixth day of December, in the said Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of Our Lady the Queen, and in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, upon which said last-mentioned day, to wit, on the said Friday the nineteenth day of January, in the Twenty-ninth Year of the reign aforesaid, and in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the said delivery of the gaols for the said County of the said City of Dublin, and the further and other proceedings of the said Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, are held by the said adjournment for the said County of the City at Green-street aforesaid, before the said Justices and Commissioners of Our said Lady the Queen.

And thereupon, then and there, on the said Thursday, the sixth day of the said month of December in the Twenty-ninth year of the Reign of our said Lady the Queen, at the said Delivery of the said Gaols aforesaid, and at the said Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held by the said adjournment for the said County of the City at Green-street aforesaid, before the said Justices and Commissioners of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, comes the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, in his proper person, in the custody of Joseph Boyce, Esquire, High Sheriff of the said County of the City of Dublin, to whose custody the aforesaid Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, for the cause aforesaid was before that time committed. And he the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, having heard the indictment aforesaid read, and being then and there asked how he would acquit himself thereof, saith he is not guilty of the offences in the indictment aforesaid above specified and charged, or any of them, and thereof for good or ill puts himself upon the country, and so forth; and the said James Anthony Lawson, Attorney-General of Our said Lady the Queen, who for our said Lady the Queen in this behalf prosecutes, doth the like, and so forth; whereupon the said Sheriff for the County of the City of Dublin aforesaid, is by the Court here commanded that he cause immediately to come before the Justices and Commissioners aforesaid, at the said Sessions of Oyer and Terminer aforesaid, at Green-street aforesaid, a Jury of honest and lawful men of the body of the said County of the City, and so forth, by whom the truth of the matter may be better known, and who are of no affinity to the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa to recognise upon their oaths whether he be guilty of the offences in the said indictment above charged and specified, or any of them, or not guilty, and so forth, because as well the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, as the said James Anthony Lawson,

Attorney-General of Our said Lady the Queen, who for Our said Lady the Queen in this behalf prosecutes, have put themselves thereof upon that Jury ; and the Jurors of that Jury by the said Sheriff of the said County of the said City for this purpose impanelled, and here returned, being call thereupon, came

And hereupon Hugh Vaughan Ambrose Nugent, Richard Dowd, Thomas Matthews, Robert Green, John Cochrane, Joseph Garratt, James Henry Connell, John Traynor, Owen McCaffrey, William Nolan, and Henry Shaw, twelve of the said Jurors, being called come, and in due form of law severally are sworn on the said Jury to try the said issue.

And hereupon then and there the said twelve Jurors of the said Jury so impanelled being duly elected, returned, and sworn to speak the truth of and concerning the premises in the indictment aforesaid above specified and charged, do say upon their oaths aforesaid that he the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa is guilty of the felony in the said first count of the indictment aforesaid above specified and charged in manner and form as the same is charged and alleged against the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa in the said first count thereof, and in like manner also that the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa is guilty of the felony in the said second count of the indictment aforesaid, and in like manner also that the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa is guilty of the felony in the said third count of the indictment aforesaid.

Upon which it is demanded of him, the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, whether he now hath anything to say for himself, wherefore the said Justices and Commissioners ought not, upon the premises and verdict aforesaid to proceed to judgment against him the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa for the said felonies in the said indictment above specified and alleged, who nothing further saith in that behalf than he before had said.

And, hereupon, all and singular the premises being seen by the said Commissioners and Justices and fully understood, it is considered and adjudged by the Court here that the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, for the said felony, in the said first count of the indictment above specified, be kept in penal servitude for the whole term of his natural life from the day and year last aforesaid, and in like manner that he the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, for the said felony, in the said second count of the indictment above specified, be kept in penal servitude for the whole term of his natural life from the day and year last aforesaid, and in like manner that he the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, for the said felony in the said third count of the indictment above specified, be kept in penal servitude for the whole term of his natural life, from the day and year last aforesaid ; and in like manner that he, the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, for the said felony in the said third count of the indictment above specified, be kept in penal servitude for the whole term of his natural life, from the day and year last aforesaid.

I hereby certify under my hand, that the foregoing Paper is a true copy of the Record of the Indictment, Trial, and Conviction of, and the judgment upon, the before-named Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa.

Dated this 7th day of February 1870.

E. Geale,

Clerk of the Crown for the County, and County of the City of Dublin, and having the custody of the Records of the Court where the above-mentioned conviction took place.

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

COPY of the RECORD of the CONVICTION and of
the JUDGMENT in the Case of *The Queen* against
Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, tried at a Special
Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held at
Dublin on 27 November 1865.

(Mr. Gladstone.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 February 1870.*

[*Price 8 d.*]

3.

Under 8 oz.

4137

CRIMINAL EXPENSES (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 March 1870;—for,

“RETURN from each COUNTY in *Scotland*, as per annexed Form, of Amount
of PAYMENTS to SHERIFFS FISCAL, and other CRIMINAL EXPENSES, paid
out of COUNTY ASSESSMENT for the Year 1869 :

Amount of Payments to Sheriffs Fiscal out of County Assessment.		Amount of other Criminal Expenses paid out of County Assessment.	Nature of such other Expenses.	Amount of Payments from County Assessment repaid by Exchequer.
By Fees.	By Salary.			

Crown Office, Edinburgh,
20 June 1870.

CHARLES MORTON,
Crown Agent.

(*Mr. Fordyce.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1870.

RETURN from each COUNTY in Scotland, of Amount of PAYMENTS to SHERIFFS FISCAL, and other CRIMINAL EXPENSES, paid out of COUNTY ASSESSMENT for the Year 1869.

RETURN RELATING TO CRIMINAL EXPENSES (SCOTLAND.)

COUNTY.	Amount of Payments to Sheriffs Fiscal out of County Assessment.		Amount of other Criminal Expenses paid out of County Assessment.	Nature of such other Expenses.	Amount of Payments from County Assessment repaid by Exchequer.	REMARKS.
	By Fees.	By Salary.				
ABERDEEN:						
Aberdeen - - -	£. s. d. 331 3 9	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 304 17 6½	Payments to witnesses and medical men, and outlays by the procurator fiscal for travelling expenses and postages, in cases not reported to Crown counsel. Also outlays by the police in apprehending prisoners, citing witnesses, &c. &c. Travelling expenses, payments to witnesses, postages, &c.	£. s. d. 260 5 3	The outlays by the police apply to the whole of Aberdeenshire, as the chief constable's books do not keep the outlays for the Peterhead district separate from those for the other parts of the county.
Peterhead - - -	52 14 8	-	12 11 10		-	
ARGYLL:						
Inveraray - - -	-	15 - -	- None - -		- None - -	Exchequer accounts not yet taxed. It is not expected that any items there charged will fall on county. With regard to there being no "amount of other criminal expenses paid out of county," it has to be explained that all business coming under this class is done at the same time with other business, and not charged for by the fiscal.
Campbeltown - - -	-	15 - -	26 2 -	Outlay of procurator fiscal in cases not resulting in commitment or trial, consisting of payments to witnesses, travelling expenses, &c.	- None.	
Tobermory - - -	-	15 - -	11 12 6	Outlay in criminal inquiries.	-	
Fort William - - -	-	10 - -	- 12 2	Outlays for the year.	-	
AYR:						
Ayr - - -	-	25 - -	- 16 6	Outlays to witnesses, medical report, and postages, &c.	-	
			1 - -	Officers, per chief constable.	-	
			£. 1 16 6			
Kilmarnock						
Kilmarnock - - -	-	20 - -	Incurred by procurator fiscal for payments to witnesses, medical fees, postages and hire - - - 2 18 11			
			Incurred by police for apprehension and conveyance of persons charged with crime, also for investigating into crime, &c. &c., estimated at - - - 7 - -			
BANFF:						
Banff - - -	37 15 6	- None -	£. 9 18 11	Disbursements by the procurator fiscal.	-	

RETURN RELATING TO CRIMINAL EXPENSE (SCOTLAND).

COUNTY.	Amount of Payments to Sheriffs Fiscal out of County Assessment.		Amount of other Criminal Expenses paid out of County Assessment.	Nature of such other Expenses.	Amount of Payments from County Assessment repaid by Exchequer.	REMARKS.
	By Fees.	By Salary.				
FIFE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Cupar	- - -	30 - -	3 14 -	Outlay by procurator fiscal for postages, hires, &c.	- - None - -	The expenses incurred to the chief constable in connection with the pursuit and apprehension of offenders have not yet been received.
Dunfermline	- - -	- - -	- - -	Chief constable's expenses in connection with the pursuit and apprehension of offenders.	- - -	The whole remuneration the procurator fiscal has is salary from Exchequer. The outlays for the year were all such as are payable in Exchequer.
FORFAR:						
Forfar	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Under an arrangement made a number of years ago, between the Commissioners of Supply and the procurator fiscal of that county (Forfar district), it was arranged that the latter should accept of an annual payment of 60 £, as in full of his claim for fees and outlays in connection with criminal business, for which Exchequer was not liable, and which fell to be borne by the county. This arrangement has been carried out down to the present time, and the Commissioners of Supply recently expressed their satisfaction therewith, and decline to combine with the Commissioners of Supply of Aberdeenshire in a representation to the House of Commons regarding the expenses in connection with criminal business, falling under the present system, upon the counties in Scotland.
Dundee	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - None - -	The salary to the fiscal is all that is paid out of the county assessment.
HADDINGTON:						
Haddington	- - -	30 - -	8 2 4	Payments by fiscal to witnesses, and for medical certificates during the currency of the year, hires, and petty outlays.	- - Nil.	
			10 4 2	Chief constable's outlays for hires, railway fares, &c.		
			<u>£.18 6 6</u>			
INVERNESS:						
Inverness	- - -	110 - -	- - -	Police expenses	- - -	This Return includes the whole police expenses of the county.
			Hitherto the criminal business in this county has been carried on by the police, by means of quarterly imprests made by Exchequer, without drawing from the county, and the amounts of these imprests will be found in the last column hereof.	The sum of 404 £. 5 s. 7 d. has been received from Exchequer by the police in this county during the year 1869, and there is still due to them 133 £. 8 s. 2 d., which has been retained by Exchequer for taxation.		
Portree	- - -	50 - -	- - -		- - -	
Port William	- - -	50 - -	- - -		- - -	
Lochmaddy	- - -	50 - -	- - -		- - -	Vide Remarks under "Inverness."

RETURN RELATING TO CRIMINAL EXPENSES (SCOTLAND).

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County	Year	Amount	Notes	Remarks
KINCARDINE:	Stonehaven	35	(1) Fiscal, for outlays in criminal business not payable in Exchequer.	Nil
			(2) Sheriff clerk, for outlays, and annual sum allowed by county in lieu of account for criminal business not payable in Exchequer.	Nil
			(3) Bar officer's fees in criminal cases	3 10
			(4) Chief constable, for outlays in apprehending prisoners, and other outlays in criminal business, whereof the portion not payable in Exchequer, according to system adopted by Exchequer in former years, is the following:—	38 15 1
KINROSS:	Kinross	4 15 10	Outlays before warrant in reported cases - 3 3 10 Cases not brought to trial - 8 14 11 Cases under Vagrant Trespass Act - 2 8 6 Hawking without license - 1 13 6 £. 16 - 9	
	Kirkcudbright		The constables' expenses and disbursements in connection with criminal offenders for year to 15 May 1869.	nil.
LANARK:	Glasgow		Nothing has been paid by the county of Lanark for any business done by or through the sheriff fiscal at Glasgow since the year ending Whit-Sunday 1868. The outlay in their accounts for that year, as well as the three preceding years, was paid by the clerk of supply in December 1863, and an intimation that no further payments would be made. The fiscal considers he has a good claim against the county for all business done which does not come under the Exchequer regulations, and it is only because he cannot get payment without judicial proceedings that the claim is kept in abeyance.	
	Lanark			
	Hamilton			
	Airdrie			
LINLITHGOW:	Linlithgow	50	These expenses are the fees of the constable of police, who acts as a sheriff's officer, including his outlay in travelling, and are incurred in cases reported to Crown Council. The county tender these accounts against Exchequer, and when taxed are paid by Exchequer to the county. The officer who performs the duty gets his wages from the county.	As the account for 1869 is not yet rendered by the county and consequently not taxed nor paid by Exchequer, the amount cannot be ascertained.
			Outlays in criminal cases.	

RETURN RELATING TO CRIMINAL EXPENSES (SCOTLAND).

C O U N T Y.	Amount of Payments to Sheriffs Fiscal, out of County Assessment.		Amount of other Criminal Expenses paid out of County Assessment.	Nature of such other Expenses.	Amount of Payments from County Assessments repaid by Exchequer.	R E M A R K S.
	By Fees.	By Salary.				
N A I R N :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Nairn - - - - -	- - -	15 - -	7 17 6*	Payments by procurator fiscal to medical men. For pursuit and apprehension of offenders. To sheriff clerk, for criminal business.	- - -	* This amount is rather more than the usual average.
OR K N E Y :						
Kirkwall - - - - -	27 1 -	Nil.	10 11 -	Fiscal's outlays in investigating criminal causes.	- - -	The sum of 2 l. 4 s. 6 d. was recovered by the procurator fiscal from one of the parties prosecuted, and repaid to the Commissioners of Supply.
P E E B L E S :						
Peebles - - - - -	- - -	30 - -	5 9 -	Payments to witnesses, and incidents	- - Nil.	
P E R T H :						
Perth - - - - -	- - -	60 - -	7 3 - $\frac{1}{4}$	Expenses for prosecutions and investigations in county cases not chargeable against Exchequer. Payments for conveyance of prisoners apprehended before warrant, and in cases where parties were not brought to trial.	- - -	The only sums payable to the procurator fiscal out of the county assessment, besides the foregoing salary, are outlays incurred in cases not chargeable against Exchequer. The amount of these outlays for the year 1869 is not yet determined, but for the year 1868 the sum was 1 l.
D u n b l a n e - - - - -	- - -	30 - -	50 - - £. 57 3 - $\frac{1}{4}$		- - -	
R E N F R E W :						
Paigley - - - - -	9 6 -	Nil.	3 5 7	Outlays by procurator fiscal, payments to surgeons, witnesses, postages, &c. Sheriff clerk's fees.	- - Nil.	
G r e e n o c k - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 - - 17 - £. 5 3 7	Outlay by constables, in searching for and apprehending offenders.	- - Nil.	
R O S S :						
Tain - - - - -	- - -	25 - -	21 6 4	(1.) Expenses incurred in the conveyance of prisoners. (2.) Fees and expenses payable to police officers.	20 10 8	The accounts have been rendered to Exchequer. No payment has, as yet, been made, but when taxed the above amount, being 20 l. 10 s. 8 d., falls to be repaid.
D i n g w a l l - - - - -	- - -	50 - -	125 7 -	Payments to and by county constabulary and the sheriff clerk.	93 15 9	
L e w i s (S t o r n o w a y) - - - - -	- - -	50 - - including outlay.	20 - -	Fees to police constables while out of their own district, and outlays.	16 - -	The procurator fiscal cannot be more exact as to the amounts paid out of county assessment or that repaid the county by Exchequer as regards the police, because the police accounts for the year 1869 have not yet been audited or fully paid.

RETURN RELATING TO CRIMINAL EXPENSES (SCOTLAND).

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County	Amount	Description	Amount	Notes
ROXBURGH:				
Jedburgh	55 - -	Outlay in criminal cases, including lunacy cases.	52 17 9	
SELKIRK:				
Selkirk	- - -	Outlays by procurator fiscal, for payments to witnesses, travelling expenses, &c.	15 12 9	
		Sheriff clerk, for cases under Turnpike Act.	3 16 -	
			£. 19 8 9	
STIRLING:				
Stirling	- - -	Disbursements to police constables and others in connection with the pursuit and apprehension of prisoners, payments to witnesses, medical men, and otherwise, so far as payable out of the county assessment.	195 16 6	The fiscal's account has not yet been paid, but the amount for the year is stated.
Falkirk	- - -	The amount of expenses under these heads is included in the Return from Stirling	- - -	The procurator fiscal's charges against the county, averaging about 25 £. a year, have not been paid for several years, arrangements being in progress for paying by salary instead of by fees.
SUTHERLAND:				
Dornoch	- - -	Expenses incurred by police in apprehension of offenders, and criminal investigations and prosecutions.	92 10 3	Repayment claimed from Exchequer, but accounts not yet taxed.
WIGTOWN:				
Wigtown	30 - -	Payments by procurator fiscal to witnesses in cases not payable in Exchequer.	4 17 -	None.
		Payments by chief constable in criminal business, and drawn by him from the county clerk or treasurer.	50 - -	The public accounts for the year 1869 have not yet been taxed at Exchequer; but it is thought that, of the 50 £., about 24 £. will be repaid to the county by Exchequer.
			£. 54 17 -	
Stranraer	30 - -	Charges incurred by chief constable and police in relation to criminal proceedings.	Not yet ascertained for period in question, but estimated at 68 - 6½	37 5 4½ Expected to be repaid in Exchequer.

CRIMINAL EXPENSES (SCOTLAND).

RETURN from each County in Scotland, of
Amount of PAYMENTS to SHERIFFS FISCAL, and
other CRIMINAL EXPENSES, paid out of COUNTY
ASSESSMENT for the Year 1869.

(*Mr. Fordyce.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1870.*

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PROCURATOR FISCAL (MID LOTHIAN).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 22 March 1870;—for,

“ COPY of TREASURY MINUTE relative to the Appointment of PROCURATOR FISCAL for the County of *Mid Lothian* which regulates his Salary, and those of his Clerks, and which gives him leave to carry on his Private Business as a Solicitor in addition to his Public Duties, contrary to the former practice with respect to this Office :”

“ And, STATEMENT showing the Population of each Burgh and Town within the County exceeding 1,000 Inhabitants, the Population of the Rural Districts of the County, and the Population within the Parliamentary Burgh of *Edinburgh* over which his Jurisdiction extends, all according to the Census of 1861 ; and the Aggregate Amount of such Population ; also whether the Person appointed holds any other Office ; and, if so, the Nature of the same, and the Amount of the Emoluments derived therefrom.”

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE, dated 21st December 1869.

WRITE to the Lord Advocate that in conformity with the recommendation contained in this letter, my Lords are pleased to fix the salary of the office of Procurator Fiscal in the County of Edinburgh, now vacant, at 800 *l.* a year, and to sanction a further allowance within the limit of 450 *l.* a year for clerks and the expenses of the establishment, it being understood that the payment for this latter service shall not exceed the actual expenditure in any year, such expenditure to be certified by the Procurator Fiscal and the sheriff, and proved to the satisfaction of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, and that it shall in no case exceed the limit of 450 *l.* a year. My Lords agree with the Lord Advocate that this salary and allowance shall cover the entire duties which the Procurator Fiscal may be called upon to discharge by virtue of his office, and any extraordinary business which he may be required to perform by Crown counsel or the sheriff of the county ; my Lords consider it would be more satisfactory that the Procurator Fiscal should be required to give his whole time to the duties of his office, but as the Lord Advocate proposes to leave it to the sheriff to determine whether the Fiscal should also be allowed to take private business on condition that it does not interfere with his public duties, and that the sheriff is responsible that these duties are properly discharged, my Lords will not further press this point on the present occasion.

Transmit a copy of the foregoing Minute to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer for his information, and state that the salary and allowance hereby fixed are to commence from the date of the new appointment to the office of Procurator Fiscal.

Write to the sheriff of the County of Edinburgh with reference to his letter of 20th October, that my Lords have been in communication with the Lord Advocate with reference to the salary of this office, and acquaint him with the amount of salary and allowance which my Lords have been pleased to fix, to cover the entire business of the office of Procurator Fiscal, and also any extraordinary business which he may be required to perform by Crown counsel, or by the sheriff.

RETURN showing the Population of each Burgh and Town within the County of *Mid Lothian* exceeding 1,000 Inhabitants, the Population of the Rural Districts of the County, and the Population within the Parliamentary Burgh of Edinburgh, over which his (the Procurator Fiscal) Jurisdiction extends, all according to the Census of 1861; and the Aggregate Amount of such Population; also, whether the Person appointed holds any other Office; and, if so, the Nature of the same, and the Amount of the Emolument derived therefrom.

1.—Statement of the Population of each Burgh and Town within the County of Edinburgh exceeding 1,000 inhabitants:—		
City of Edinburgh	- - - - -	168,121
Town of Leith	- - - - -	33,628
„ Musselburgh	- - - - -	7,423
„ Portobello	- - - - -	4,366
„ Dalkeith	- - - - -	5,396
„ Pennicuik	- - - - -	1,570
	TOTAL - - -	220,504
2.—The Population of Rural Districts of County—		
Borthwick	- - - - -	1,742
Carrington	- - - - -	681
Cockpen	- - - - -	2,902
Colinton	- - - - -	2,656
Corstorphine	- - - - -	1,579
Cramond	- - - - -	2,581
Cranston	- - - - -	1,035
Crichton	- - - - -	1,304
Currie	- - - - -	2,248
Dalkeith (Landward)	- - - - -	1,718
Duddingston („)	- - - - -	857
Edinburgh („)	- - - - -	2,323
Fala and Soutra	- - - - -	249
Glencross	- - - - -	1,217
Heriot	- - - - -	407
Inveresk (Landward)	- - - - -	2,095
Kirknewton and East Calder	- - - - -	1,549
Lasswade	- - - - -	5,688
Leith (Landward)	- - - - -	2,401
Libberton	- - - - -	3,510
Mid Calder	- - - - -	1,389
Newbattle	- - - - -	2,837
Newton	- - - - -	1,553
Pennicuik	- - - - -	1,679
Ratho	- - - - -	1,659
Stow	- - - - -	1,808
Temple	- - - - -	1,385
West Calder	- - - - -	1,927
		52,979
Aggregate Amount of Population over which Procurator Fiscal for County's Jurisdiction extends - - - }		273,483
Note.—By the Census of 1861, the population of the County of Mid Lothian is stated at - - - - -		274,093
But this includes—		
(1.) Part of District of Cramond in County of Linlithgow	- - - - -	114
(2.) Part of District of Fala and Soutra in County of Haddington	- - - - -	133
(3.) Part of District of Stow in the County of Selkirk	- - - - -	363
		610
TOTAL as above - - -		273,483

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3.—The Procurator Fiscal for the city reports, in letters dated 6th and 7th current, transmitted herewith, that the population comprised within the Parliamentary boundary, so far as within the jurisdiction of the fiscal for the county, is estimated, according to the Census of 1861, at 101,692 and, *at present*, at 130,105. The county fiscal reports, in a letter also sent herewith, that “in addition to the work connected with the investigation of crimes committed in those parts of the city which lie beyond the jurisdiction of the Burgh Court, the Procurator Fiscal for the county has occasionally to investigate into crimes committed within the Burgh Court jurisdiction also, as, where a party is charged with several acts of crime, some within and some without that jurisdiction, and also in all cases of doubtful jurisdiction. It also sometimes happens that complaints made to the Crown Office, connected with occurrences within the Burgh Court jurisdiction, are sent for investigation and report to the County and not to the City Fiscal. Besides, as you are aware, all cases originating in the Burgh Court jurisdiction, and which are remitted for trial by sheriff and jury, or by the sheriff summarily, are indicted at the instance of, and the trial conducted by, the Procurator Fiscal for the county.”

4.—The Procurator Fiscal for the county states, in a letter also sent herewith, that he holds no other office than that of Procurator Fiscal of the county of Edinburgh; and that, before his appointment to his present office, he held that of Circuit Clerk of Justiciary, which he resigned upon receiving the appointment he now holds.

Charles Morton,
Crown Agent.

LETTERS referred to in the foregoing Statement.

Sir,

Edinburgh, City Chambers, 6 April 1870.

MR. MARWICK has handed me your letters to him with reference to a Return wanted by Parliament, as to the population of that portion of the City which lies beyond the jurisdiction of the City Fiscal. I find that, at an estimate, it amounts to 130,105. This is the population comprised within the Parliamentary boundary, so far as within the jurisdiction of the Procurator Fiscal for the county of Mid Lothian.

Charles Morton, Esq., Crown Agent.

I am, &c.
(signed) R. Bruce Johnston.

Sir,

Edinburgh, City Chambers, 7 April 1870.

REFERRING to my letter of yesterday, as to the population of Edinburgh, I find that the estimate there mentioned, and which was furnished to me by the burgh assessor, was an estimate of the *present* population.

I have now ascertained from Returns in the Registration Office, that the population within the jurisdiction of the Procurator Fiscal of the county was, according to the Census of 1861, 101,692.

The Crown Agent.

I am, &c.
(signed) R. Bruce Johnston.

Sir,

Sheriff Court Buildings,
31 March 1870.

WITH reference to the Return of population in this country called for in compliance with the Address of the House of Commons of date 22nd inst., the sheriff has requested me to call your attention to the fact that in addition to the work connected with the investigation of crimes committed in those parts of the City which lie beyond the jurisdiction of the Burgh Court, the Procurator Fiscal for the county has occasionally to investigate into crimes committed within the Burgh Court jurisdiction also, as where a party is charged with several acts of crime, some within and some without that jurisdiction, and also in all cases of doubtful jurisdiction. It also sometimes happens that complaints made to the Crown Office, connected with occurrences within the Burgh Court jurisdiction, are sent for investigation and report to the County and not to the City Fiscal. Besides, as you are aware, all cases originating in the Burgh Court jurisdiction, and which are remitted for trial by sheriff and jury, or by the sheriff summarily, are indicted at the instance of, and the trial conducted by, the Procurator Fiscal for the county.

I am, &c.
(signed) Robt. L. Stuart.

PAPERS :—PROCURATOR FISCAL (MID LOTHIAN).

Sheriff Court Buildings, Edinburgh,
29 March 1870.

Sir,

IN compliance with your request that, with reference to the Address of the House of Commons of 22nd inst. for a Return relative to the Procurator Fiscalship of Mid Lothian, I would state whether I hold any other office, and, if so, the name of the same, and the amount of the emoluments derived therefrom, I beg to state that I hold no other office than that of Procurator Fiscal of the County of Edinburgh. I may, however, state that before my appointment to my present office, I held that of Circuit Clerk of Justiciary, which I resigned upon receiving the appointment I now hold.

Charles Morton, Esq.,
Crown Agent.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robt. L. Stuart.*

Crown Office, Edinburgh, }
8 April 1870.

CHARLES MORTON,
Crown Agent.

PROCURATOR FISCAL (MID LOTHIAN).

COPY of TREASURY Minute relative to the Appointment of Procurator Fiscal for the County of *Mid Lothian*, which regulates his Salary and those of his Clerks; and, STATEMENT showing the Population of each Burgh and Town within the County exceeding 1,000 Inhabitants, the Population of the Rural Districts of the County, and the Population within the Parliamentary Burgh of Edinburgh over which his Jurisdiction extends, all according to the Census of 1861; &c.

(*Mr. McLaren.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 May 1870.

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PROCURATORS FISCAL (COUNTY OF FIFE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 May 1870;--for,

- “ COPY of MEMORIAL of *John Bell*, Farmer, *Glenduchie, Fifeshire*, to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 1st day of March 1866, and CORRESPONDENCE following thereon, complaining that the Conduct of the Procurators Fiscal of the County of Fife, in putting him on his Trial before a Criminal Court, was a ‘grave Violation or defect of Duty on the part of the Procurators Fiscal,’ and that ‘the Conduct of the Fiscals was caused by personal Enmity to him;’ and praying, that the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury would, in consequence, reimburse him for the Legal Expenses which he had incurred in defending himself from these Charges, amounting to 277 *l. 9 s. 3 d.*, and respecting which Charges a Jury had found that he was ‘Not Guilty:’ ”
- “ STATEMENTS of the Sums of Money which the Treasury paid to *John Bell* for the EXPENSES following on this MEMORIAL and CORRESPONDENCE :”
- “ Of any Sums of Money previously or afterwards paid by the Treasury for the said Procurators Fiscal in relieving them of the DAMAGES and EXPENSES for which they were found liable to the said *John Bell*, in consequence of two Actions of Damages which he brought against them, and which Expenses are stated by *John Bell* in the said Correspondence to have amounted to 808 *l. 18 s. 7 d.* :”
- “ Showing the EXPENSES incurred in defending the said Procurators Fiscal, through the Agents and Counsel acting for them in these Proceedings, which was paid by the Treasury :”
- “ Of all Sums paid by the Treasury on account of subsidiary PROCEEDINGS connected with the Cases before mentioned, and some of which are stated in the Appendix to the foresaid Correspondence, and are said to have amounted to 213 *l. 7 s. 2 d.* under certain Miscellaneous Heads, in addition to 580 *l. 15 s. 10 d.* for Expenses incurred on one Side in the Action raised by Pringle, the Expenses on the other Side of the same Action to be likewise included in the Return, in so far as paid by the Treasury :”
- “ And, SUMMARY of the foregoing Branches of EXPENDITURE, showing the Total Amount paid by the Treasury connected with the Proceedings and Defence of the said Procurators Fiscal in the Cases referred to, and the Dates of the several Payments; and, to point out the Estimates under which Parliament sanctioned the above Expenditure.”

(Mr. M Laren).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 July 1870.

MEMORIAL for *John Bell*, Farmer at *Glenduckie*, in the Parish of *Flish* or *Dunbog*, *Fifeshire*.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Your Memorialist humbly makes this application to your Lordships for reimbursement of certain heavy law expenses incurred by him under circumstances which he humbly conceives give him a very strong claim to the favourable consideration of your Lordships.

16 September 1865.

The Memorialist, on Saturday the 16th September last, 1865, was tried before the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Perth on an indictment against him at the suit of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, as public prosecutor, charging him with writing and sending threatening letters, unsigned, or signed by a fictitious name, containing threats of death and of setting fire to a dwelling-house or other premises. The trial lasted during the whole day and till a late hour in the evening, when the Advocate-Depute conducting the case abandoned the charge against the Memorialist, in whose favour accordingly a verdict of Not Guilty was returned by the jury.

15 January 1866.

At this trial there was summoned and examined in the Memorialist's defence a witness named Elizabeth Edmiston, daughter of a blacksmith at Ayton, Dunbog, who declared that she, and she alone, had written the threatening letters in question, without any communication with the Memorialist. Indeed, she had never spoken to the Memorialist in her life, except on two or three occasions, when answering his inquiries for her brother, who is a blacksmith, also resident with his father. This same Elizabeth Edmiston was thereafter, on 15th January 1866, tried before the High Court of Justiciary for the offence of sending the threatening letters, and found Guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years, the presiding judge intimating that her sentence would have been more severe but for her conduct in having confessed the offence, and thereby saved an innocent man from punishment.

In preparing for and conducting his defence against this grave charge, the Memorialist, who is a married man with a young family, was under the necessity of employing eminent counsel, and also law agents in Edinburgh and in the country, and procuring the attendance of a number of witnesses. He thus incurred an expense amounting to 277*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* sterling.

Your Lordships will probably not question the great hardship on one entirely innocent in having to submit to the pain and anxiety of such a trial, and to incur so heavy an expense. Still the Memorialist would hesitate to approach your Lordships merely on account of that hardship; but he respectfully submits that he is entitled to ask and expect reimbursement of those expenses upon two grounds, viz., firstly, that (as the event has proved) the real author of the offence has been brought forward by him and at his expense, and the object of public justice thereby accomplished; and, secondly, that in the actual circumstances of the case, as hereinafter stated, your Memorialist ought not to have been tried at all, and that the conduct of the Procurators-Fiscal of Fifeshire, acting in behalf of the Crown, towards him has been wrongful and oppressive.

Upon the first point the Memorialist need say little further, as the circumstances speak for themselves. By adducing Elizabeth Edmiston as a witness, the Memorialist was an instrument in bringing the real criminal to justice. His case, upon this ground, is the stronger that a considerable time before the trial the Procurators-Fiscal were, as shall be immediately explained, aware of Elizabeth Edmiston's confession, and yet failed to act upon it, or to recognise it. The reality of her guilt was forced upon them by the events of the Memorialist's trial; and thus alone were the ends of justice accomplished.

On the second point the Memorialist humbly conceives that the facts now to be mentioned demonstrably prove that he has been the victim of wrongful and oppressive conduct on the part of the Fiscals.

And, first, the Memorialist proposes to show that the Procurators-Fiscal, at an early period, knew of Elizabeth Edmiston's confession, and, if they did not actually ascertain, they had abundant and easy means of ascertaining, that she, and she

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she alone, was the guilty party. On Saturday, 18th March 1865, they presented a petition to the sheriff of Fifeshire, charging the Memorialist with the said crime, and craving a warrant for his apprehension, which was granted; and on Tuesday, 21st March 1865, he was apprehended and examined before Sheriff-Substitute Taylor, at Cupar-Fife. He denied all participation in, or knowledge of, the matter, and was forthwith liberated on bail. Next day (22nd March), Mrs. Black, wife of the parochial schoolmaster of Dunbog, informed the Memorialist that Elizabeth Edmiston had confessed herself to be the author of the threatening letters. On the following day the Memorialist apprised his agents of the circumstance, and they instantly wrote to the Sheriff-Substitute, acquainting him thereof, and the Sheriff-Substitute immediately communicated with the Fiscals. Accordingly, on that same day, the Fiscals cited Elizabeth Edmiston, and also Mrs. Black and a Mrs. Finlay (to whom also she had confessed her guilt) to appear before the sheriff for precognition. On the day following, viz. Friday, 24th March, Elizabeth Edmiston was precognosed by the Fiscals in presence of the Sheriff-Substitute. The other parties, Mrs. Black and Mrs. Finlay, were also precognosed by the Fiscals, but not in presence of the Sheriff-Substitute. The particulars of their precognition the Memorialist, of course, is not aware of, unless from the information of these three parties themselves, as no private party is entitled to demand inspection of such precognitions. But the Memorialist has fully ascertained that the precognition of Elizabeth Edmiston especially was a very brief and hurried one. Her precognition was commenced after 10 o'clock, and dispatched to Edinburgh by the railway train leaving Cupar before 11 o'clock forenoon. No pains were taken to test and ascertain the genuineness of the confession. Even with a moderate degree of care, this could not have been difficult, as the result has shown. At the trial of the Memorialist, several specimens of her handwriting, fully proved to be genuine, were produced for the Memorialist and seen to resemble exactly that of the threatening letters. Had the Procurators-Fiscal entertained any serious or sincere doubt of the truthfulness of the confession, it was their obvious duty to apprise the Memorialist or his agents thereof, in order that they might bring forward such further evidence as they could obtain; but nothing of the kind was done. Accordingly, the ultimate conviction of Elizabeth Edmiston was obtained upon evidence, which, in substance, was all in existence, and accessible to the Fiscals, prior to the trial of the Memorialist. The specimens of handwriting produced by the Memorialist were part of the evidence used at the trial of Elizabeth Edmiston; her conviction proceeded wholly upon her own confession, coupled with that evidence of handwriting; and her public confession in court was the same in substance as she had made at first to a number of witnesses. One of the specimens referred to was known to the Fiscals to be in existence long before the Memorialist's trial, but they did not take the trouble to ask exhibition even of it. The powers of the Fiscals for investigating such facts are much greater than those of a private individual; and they could have had no difficulty whatever in probing the matter to the bottom, and ascertaining the guilt of Elizabeth Edmiston, had they sincerely set themselves to do so. Had they followed this course, the Memorialist would never have been tried; and that he was so tried has been caused, on the most favourable view of their conduct, by gross neglect by the Procurators-Fiscal in the performance of a most important part of their duty. There can be no more imperative, and indeed sacred, duty of such officers than thoroughly to investigate any circumstances upon which turns the question whether a person, whatever his position in life, is to be brought to a public trial for so serious an offence, or whether a totally different person, avowing herself guilty, ought not to be placed at the bar and punished, and the proceedings against him entirely abandoned.

The second proposition which the Memorialist advances is, that the conduct of the Procurators-Fiscal towards him has been wrongful and oppressive. The very grossness of the neglect which has just been pointed out is suggestive of something beyond mere carelessness, and something different from incapacity. The Memorialist asserts that the conduct of the Fiscals has proceeded from personal hostility and resentment on their part towards himself, taking its rise several years ago, and gradually assuming a marked character and increased intensity. This will appear from the following brief narrative:—

A vacancy having occurred in the office of minister of the parish of Dunbog,

- September 1862. the Rev. Mr. Edgar was, in September 1862, presented to the charge. Opposition was made in the Church courts to his settlement by nearly the whole congregation, and in that opposition the Memorialist took a decided part. In that question the Procurators-Fiscal, Messrs. Black and Morrison (who also carry on business as writers), acted as law agents for Mr. Edgar. The opposition was unsuccessful, and Mr. Edgar was settled as minister of the parish
- July 1863. in July 1863. The Memorialist thereupon ceased to be a member of the Church of Scotland, and attached himself to the congregation of St. James's Episcopal Chapel, in Cupar-Fife, to which he still belongs. He has since that time taken no interest whatever in the church matters of Dunbog. A good deal of sore feeling, however, remained in the minds of the parishioners.
- 31 October 1864. On the night of Monday, the 31st October 1864, an explosion took place in front of a window of the manse of Dunbog, occupied by Mr. Edgar (but who was at the time absent from the county), the explosion being produced by a quantity of gunpowder placed in the bush of a cart-wheel plugged at both ends.
- 14 December 1864. A few weeks thereafter, viz., on 14th December 1864, the two threatening letters referred to were received, one by the Rev. Mr. Edgar, and the other by Mr. John Ballingall, a farmer in the parish, who had been Mr. Edgar's leading supporter. In consequence of these proceedings, the Fiscals very naturally and properly instituted inquiries; and in the first instance they directed their official investigations against one James Pringle, a millwright in the neighbourhood.
- 25 December 1864. On Sunday, the 25th of December 1864, however, the Fiscals presented a petition to the sheriff, referring to the proceedings against Pringle, and stating that certain other persons had conspired with him for the purpose of taking the lives of the Rev. Mr. Edgar and Mr. Ballingall, and for setting fire to their dwelling-houses, and had also been engaged in writing and sending the threatening letters. One of the persons named was the Memorialist. The petition prayed for a warrant to search the premises of the suspected parties for written documents and other writings tending to establish guilt; and on the day following, the Sheriff-Substitute granted the warrant. A search was immediately made in the Memorialist's repositories in his dwelling-house and a number of his documents was carried off. The Memorialist was greatly surprised at this proceeding, and being advised that it was illegal, he applied for redress to the High Court of Justiciary; and by that Court the warrant was declared illegal and set aside on the 30th of January 1865; the Fiscals were at the same time found liable in the Memorialist's costs, which were taxed to the sum of 66 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.* This judgment was followed up by an action of damages raised
- 30 January 1865. on 15th February 1865, by the Memorialist against the Fiscals for using the illegal warrant.
- 15 February 1865. The raising of this action of damages seems to have stirred up the Fiscals to direct their official artillery against the Memorialist. Their defence, or answer to the summons, was due on 15th March following. On the 17th of that month, the Memorialist's counsel moved for decree, in respect defences were not then given in, but at the request of the Fiscals' agent, delay was allowed him till Monday the 20th March. In the meantime, on Saturday, the 18th
- 15 March 1865. March, the Fiscals presented a petition to the sheriff charging the Memorialist with writing and sending the two threatening letters. On the Monday following, as already mentioned, officers came for him, and he was apprehended on
- 20 March 1865. Tuesday 21st, and examined and liberated on bail. On the next day thereafter,
- 18 March 1865. viz., Wednesday the 22nd March, the Fiscals lodged their defences in the action of damages, and in these defences they thought fit to allege that the statements in their petition of 25th December 1864, "were and are true"—a matter, it may be observed, wholly apart from the question involved in that action of damages. Immediately thereafter, as above mentioned, Elizabeth Edmiston's confession was made and communicated to the Fiscals; and on
- 21 March 1865. Friday the 24th of March, Elizabeth Edmiston, and Mrs. Black and Mrs.
- 22 March 1866. Finlay, were hurriedly precognosed by the Fiscals as already noticed.
- 24 March 1865. Having thus become aware of Elizabeth Edmiston's confession, the Fiscals apparently hesitated to push matters against the Memorialist. But his action of damages proceeded in the Court of Session; and on 19th May 1865 the record was closed, the Fiscals leaving unaltered their assertions that the allegations of conspiracy to commit murder, fire-raising, &c., against the Memorialist were true, although they had fully in their power the means of ascertaining the utter baselessness of these charges against the Memorialist, if indeed
- 19 May 1865. indeed

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indeed they had not already done so. On 25th June 1865, an issue was settled for trying the cause, when the Fiscals, after an unsuccessful attempt to compromise the case for a small sum, made a judicial tender of 201*l* sterling, and costs of suit, which was accepted. Having been compelled to satisfy the Memorialist by this large payment, and having again to pay his costs, which in this suit were taxed to the sum of 156*l* 1*s*. 7*d*., the Fiscals immediately resumed with vigour those proceedings against the Memorialist, which had been so long suspended. At the time, too, one of the Fiscals, referring to the Memorialist's refusal of the compromise they had proposed, expressed himself to a third party to the effect that they would soon take the 201*l*. out of the Memorialist's pocket. 25 June 1865.

The Memorialist has to remind your Lordships that the action referred to related solely to the illegal execution of a warrant, and could not clear the Memorialist of the aspersions thrown upon him by the calumnious passage introduced into the defences. Conceiving that passage to have been introduced irrelevantly and maliciously, the Memorialist, on 10th August 1865, raised a new action of damages against the Fiscals for the slander therein contained. This proceeding seems to have still further inflamed the ire of the Fiscals. A criminal indictment against him for sending the said threatening letters was served upon him at a late hour on 30th August 1865, citing him for trial to the ensuing Perth Circuit, at which, accordingly, his trial took place, as already mentioned, on 16th September 1865. That they had delayed prosecuting him during the interval since the preceding Christmas, a period of nearly nine months, shows very plainly that they had a strong opinion that he was not guilty. But they resumed the proceedings without having made, after Elizabeth Edmiston's confession, any sufficient investigation into the truth of her statement; and they did so, because it afforded them an opportunity, through means of their official character, of severely retaliating on the Memorialist for those proceedings which he was entitled and called upon to raise in his own vindication. This is the true history of the Memorialist's trial, and the only way of explaining it. 10 August 1865. 30 August 1865. 16 September 1865.

The Fiscals no doubt expected, and probably still expect, that their official position will shelter them from the consequences of their conduct. They will endeavour to cast the responsibility from themselves upon the Lord Advocate or his deutes, under whose instructions in such cases they should act. But this device will not avail them. The Lord Advocate and his deutes are dependent on the Fiscals for the information on which they must proceed. The Memorialist is perfectly satisfied it will be found that the Fiscals, by their purposely superficial and incomplete investigation relative to Elizabeth Edmiston's confession and guilt, led the Lord Advocate, or his deutes, to believe, or produced on their minds the impression, that Elizabeth Edmiston's confession was a fallacy and a contrivance; or that, on some ground or other which the Memorialist can only conjecture, it was unreliable and untrue; and that this conclusion was based on a supposed full and sufficient investigation by the Fiscals into the matter. The Memorialist cannot permit himself to believe that the Lord Advocate, or his deutes, would have directed a trial of the Memorialist had the facts been laid before them which were clearly established at the trial, and which induced the Advocate-Depute to abandon the case as untenable.

In conclusion, the Memorialist submits that he, entirely innocent of the charge, has been put to a very heavy expense in defending himself successfully; that he has brought forward, and virtually brought to justice, the person truly guilty; that his trial was caused by grave violation or defect of duty on the part of the Procurators-Fiscal (against whom the Memorialist has in that matter no effectual civil remedy); and that the conduct of the Fiscals was caused by personal enmity towards him. The Memorialist courts a full and open investigation into the truth of the foregoing statements.

May it therefore please your Lordships to direct that the expenses incurred by the Memorialist, in reference to his said trial, be reimbursed to him out of the public moneys.

Glenduckie, Fifeshire,
1 March 1866.

John Bell.

MEMORIAL, &c. RELATIVE TO THE

APPENDIX (A.)

CORRESPONDENCE between *W. & G. Pagan*, Writers, Cupar, Agents for Mr. *Bell*, and *Robert Sutherland Taylor*, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Fife.

I. LETTER.—*W. & G. Pagan* to *R. S. Taylor*, Esq.

Sir,

Cupar, 23 March 1865.

WE beg, on behalf of our client, Mr. John Bell, farmer, Glenduckie, to state to you, in reference to the petition at the instance of the Procurators-Fiscal against him on a charge of writing two alleged threatening letters, and on which you granted warrant for apprehension and precognition, and afterwards, on the 21st instant, warrant for his commitment for trial on the charge, that he, Mr. Bell, has just been informed that Elizabeth Edmiston, a young woman at Ayton Smithy, Dunbog, has acknowledged to several parties that she wrote the letters in question, and designed to give herself up to the authorities as the guilty party. Among those to whom she so expressed herself were Mrs. William Black, wife of Mr. Black, schoolmaster, Dunbog, and Mrs. Jean Smith, wife of the shepherd at Balmeadie.

We apprise you of this at the earliest moment of its coming to our knowledge, that you may order such investigation by the Procurators-Fiscal as the circumstances manifestly require. We need scarcely say that the matter appears to us to call for urgent and immediate attention.

We are, &c.
(signed) *W. & G. Pagan*.

II. LETTER.—*Robert Sutherland Taylor*, Esq., to *W. & G. Pagan*.

Sirs,

Cupar-Fife, 23 March 1865.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date. I shall communicate its contents in the proper quarter without delay.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. S. Taylor*.

III. LETTER.—*W. & G. Pagan* to *Robert Sutherland Taylor*, Esq.

Sir,

Cupar, 26 March 1865.

WE were favoured with your note of the 23rd instant, and on the same subject we beg further to enclose to you a half-sheet of paper brought to us to-day by Mr. George Ballingal, farmer, Ayton, as having been obtained by him last night from a writing book in the house at Ayton Smithy, from William Edmiston, brother of Elizabeth Edmiston, and supposed to be the same with that used by her in writing the alleged threatening letters. The book referred to is in the possession of William Edmiston, and should you deem it proper to pursue the investigation, we beg to suggest that he should be precognosed; as also Ann Edmiston, residing in the same house, their sister. Our information is that these and other parties can speak to the ability and opportunity of Elizabeth Edmiston as writer of the letters, and to her having openly stated herself as their author, as well as to their belief of her guilt in the matter. One particular fact concerning her which is mentioned to us is that she can write with either hand; also, that she is subject to high and low fits, a state of mind which readily explains the shocking contents of these letters.

We regret very much having to trouble you to-day, but, in the circumstances, we think it our imperative duty to make this communication to you the moment that the facts come to our knowledge.

We are, &c.
(signed) *W. & G. Pagan*.

P. S.—The enclosed half-sheet is marked by Mr. Ballingal "25 March 1865. (Intd.)
"G. B."

IV. LETTER.—*Robert Sutherland Taylor*, Esq., to *W. & G. Pagan*.

Dear Sirs,

Cupar, 26 March 1865.

ON receipt of your letter of to-day regarding Elizabeth Edmiston, I immediately delivered it and the half-sheet of paper enclosed in it to the Procurators-Fiscal, to whose department the matter properly belongs.

Your

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Your request will, I make no doubt, have the earliest attention of these gentlemen; but they will, of course, as usual, take their instructions from Crown Counsel.

I am, &c.
(signed) R. S. Taylor.

APPENDIX (B.)

CORRESPONDENCE following upon the MEMORIAL, dated 1st March 1866, for John Bell, Farmer, Glenduckie, in the Parish of Dunbog, Fifeshire, to the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I. LETTER.—The Secretary to the Treasury to Mr. Bell.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 29 March 1866.
WITH reference to your Memorial, praying to be reimbursed certain expenses incurred in defending yourself against a charge of sending threatening letters, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords have made full inquiry into the circumstances on which your application is founded, and that there are not any public moneys at the disposal of this Board out of which you could be reimbursed the costs in question. My Lords must therefore decline to entertain your request.

I am, &c.
(signed) Geo. A. Hamilton.

II. LETTER.—Mr. Bell to the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords, Glenduckie, Newburgh, Fife, 26 April 1866.
I HAD the honour to receive a letter from your Lordships' Secretary, dated 29th ultimo, in which it is stated (1) that your Lordships had made full inquiry into the circumstances on which my Memorial or application of date 1st March last to your Lordships was founded; and (2) that there were not any public moneys at the disposal of the Board from which I could be reimbursed the costs in question, that therefore your Lordships must decline to entertain my request.

The inquiry referred to, however conducted, was without any reference to me or my agents; but proceedings having an important bearing on the matter having occurred since your Lordships' decision was formed, I am the more induced to crave further consideration of it.

I presume your Lordships would not have made full inquiry into the statements in my Memorial had it not been intended that the establishment of the facts therein alleged would be followed by some action either by your Lordships or some other department of the Government; and as no such action has taken place, I am led to infer that the result of your Lordships' inquiry has been to invalidate some portion of my allegations, although I do not know what portion. In further support of these allegations, I therefore deem it right to transmit herewith copy printed report of a jury trial before the Court of Session in the action of damages at my instance against the Procurators-Fiscal mentioned near the close of my Memorial. In that trial, which lasted two days, the jury, on 29th March last, returned a unanimous verdict to the effect that the charge there complained of by me, as made against me by the Fiscals, was made by them maliciously; and the jury assessed the damages due me therefor at the sum of 100*l*.

In that trial the whole series of transactions and judicial proceedings with which I was connected were investigated, and the facts stated in my Memorial were fully borne out, excepting an expression attributed to one of the Fiscals as to taking out of my pocket the previous sum of damages I had recovered from them. The witness on whom I relied to prove that statement telegraphed during the trial that he had missed the train, and so his evidence was lost to me.

If the Fiscals had a malicious feeling towards me in March 1865, it could scarcely have subsided before I was put on trial in September of that year, since in the interval hostile proceedings went on vigorously betwixt us, as appears from the Memorial itself.

On the second point, I have to submit to your Lordships that in reference to my claim on the public, based on the twofold ground of my having been put to much expense in establishing my innocence, and of my having rendered a service to the public in discovering at my personal cost the true criminal, all I ask is mere reimbursement of my actual expenditure. If a good claim exists against the public purse, I presume it is to your Lordships that such claim should primarily be addressed, and that your Lordships either possess or can take a proper course for being supplied with funds for meeting it. If I am wrong in this, and if there is any other department of State where such claims are entertained on their merits and provided for, I should feel indebted to your Lordships for

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the requisite information as to the proper department for me to address. If all redress be denied me, I presume it is open to me, as a last resource, to bring my case before the House of Commons.

In conclusion, I would invite your Lordships' attention to the fact that at the jury trial referred to, the Lord Advocate, as counsel for the Fiscals, brought out that the expenses found due to me by the Fiscals, both in the justiciary suit and in the first action of damages, and the 201 £ of damages they paid me, all in consequence of their illegal proceedings, and also the costs they incurred in attempting to support these illegal proceedings, have all been defrayed out of the public moneys. It seems only reasonable, then, to hold that since there is authority which can direct payment of such questionable claims, and funds to meet them, that much more ought there to be funds for meeting what I humbly conceive to be my stronger and better founded claim. I now again respectfully urge the same on your Lordships' attention, and

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Bell.*

III. LETTER.—The Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Bell.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 18 May 1866.

WITH reference to your letter of 26th ultimo, urging your claims to be reimbursed certain expenses incurred in defending yourself in a charge brought against you by the Lord Advocate, at Perth, in September 1865, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to state that my Lords cannot enter into the consideration of any questions which may have arisen between yourself and the Procurators-Fiscal in reference to the proceedings instituted against you, as these officers hold their appointments from the sheriffs of counties, to whom they are amenable, and in all reported criminal cases they act in direct communication with the Crown Office and the Lord Advocate.

It is stated in your present Memorial that the costs of the proceedings against you were defrayed from public funds; but even if this were so, it would constitute no ground for the payment of your own expenses from the same source. My Lords are not aware of any instance in which the costs incurred by a person in his defence under similar circumstances to those in your case have been defrayed by the public, nor are there, as before stated, any public funds whatever applicable to the payment of such expenses.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hugh C. E. Childers.*

APPENDIX (C.)

STATEMENT of the DAMAGES and EXPENSES recovered by *John Bell*, Farmer, Glenduckie, from *Alexander Black* and *William Morrison*, joint Procurators-Fiscal for the County of Fife.

		£.	s.	d.
I.				
1 April 1865	Expenses found due by the High Court of Justiciary to Mr. Bell in the suspension, at his instance, against Black and Morrison -	65	16	5
II.				
1 Sept. 1865	Damages tendered by Black and Morrison to him in the first damages case, at his instance, against them for executing search warrant, and decerned for by the Lords of Council and Session against them -	201	-	-
III.				
30 Nov. 1865	Expenses paid by them to his agents in that first damages case -	156	1	7
IV.				
27 Aug. 1866	Damages found due by the verdict of the jury in the second damages case, at Mr. Bell's instance, against them, conform to decree dated 9th June 1866 -	100	-	-
	Interest thereon to date -	1	1	7
	Carried forward -	523	19	7

PROCURATORS FISCAL (COUNTY OF FIFE).

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STATEMENT of the Damages and Expenses recovered by *John Bell, Farmer, &c.*—*continued.*

		£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -		528	19	7
V.				
27 Aug. 1866	Expenses in said second damages case, decerned for by the Lords of Council and Session in favour of Mr. Bell's agents, conform to decree dated 13th July 1866 - - - - -	£. 280	19	11
	Interest thereon to date - - - - -	1	15	10
	Dues of extract - - - - -	1	-	-
		283 15 9		
VI.				
	Expenses incurred to Mr. Bell's agents in enforcing payment of said last-mentioned damages and expenses, viz.: officer charging and instructions - - - - -	£. -	18	10
	State of debt - - - - -	-	4	5
		1 3 3		
	The Crown, through the Crown agent, Mr. Andrew Murray, jun., w.s., or his firm, Messrs. Murray & Beith, w.s., paid all these sums for Black and Morrison to Messrs. Murdoch, Boyd, & Henderson, w.s., agents for Mr. Bell, being - - - - -	£.	808	18 7
		808 18 7		

APPENDIX (D.)

STATEMENT of further EXPENSES incurred by *Black and Morrison* in Defending in the several Courts their Proceedings against Mr. *Bell*, and all (as Mr. *Bell* believes) paid for them by the Crown.

	£.
I.	
For their unsuccessful defence of Mr. Bell's suspension, No. I. of the preceding Appendix - - - - -	
II.	
For their unsuccessful defence of Mr. Bell's first action of Damages, No. II. of the preceding Appendix - - - - -	
III.	
For their unsuccessful defence of Mr. Bell's second action of Damages, No. IV. of the preceding Appendix - - - - -	

APPENDIX (E.)

EXPENSES incurred by Messrs. *W. & G. Pagan*, Writers, Cupar, Mr. *Bell's* Local Agents, in an ACTION of DAMAGES at their instance against *Black and Morrison*, for a Libel upon them in connexion with their Agency for Mr. *Bell*.

	£.	s.	d.
The Defenders, Black and Morrison, tendered an apology, which W. & G. Pagan accepted, Black and Morrison paying the expenses of the summons, amounting to - - - - -	41	13	9

Note.—This sum was paid by Messrs. Murray & Beith, w.s., Agents for Black and Morrison, but whether or not from Crown funds Mr. Bell does not know.

APPENDIX (F.)

STATEMENT of further DAMAGES and EXPENSES incurred by *Black* and *Morrison*, arising out of the Illegal Search Warrant obtained and executed by them against *Mr. Bell* and others.

		£.	s.	d.
I.				
1 Apr. 1865	Expenses found due by the High Court of Justiciary to Mr. William Black, schoolmaster, Dunbog, in the Suspension, at his instance, against Black and Morrison, and paid by Mr. Andrew Murray, jun., w.s., or his firm, to Messrs. Murdoch, Boyd, & Henderson, w.s., agents for Mr. Black - - - - -	13	5	7
II.				
10 Aug. 1866	Damages paid by Black and Morrison, under the action, at Mr. Black's instance, against them for executing search warrant, and in settlement of the claims of Mr. Black's family on the same ground, received by Messrs. Murdoch, Boyd, & Henderson from Messrs. Murray & Beith - - - - -	100	-	-
	Interim award of expenses against Black and Morrison -	6	6	-
III.				
	Black and Morrison are also bound to pay the expenses of the action at Mr. Black's instance. These have been taxed to the sum of - - - - -	93	15	7
		£.	213	7 2

IV.

Black and Morrison's own expenses in unsuccessfully defending that action and carrying through the settlement of it, and of the claims of the family; amount not known.

Mr. Bell understands the whole of these moneys paid, and to be paid, are, or will be, provided from the public funds.

V.

Black and Morrison's expenses defending an action of damages, at the instance of David Nelson, roadman, Glenduckie, for including his name in the search petition and warrant. In this case, there was a jury trial, resulting in a verdict for Black and Morrison, the defenders, under which they obtained decree against Nelson for expenses. He is not in circumstances to pay the amount, and Black and Morrison, Mr. Bell believes, were relieved of the same, and all extra judicial costs in the cause, out of the public funds. The amount is not known.

NOTE of SUMS Paid by the CROWN AGENT in ACTIONS of SUSPENSIONS and DAMAGES as to the DUNBOG CASE.

		£.	s.	d.
5 Jan. 1865	Paid fee to Lord Advocate to attend moving Minute in Suspension <i>Bill v. Procurator-Fiscal, Cupar.</i>	3	3	-
	Paid fee to Mr. Thom, A.D. - - - - -	1	1	-
20 „ „	Paid fee to Lord Advocate to attend hearing of said suspension -	5	5	-
	Paid Mr. Thom to attend hearing of said suspension - - -	2	2	-
26 „ „	Paid Lord Advocate fee to attend advising suspension - - -	3	3	-
	Paid G. H. Thom fee to attend advising suspension - - -	1	1	-
21 March „	Paid Solicitor General to attend advising suspension, <i>Pringle v. Procurator-Fiscal, Cupar.</i>	5	5	-
Carried forward - - - -		21	-	-

PROCURATORS FISCAL (COUNTY OF FIFE).

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NOTE of Sums paid by the Crown Agent in Actions of Suspensions, &c.—continued.

		£. s.
	Brought forward - - - -	21 - -
21 March 1865	Paid to Mr. Thom to attend advising suspension, Pringle v. Procurator-Fiscal, Cupar.	3 3 -
1 April „	Paid Mr. Thom's clerk's fees - - - - -	1 10 -
	Paid Messrs. Murdoch, Boyd, & Henderson, w.s., amount of taxed expenses, Black v. Procurator-Fiscal, Cupar.	13 5 7
	Paid Messrs. Murdoch, Boyd, & Henderson, w.s., amount of taxed expenses, John Bell v. Procurator-Fiscal, Cupar.	66 6 5
17 May „	Paid Lord Advocate's clerk's fees in said suspensions - - -	2 5 -
26 „ „	Paid Solicitor General's clerk's fee in suspension, Pringle v. Black & Morrison.	- 7 6
29 Aug. „	Paid amount of damages found due to John Bell, decerned for in action of damages, at his instance, against Messrs. Black and Morrison.	201 - -
16 Sept. „	Paid Mr. Mulroy going express to Lord Advocate Pitcarthie as to case of John Bell.	3 2 -
30 Nov. „	Paid Messrs. Murdoch, Boyd, & Henderson, w.s., amount of taxed account in action of damages, Bell v. Procurator-Fiscal, Cupar.	156 1 7
11 July 1866	Paid Messrs. Murray & Beith, w.s., amount of taxed accounts incurred by them in connection with action of damages, Black v. Procurator-Fiscal, Cupar.	566 4 6
22 Aug. „	Paid Messrs. Murray & Beith amount of sums due to Mr. Bell's agent in action of damages, at his instance, against Procurator-Fiscal, Cupar, per Order of Lord Advocate.	382 19 7
6 Jan. 1868	Paid Messrs. Murray, Beith, & Murray, w.s., amount of accounts due to them in connection with Dunbog Case, per Order of Lord Advocate.	1,389 14 2
22 May „	Paid Mr. John Bell, farmer, Glanduckie, to account of expenses incurred by him in the criminal prosecution against him in September 1865, and Order 2 s. 1 d.	250 2 1
	£.	3,057 1 5

The amount stated (3,057l. 1s. 5d.) has been paid from the Vote for Criminal Proceedings (North Britain), Sub-head, "Criminal Prosecutions," under the authority of the Lord Advocate.

PROCURATORS FISCAL (COUNTY OF FIFE).

**COPY of MEMORIAL of John Bell, Farmer, Glenislands
Highshire, to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury,
dated 1 March 1866, and CORRESPONDENCE following
thereon; and, STATEMENTS of the Sums of Money
which the Treasury paid to Mr. John Bell for the
EXPENSES following on this MEMORIAL and CORRE-
SPONDENCE; &c.**

(Mr. McLaren.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 July 1870.*

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LUNACY.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE relative to the Discontinuance of the ACCOUNT
of LUNACY COMMISSIONERS, dated 9th February 1870.

MY Lords have before them the Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 86, entitled "The Parliamentary Returns Act, 1869," by the 2nd section of which it is enacted, "that whenever it appears to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that any account, statement, return, or document required by any Act of Parliament, or otherwise, to be laid before one or both Houses of Parliament, contains the same information as, or less information than, is contained in the Appropriation Accounts prepared under the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866, or in any account, statement, return, or document which is annually laid before one or both Houses of Parliament, or that the same has otherwise become obsolete, such Commissioners may by Minute direct that after the date of such Minute coming into operation, the account, statement, return, or other document therein mentioned shall be discontinued; and upon the Minute coming into operation, the same shall be discontinued accordingly, and shall not be prepared or laid before either House of Parliament."

MY Lords have also before them the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics," the 34th section of which directs the Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy appointed under the Act to make out an annual account to be laid before Parliament by this Board of all monies received and paid by him, and of all charges and expenses incurred under and by virtue of, or in the execution of, the said Act; the said account to be made up to the 31st day of July in each year.

An Appropriation Account made up to 31st March in each year of all monies received and paid by their Secretary, under and by virtue of the said Act, is now rendered annually by the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Controller and Auditor General under the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866, and is by him laid before Parliament.

MY Lords are therefore of opinion that the account required to be rendered under the 34th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, is useless and obsolete; and under the powers given them by the 2nd section of the said Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 86, they are pleased to direct that, from the date of this Minute coming into operation, the said account shall not be prepared or laid before either House of Parliament.

This Minute to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and if not objected to within 30 days, a copy thereof is to be sent to the Lunacy Commissioners and the Exchequer and Audit Office for their information and guidance.

L U N A C Y.

**COPY of TREASURY MINUTE relative to the
Discontinuance of the ACCOUNT of LUNACY
COMMISSIONERS, dated 9th February 1870.**

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 February 1870.*

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (CORK, &c. COUNTIES).

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 March 1870;—for,

RETURN “ of the LUNATIC ASYLUMS and WORKHOUSES in the Counties
of *Cork* and *Limerick*, in which TURKISH BATHS have been erected;
stating to what extent such Baths are now in use : ”

“ And, COPY of the REPORTS made by the MEDICAL OFFICERS of these
Institutions, respecting the Benefit or otherwise, derived from the use of
such Baths.”

— No. 1. —

RETURN FROM INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

9 April 1870.

THE Inspectors, in accordance with this Order of the House of Commons, dated
Tuesday, the 22nd March 1870, have the honour to transmit herewith the Returns specified.
The Turkish bath being employed for general sanitary purposes in the two district
asylums respectively of *Cork* and *Limerick*.

(signed) *John Nugent*.

T. H. Burke, Esq., &c. &c. &c.,
Under Secretary.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Gentlemen,

District Lunatic Asylum, *Cork*, 8 April 1870.

IN reply to your inquiry as to the efficacy of the Turkish bath, you are aware that
it was in this asylum it was first used, in the treatment of insanity. On my recommenda-
tion, and on my application to the Board of Governors to have a suitable building erected
for the purpose, which was willingly complied with, I am happy to state that the antici-
pations I formed have been fully realised.

At present, about 80 or 100 patients use the bath daily, except on Sundays; it is found
to improve their condition both mentally and physically. According to my experience,
the beneficial effects of the Turkish bath, in promotion of the general health, are more
observable amongst the idiotic and epileptic classes, who are necessarily more confined
than the other inmates, and therefore less capable of taking exercise; to these, by pro-
moting the action of the skin, it, to a great extent, supplies the place of exercise in the
open air, and is beneficial to all patients incapable of taking a moderate amount of
exercise. As a remedial measure in the cure of insanity, it appears particularly efficacious.
In cases of melancholia, dependent probably, on sluggish circulation of the blood in the
brain; in puerperal mania, and in cases connected with catamenial irregularities, it is also
useful. I have also seen great benefit from its use in scrofula and rheumatic affections.
I do not consider it of any advantage in acute mania, and in such cases would rely more
on the “hot-water bath,” with cold effusions on the head. As a means of cleanliness, it
is the most effectual and cheapest that can be adopted in a public establishment.

As a hygienic measure, I feel persuaded that it should form an integral portion of every
public institution, such as gaols, prisons, and union workhouses, where many are assembled,
and have only a limited amount of exercise.

I am, &c.

To the Inspectors General,
Office of Lunatic Asylums, Castle, Dublin.

(signed) *Thomas Power, M.D., R.M.S.*

2 RETURNS RELATING TO THE USE OF TURKISH BATHS IN

Limerick District Lunatic Asylum,
8 April 1870.

THE Turkish bath now in use in this lunatic asylum, for the past seven years, has been in our judgment of the greatest benefit as a curative agent in acute mania; we have seen it exercise a most soothing effect in numerous very excited cases, and the cutaneous circulation has become much improved under its agency, thus aiding very considerably to restore a healthy state both of mind and body: we can with truth say it continues to produce the most favourable results, and in no case has its use proved of the slightest injury, and the patients seem always to enjoy the idea of going into it.

In various physical diseases as dyspepsia, cutaneous affections, rheumatism, and febrile attacks, it has proved most salutary, and in conclusion, we are of opinion that no insane hospital can be considered perfect, as regards its curative power, without the addition of such a powerful remedial agent as the Turkish bath.

(signed) *Robert FitzGerald, M.D.,*
Resident Superintendent.

Robert R. Gelston, M.D.,
Visiting and Consulting M.D.

The Inspectors General of
Lunatic Asylums.

— No. 2. —

RETURN FROM THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

I.—WORKHOUSES in which TURKISH BATHS have been erected.

Fermoy.
Middleton.

II.—COPY of REPORTS made by the MEDICAL OFFICERS of the WORKHOUSES of FERMOY and MIDDLETON UNIONS respecting the benefit or otherwise derived from the use of the TURKISH BATHS in those Workhouses.

FERMOY UNION.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS on the subject of the TURKISH BATH.

2nd March 1863.—WITH reference to the subject of the Turkish bath, I beg to make a few remarks explanatory of its effects and practical utility.

The Turkish bath consists essentially of heated air applied to the surface of the body, the effect of which is at first an increase of the insensible perspiration, and gradually a softness and moisture of the skin; finally, a general and copious perspiration breaks out. After the continuance of which, for some time, the body is doused plentifully with tepid, and lastly with cold water; the refreshing and invigorating effects produced by the latter steps of the process are best known to those who have personally experienced them.

The bath is thus a powerful and certain promoter of the functions of the skin, thoroughly opening its pores, and setting free from the system the various morbid and impure matters retained in the blood. It is also a thorough cleaner, and a tonic and bracer to the whole frame. It is a useful remedial agent in a large class of diseases where a determination to the surface, and free cutaneous transpiration are indicated. For example, in congestive and inflammatory states of the internal organs and viscera, the lungs, liver, and kidneys in particular, renal dropsy, Bright's disease, &c. &c. In virtue of its eliminating power, it has been successfully employed in the treatment of rheumatism, sciatica, and gout, and its tonic properties have been found valuable in scrofula and the early stages of pulmonary consumption. Its beneficial effects in the treatment of skin diseases are obvious. On the whole, I regard it as a valuable aid to medicine in the treatment of disease, not of universal, but of very extended applicability; and in this opinion I am borne out by every medical authority whom I have consulted. Besides its curative powers, its value as a prophylactic of disease, should not be underrated.

In conjunction with the master, I visited the Lismore Workhouse last week. The results of the employment of the bath in that establishment have been highly satisfactory. All the inmates, with the exception of the extremely old and infirm, take it weekly with benefit, and in no instance has its use been attended with injurious consequences. The bath, as usually constructed, comprises three compartments, the outer room, of the temperature of the external air, the middle room, heated from 100° to 110°, and the inner from

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from 120° to 140°. In Lismore, there are but two apartments, one of the temperature of the outer air, or rather a few degrees above it, from its proximity to the hot air room; the hot room averages about 120 degrees, and appears to work satisfactorily at that temperature. The whole has been got up at a cost not exceeding 50 l.

1st July 1863.—The Turkish bath has been in almost daily use for the last fortnight, and I am happy to state that its use has been attended with marked benefit in several cases of chronic rheumatism and skin diseases; a great many of the able-bodied of both sexes have also availed themselves of it.

22nd July 1863.—I am happy to be again able to report favourably of the Turkish bath as a remedial agent. The beneficial results attending its use have in several instances exceeded my most sanguine expectations; it has been employed as yet chiefly in the treatment of rheumatism (scorbacute and chronic), scrofula, and cutaneous diseases; all of which, I need scarcely say, form a large proportion of the diseases usually met with in workhouses. In every instance (even in the most obstinate chronic cases) it has given decided relief; in a great many it has effected a rapid cure. In one case of anasarca from renal disease, it has been completely successful. A more extensive trial will, I am confident, confirm my opinion of its utility in many more diseases in which I have not as yet had the opportunity to judge of its effects. I may safely assert, from my present experience, that its introduction will be found economical as well as useful, from the circumstance that its employment has in numerous instances greatly shortened the duration of disease requiring hospital treatment. I can speak highly of it as conducing to the general health of the inmates, all of whom, with the exception of the very old and infirm, take it weekly.

MIDDLETON UNION.

REPORT from the MEDICAL OFFICER; Week ending 13th April 1870.

SIXTY-THREE cases in General Hospital and five in Fever Hospital. House generally healthy, well ventilated, and free from any epidemic. Provisions of good quality and regularly supplied.

I beg to report that the Turkish bath of the Middleton Union Workhouse has been in active operation for the last six years, a period sufficiently long to form a somewhat correct estimate of its merits. It is in almost daily use, and is pretty generally availed of by almost all classes of the inmates, of almost all ages; and although the establishment is particularly well provided with excellent and suitable lavatories for almost all classes, still we find that the Turkish bath, although in nowise superseding them, takes its proper place as a very valuable addition, applicable in many cases in which they are not, whilst it may be stated with confidence that by no other known mode of lavement can the same absolute cleanliness be insured, whilst its value as a means of drying the clothes (and thus affording all times an ample supply of thoroughly aired clothing at an expense not exceeding that hitherto expended on fuel for a similar purpose, which answered the purpose comparatively very inefficiently) can scarcely be over-estimated, a statement in which I am fully borne out by the master and matron, who entirely coincide in my views on this part of the subject. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress also bear their ready testimony not only to the enjoyment, but beneficial effects derived from the occasional use by the school children under their charge. In fact, both young and old seem to derive both considerable enjoyment and considerable benefit from the occasional judicious use of this invigorating luxury. As regards my hospital patients, the class of cases in which I have found it most useful, were the various forms of scrofula, rheumatism, anasarca, and paralysis, in which two latter complaints, when not dependent on any organic lesion, we have occasionally obtained beneficial results; but especially in cutaneous affections of almost all forms in which its steady use has been almost uniformly crowned by a beneficial result, and with this exception, my experience does not lead me to regard it as a mode of cure (unassisted by other means) in, perhaps, any other form of disease. I am sure it would prove a valuable auxiliary in the reduction of dislocations, and also in the taxis for the reduction of strangulated hernia, and in some cases of retention of urine; but I cannot speak from experience. In fine, as in my opinion the judicious use of the Turkish bath unquestionably tends to conduce towards and promote the general healthy tone of the establishment, I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion that neither this or any other public institution can be properly mindful of the health of its inmates, or in a word, at all complete, without being provided with this very valuable addition to its other hygienic appliances.

(signed) Benjamin Johnston.

Poor Law Commission Office, }
Dublin, 26 April 1870. }

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS
(CORK, &c. COUNTIES).

RETURN of the LUNATIC ASYLUMS and WORKHOUSES
in the Counties of *Cork* and *Limerick*, in which
TURKISH BATHS have been erected ; stating to what
extent such Baths are now in use ; and, COPY of
the REPORTS made by the MEDICAL OFFICERS of
these Institutions respecting the Benefit or other-
wise derived from the use of such Baths.

(*Mr. Whitwell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 July 1870.

372.

Under 1 oz.

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HANWELL AND CARMARTHEN LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 22 March 1870;—for,

“ COPY of REPORTS of COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY made upon the Cases of *Santi Nistri*, a Pauper Lunatic in the Hanwell Asylum, and *Rees Price* in the Carmarthen Asylum, who recently died from broken Ribs and other Injuries in these Institutions.”

HANWELL ASYLUM.

REPORT on the Case of *Santi Nistri*.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
Monday, 8 November 1869.

IN compliance with the instructions of the Board, we, the undersigned, have instituted a very full inquiry into the case of a man named *Santi Nistri*, who, having been admitted into the Hanwell Asylum on the 11th of October ult., died therein on the 21st of the same month from fracture of the sternum and eight ribs. A coroner's inquest had been held upon the body on the 25th and adjourned to the 29th, when a large number of witnesses were examined; but, although the jury found that the patient had died from the effects of the injuries, and believed them to have been inflicted after the patient's admission into the asylum, they were of opinion that there was no evidence to show in what manner they had been caused.

We proceeded to the asylum on Friday, the 5th instant, and there learnt that the Committee of Visitors had themselves made an investigation into the matter on the previous day, but they were unable to obtain any exact information as to when or how the patient was injured: a communication to that effect has since reached us.

During Friday and Saturday, at the asylum, we examined on oath the following persons:—

Dr. Begley	-	-	-	-	-	} Medical Officers.
Dr. Lindsay	-	-	-	-	-	
Dr. Hawkes	-	-	-	-	-	
Inspector Cullen	-	-	-	-	-	} Attendants.
Inspector Martin	-	-	-	-	-	
Jesse Pendrey	-	-	-	-	-	
John Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	
John Harrison	-	-	-	-	-	

The following four patients, and an attendant named James Pendrey, were not sworn:—

- Charles Catmar.
- Henry Etherington.
- Eleazer Pickwick Fisher.
- Stephen Slaughter.

This day we have, at Whitehall-place, examined on oath Mr. Richards and Mr. Shewen; the former of whom is assistant medical officer on the female side, and the latter, who was temporarily acting in that capacity in the male division during the absence of Dr. Begley. From the evidence thus obtained, it appears that *Nistri*, who had been previously an inmate of St. James's Workhouse, from the 30th of September to the 11th of October, was admitted into

the Hanwell Asylum on the last-named day. Immediately on his reception, he was taken to the bath-room of No. 4 Ward, and there, in the presence of Inspector Cullen, attendants James Pendrey, and — Ainsworth, and also the person who brought him from the workhouse, medically examined by Mr. Shewen before being placed in the bath. The following marks of injury were observed on his person: the right eye was yellow from an old bruise; there was an old bruise on the jaw and cheek; a slight old bruise about the size of half-a-crown on the right breast, and a slight old scar on the left arm. The medical examination seems to have been a careful one, but no indications of internal injury were discovered. In describing the way in which the examination was conducted, Mr. Shewen states, that whilst the attendant James Pendrey held up the patient's arms, he carefully felt the walls of his chest, placing his hands upon them, and pressing them, until he satisfied himself that there were no fractures. The patient did not flinch, as if from pain, when he did so. Mr. Shewen added, that his attention, in making the medical examination, was specially directed to the discovery of any fracture of the ribs; and he swore in the most positive manner that the injuries observed after death did not, and could not have existed at the time of the patient's admission into the asylum.

The inspector, Cullen, and the attendant, James Pendrey, also stated that there was no difficulty of breathing; that, though feeble, the patient was able to walk, and that they saw no other injuries than the old bruises referred to. On the other hand, when Mr. Richards, the assistant medical officer on the female side, was called in to see the patient on the day preceding his death, he at once detected fractures even before placing his hands on the patient's chest, and he concludes his evidence in the following terms:—

“Had these injuries existed on admission, and presented the appearances I have described, I am of opinion they could not possibly have been overlooked by any medical man, or other person of ordinary intelligence.”

It seems to us that this medical evidence alone completely disposes of the allegation that the injuries existed previous to the patient's admission into the asylum.

From the bath-room Nistri was taken to No. 11 Ward, in which patients are usually placed on admission; but on the same evening he was moved to No. 7; and on the following day was again moved into No. 6. So far as we can ascertain, no change had been observed in him up to that time; and, in his evidence before the coroner, Jesse Pendrey, the charge attendant, stated that he had bathed Nistri on the 16th, but did not notice any broken bones. All these wards are occupied by patients more or less refractory. The removals seem to have taken place by direction of Inspector Cullen, without any special orders from the medical officers. Cullen says: “I told attendant Shuter to take him to No. 6, as being a quieter ward than No. 7; I had no order to do this from the medical officer.” Cullen explained that when a patient was “posted,” or assigned, to a particular ward by the medical officer, he had no power to remove him without orders; but until then he placed new patients in the wards he thought most suitable for them.

In No. 6 Ward Nistri remained until the 18th, when, in consequence of a change for the worse having been observed by the attendant, Jesse Pendrey, the attention of Dr. Hawkes was called to him, and he directed his removal to the infirmary (No. 1), where he remained until his death, on the 21st.

It will be seen from the evidence that, although in delicate health, and in a state described in the medical certificate as “mania with general paralysis,” he remained up until the 16th, and was strong enough to walk daily in the airing-court, under the special charge of an attendant, not seeming to suffer pain, and only breathing with difficulty when going up and down stairs. He is said to have been troublesome, and restless, too feeble to make any serious opposition, but constantly resisting being dressed, and endeavouring to bite and scratch the attendants who were required to put his clothes on. The attendant, Sutton, exhibited a scratch on his hand which had been inflicted whilst he and Pyle were attempting to dress him on Sunday, the 17th.

There was, also, always great difficulty in inducing him to take food. Although he is described by Jesse Pendrey, the charge attendant of No. 6 Ward, as gradually getting weaker from day to day, no marked change in his state appears to have taken place until the morning of Monday the 18th, when Dr. Hawkes's attention was drawn to him. No personal examination was then made, but

but Nistri's condition at that time was described by Dr. Hawkes as follows: "There was a greater change on Monday the 18th. The pulse was feeble, with great pallor, but not sufficient change to indicate the existence of severe injuries; at the time, I did not suspect that the symptoms were caused by the injuries of which he died, nor can I now quite reconcile myself to that supposition. I should have expected a more severe shock; I mean, graver symptoms than those I noticed." There can be no doubt whatever that at this time a careful examination of the patient's person ought to have been made, and there was a great want of proper care and attention when he was first removed to the infirmary. Although considered a suitable case for hospital treatment, no instructions were given to the attendants for placing him in bed, nor as to his dietary or medical treatment; and, leaving No. 6 Ward on the morning of the 18th, he was not again seen by Dr. Hawkes, or any other medical man, until 10 o'clock the following day. And yet the very grave nature of the patient's illness at the time of his admission into the infirmary may be judged from the evidence of Inspector Martin, and Harrison, the charge attendant. The former says, "I thought from his appearance that he was very ill, his breathing was very difficult. I thought he was sinking, and I said to Harrison, the charge attendant, 'The sooner you get that patient to bed the better; I think that patient is dying.'"

Harrison states, referring also to the patient's condition on admission to the infirmary: "He was very ill, breathing very heavily, with a rattling in the throat, which continued until he died." Even two days afterwards, on the morning of the 20th, when the patient was found by Dr. Hawkes "much worse, cold, very feeble pulse, with general nervous depression," no injuries were suspected; at all events, no examination of the patient's person was made. At 3.30 on the same day, however, two attendants who were engaged in changing his linen, discovered a large mark or bruise in the centre of the chest. Upon this, Mr. Shewen was sent for, and the fractures were at once detected. The ribs were so displaced that the ends could be seen rising and falling as the patient breathed, and the sternum at once yielded to the pressure of the finger.

Reviewing the facts which we have stated above, we have no doubt whatever that the injuries of which Nistri died were received prior to his admission into the Infirmary Ward. On Sunday the 17th, Jesse Pendrey was absent all day, and the ward was left in charge of attendant Sutton, who was assisted by Robert Pyle, an attendant out of No. 17 Ward. On the morning of the 18th, when Pendrey returned to his duties, he found Nistri weaker, and called the attention of Dr. Hawkes to him, who sent him to the infirmary.

With respect to a fall which the patients Etherington and Catmar deposed to, and which was alleged to have occurred on Sunday morning the 17th, when for a short period the ward had been left without any attendant, we endeavoured to ascertain, by a personal inspection of the locality, how far such an accident would be likely to produce the fractures.

The patient Catmar, who asserts that he saw Nistri fall, described minutely the manner in which it happened. The stone floor of the ward is there quite level, and it seems that when passing round the corner of the iron railing which shuts off a disused staircase, he tripped over a mat and fell on his side, but not with much violence, as he broke his fall by holding to the iron rails. If this took place in the manner described to us, the accident seems quite insufficient to account for the injuries, but if simple fractures of the ribs already existed, the fall might have caused displacement, and account for some of the symptoms which were noticed, both on the Sunday afternoon and the morning of the 18th.

It is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the injuries were inflicted in No. 6 Ward, and the probabilities point to the interval between the evening of Saturday, the 16th, and Monday, the 18th; but, unfortunately, no certainty can be arrived at. The witnesses who could give evidence, would probably be the persons implicated, and we can place no confidence in the statements of the patients, some of whom impressed us with the idea that they had been tutored.

The difference in the opinions of the several medical men, as to the probable duration of the injuries, affords another element of uncertainty, although there can be no doubt that the patient was uninjured on admission into the asylum.

REPORTS RELATING TO

We are sorry to report that we have failed in obtaining any precise information of how or when this poor man received the injuries of which he died; but our inquiry has served to show various defects in the management of the Hanwell Asylum. Most of the defects have already been referred to upon many occasions by the Commissioners at their statutory visits, but it becomes necessary, in connection with this lamentable case, once more to call attention to them. The information afforded by the entries in the Case Book and Clinical Journal was of the most meagre description, and was of no assistance to us. A fuller statement of the case had been drawn up subsequent to Nistri's death; but, so far as the Case Book is concerned, the provisions of the Act of Parliament had not been complied with, and there was no "statement" entered in it, as required by the 44th section of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," and 19th section of the 16th and 17th Vict. c. 96, which provides that a copy of such statement shall be sent to the coroner within two days of the death of any patient. It is right here to state, that at this time Dr. Hawkes was taking Dr. Begley's duties during his absence, and that some allowance should, in consequence, be made for omissions such as we have adverted to; for, although Mr. Shewen had been appointed as temporary assistant, he was not experienced in asylum management or the treatment of the insane, and much labour at this time necessarily devolved upon Dr. Hawkes. The insufficiency of the medical staff in this asylum has been repeatedly noticed, but without avail, in the reports made from year to year upon the visits of the Commissioners. In reference to the appointment of a second assistant medical officer, on the female side, the Commissioners, at their visit in August last, remarked as follows: "Such an appointment (which we once more most pressingly suggest as not more required for the proper care of the patients than for the due filling up of the medical records) would also supply service of a superior, because permanent kind, at a cost little, if at all, greater than is now necessarily paid for occasional and temporary service."

We take this opportunity again of recording our opinion in the most emphatic manner, that it is the duty of the visitors no longer to allow the medical care of the large number of patients now in Hanwell to continue in its present very unsatisfactory state, but at once to place the medical staff upon an efficient footing. In an asylum of the size and construction of Hanwell, we believe that the patients cannot receive adequate medical supervision and treatment, and the Case Books and other medical records be properly kept up with less than two qualified assistants in each division.

From the statement of Dr. Hawkes we ascertained that his morning visit occupies him one hour and a-half, and that unless in special cases the sole medical care of the patients devolves upon him. At the time of our visit there were 639 male patients in the asylum, of whom 240 were reported by Dr. Hawkes to be under special medical supervision. Although there is no regulation requiring him to visit more than once a day, he informed us that he frequently, perhaps four or five days a week, visited the Infirmary and Epileptic Wards in the afternoon, but none of the other wards unless required to do so. In the evening and during the night, the wards are not visited by him unless he is called to special cases. We think it of great importance that the wards should be visited by one of the medical officers the last thing at night, and that the sick, bed-ridden, and recent or excited cases should be particularly noticed.

In reference to the duties of the inspectors, we think that in all cases in which there are difficulties in dressing or undressing patients, in bathing them or inducing them to take food, one of the inspectors should be required to be present. Also, that the power which the inspectors appear to have of removing patients from one ward to another before they are "posted" should be withdrawn.

During our inquiry it was shown that, not only at meal times generally but also on Sundays, certain wards, and, amongst them, Nos. 6 and 7, are left in charge of one attendant, assistance, if wanted, being procured from an adjoining ward. Thus on Sundays Nos. 6 and 7, which are refractory wards, containing when full 50 patients, are left with three attendants.

On the morning of Sunday the 17th September, when Nistri is stated to have fallen down, Sutton, who was in charge of the ward, was called away to assist in another ward; and, although most of the patients were in it, there is no doubt that for a short period it was left without any attendant. The number of available attendants in the wards appropriated to the more troublesome class of patients

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patients should be increased, and we direct attention to the following remarks upon the insufficient staff of attendants in both divisions, made upon the occasion of the last official visit to the asylum:—

“There is one more suggestion by our colleagues which we think of the greatest moment, and as to which nothing seems to have been done, namely, the appointment of an additional special night attendant to each infirmary. Repeating this recommendation strongly, we also think that additions are required to the number of attendants in both divisions, for though, as the numbers are now given, there seems to be a not unfair average. A deduction, of from 12 to 14, has to be made for those who are daily absent on necessary holidays or other occasions, and for these latter corresponding increase should be made.”

We further think it of the greatest importance that the state of the lungs and heart of every patient should be examined upon admission, by means of the stethoscope, with the utmost care, and irrespective of the existence of bruises or pulmonary disturbance, and the result recorded in the Case Book.

W. G. Campbell.
James Wilkes.

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell,
Office of Clerk to the Committee of Visitors,
21 March 1870.

Sir,

I HAVE to inform you that the Committee of Visitors, at their meeting on Thursday last, the 17th instant, had under consideration the letter addressed to them by your Board on the 28th ultimo, upon the subject of the death of the patient, Santi Nistri, at this asylum, and asking to be informed what effect had been given to the various suggestions contained in the Report of the Commissioners, who made a special inquiry into the case; and, in reply, I am directed to state that the committee have appointed an additional special night attendant in the infirmaries, male and female, and have given orders that the inspectors shall always be present at the bathing of patients who make objections to being bathed; that the stethoscope shall be used on the admission of every male patient, instead of occasionally only, in the same manner as has long been the case in respect to every admission on the female side.

The committee have still under consideration the question of appointing a second assistant medical officer on the female side, and will communicate to the Commissioners their final decision thereupon; but they do not intend to appoint a second assistant medical officer on the male side, and they are fortified in the views they take in this matter, by the opinion and large experience of Dr. Begley, who considers such an appointment unnecessary; and they are thoroughly convinced that if the assistant medical officer on the male side duly discharges the duty expected from him, no such addition to the medical staff is required.

The committee do not think it necessary to enter into further discussion as to the facts of this case. If they had been satisfied by the examination before the coroner, or by that made by the Commissioners themselves, or by the inquiry, made with care and anxiety, by the committee, that the inquiries which caused the death of the patient, had been occasioned by the act of any person or persons in their service, they would undoubtedly have taken care that the persons implicated should have been brought before the proper tribunal for deciding authoritatively as to their guilt or otherwise; but no such discovery was made, either by the coroner, the Commissioners or the committee.

The view taken by the committee is set forth in the Report to the Court of Quarter Sessions in January, and to that report the committee desire to refer the Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Partridge,*
Clerk to Visitors.

C. P. Phillips, Esq,
&c. &c.

REPORTS RELATING TO

CARMARTHEN ASYLUM.

REPORT.

Re *Rees Price*, late a Patient in the Carmarthen Asylum.

7 February 1870.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, report that, in compliance with the directions of the Board, we have made a special investigation into the circumstances attending the death of a man named Rees Price, late a patient in the Carmarthen Asylum, who, having been removed from the Llandovery Workhouse to the asylum, on the 1st of January last, died therein on the eighth day after his admission. In the return made to the office of the Commissioners in Lunacy, it was stated, that the apparent cause of death was "cerebral disease and broncho-pneumonia;" but a *post-mortem* examination of the body, made three days after death, disclosed the fact that eight ribs, four on each side, were broken; and, at the coroner's inquest which was subsequently held, and which occupied two days, the following verdict was returned:—

"That on the 8th day of January," &c., "the said Rees Price died from pleurisy, the result of the fracture of eight of his ribs, but how or by what means the ribs of him, the said Rees Price, were fractured, is to the said jurors unknown."

In cases of this description, as well as in all others involving the ill-treatment of patients in asylums, there is always great difficulty in obtaining direct or satisfactory proof. The attendants very frequently endeavour to screen each other, and patients who may have witnessed an act of violence are often either tutored by them to support their statements, or are prevented, through fear of the consequences, from speaking openly. We have, therefore, in pursuing this investigation, thought it necessary to examine every person, who, in the remotest degree had charge of the deceased during the last month of his residence in the workhouse, and whilst subsequently an inmate of the asylum, with a view of discovering,—

1st. Whether the injuries were received before or after admission into the asylum.

2nd. Whether they were the result of an accident, or caused by violence and, if the latter, by whom inflicted.

3rd. Whether there existed any defects in the management of the asylum or the conduct of its officers, which might, in any degree, have tended to favour the occurrence of such injuries, or to prevent their immediate detection.

We visited the asylum, without previous notice, on the first and second days of the present month, the Llandovery Workhouse on the third, and completed the evidence at the asylum on the fourth day.

During the inquiry we examined the following persons:—

AT THE ASYLUM.

James Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	} All patients in No. 1 Ward.
David Evans	-	-	-	-	-	
George Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	
Jenkin Davis	-	-	-	-	-	
Evan Jones	-	-	-	-	-	
James Jenkins	-	-	-	-	-	
Alexander McCormick	-	-	-	-	-	
John Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	} Patient in No. 1 Ward.
David Jenkins	-	-	-	-	-	
James Fish	-	-	-	-	-	
Dr. Hearder	-	-	-	-	-	
Mr. Evan Parry Davis	-	-	-	-	-	
James Straker	-	-	-	-	-	
David Davies	-	-	-	-	-	
Benjamin Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	
Henry Davies	-	-	-	-	-	
Benjamin Davis	-	-	-	-	-	
John Hughes	-	-	-	-	-	

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AT THE WORKHOUSE.

Daniel Williams	-	-	-	-	-	Relieving Officer.
Mr. G. G. L. Williams	-	-	-	-	-	Medical Officer of Workhouse.
Miss Sarah Beynon	-	-	-	-	-	Workhouse Matron.
Ann Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	A Pauper Nurse.
Eliza Hodgkin	-	-	-	-	-	Ditto.
John Jones	-	-	-	-	-	Police Serjeant.
William Jones	-	-	-	-	-	A man who assisted the serjeant in removing Price from the workhouse to the asylum.

With the exception of the nine patients, the asylum porter, and one of the pauper nurses at the workhouse, all these witnesses were examined on oath, and their evidence is appended to this report.

We hoped to have obtained valuable information from some of the patients, and with this view proceeded, in the first instance, to No. 1 Ward, in which the deceased remained during the whole time he was in the asylum, so as to select for examination, before they could be tutored or influenced by the attendants, such as appeared most likely to give reliable evidence. We found, however, that on week days all who possessed any intelligence were absent from the ward, employed on the land or in the workshops, and that on Sunday, during the time of Divine Service, those who remained were too imbecile to afford any satisfactory account of what they witnessed. It will be seen that it was unfortunately during this period that a circumstance occurred as to which it was most important to obtain information.

The following account of Rees Price, during his residence in the workhouse, his removal to the asylum, and his treatment therein, is compiled from the evidence.

The deceased, Rees Price, who was a labourer, and 69 years of age, had been an inmate of the Llandoverly Workhouse since June 1868. When admitted, he was not insane, but his eyesight was greatly impaired. About three months ago, when he had become totally blind, he began to show symptoms of unsoundness of mind, and a month before he was removed to the asylum, he became noisy and restless, and so troublesome to the other old men in the dormitory where he slept, that he was placed at night in an adjoining room by himself, and two pauper females were appointed to attend him. They deposed, that though restless he was never violent, and was managed without difficulty. There had never been any struggle with them, and the two old men who slept in the dormitory were quite incapable of injuring him, as one of them was bed-ridden, and the other paralysed. There had not been any able-bodied men in the house for some months, either as inmates or paid officers, and the master had been confined to his bed for many weeks. The bed-room occupied by Price was on the ground floor, on a level with the yard. He had no steps to ascend at any time, and no person had seen him fall; on the 30th December Mr. Williams, the surgeon of the workhouse, gave the usual notice to the relieving officer, that Price was a proper case for the asylum, and on the following day he was examined and certified before a justice of the peace, who then signed an order for his removal to the asylum. No examination of his chest was made before he left the workhouse, because, as Mr. Williams stated, his breathing was quite natural, and he had no cough. Mr. Williams says, "Considering his condition when I saw him, the day before his removal, the nature of his breathing, and the strength of his voice, I do not think it possible that the injuries found after his death could have existed when I examined him."

Price remained in the workhouse on the night of the 31st, and next day, the 1st January, at half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, Serjeant Jones, assisted by William Jones, took him from the ward to an omnibus, waiting at a distance of about 40 yards, to convey them to the station. He was helped along by both men, but more because he was blind than because he could not walk without support. There was a change of carriages at the Llandilo Junction, and here Serjeant Jones lifted the patient from the carriage to the platform. He carried him by placing both arms round him, so that the patient's chest rested on his own, and he asserted very positively—and in this he was confirmed by William Jones, who was present—that Price did not show the slightest indication of

being in pain, or seem in the least hurt or inconvenienced by the considerable pressure which must have necessarily been made on his ribs. He had been told by the police serjeant, in order to make him more willing to be removed, that they were going to take him to some works where he had formerly been employed, and where his brother lives; and, being pleased at this, he was cheerful and quiet, occasionally singing during the whole journey, in the course of which, according to the evidence, nothing whatever occurred which could by possibility have produced injuries to his ribs. They arrived at the asylum between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, where the patient was received by Dr. Hearder, the medical superintendent, who saw him in the receiving-room, and ordered him to be taken to No. 1 Ward and bathed. He gave no special orders as to his treatment, either then or when he saw him an hour afterwards in the ward. He noticed no difficulty of breathing, and made no attempt to examine his chest, deeming it simply "a case of chronic paralysis from chronic brain disease." When bathed, his body was found to be quite free from bruises.

Dr. Hearder being unwell on the following day, and absent on business for three days afterwards, did not again see Price until Thursday the 6th. In the meantime, Mr. Davies, the assistant surgeon, had medical charge of him, and he first came under his notice after morning service on Sunday the 2nd of January. He then observed that his right ear was much discoloured by a bruise, and he had a slight cut on the side of his head; his right hand was also discoloured, and much swollen on the back, and it was evident that all these injuries were quite of recent date. John Hughes, an attendant, who had been left in sole charge of the ward during the performance of the morning service in the chapel, then stated, that the patient, having dirtied himself, he had been obliged to take him to the bath-room to cleanse him and change his clothes, and having occasion to go to another part of the ward for the key of the clothes-press, he had left Price alone in the bath-room for a very short time, and as he returned he saw him, whilst attempting to take off his trowsers, falling back from the side of the bath against which he had been leaning. He struck his head against the wall, and when he picked him up, he noticed that he had injured his ear. After this he was sponged, dressed, and taken back to the day-room. Mr. Davies appears to have accepted this explanation as probable, and to have believed that the injuries on the head might have been inflicted in the manner described by Hughes, but not those on his hand. He noticed a slight difficulty of breathing; but he made no examination of the man's chest, and failed even to ascertain to what extent his hand was injured, as he was very restless.

On the following day, Monday, Mr. Davies found Price sitting by the fire, and John Hughes, who that morning had been appointed by the head attendant to take special charge of him, sitting by his side. He had recently broken a pane of glass, and cut the wrist of his left hand. His breathing was then "hurried;" but he was not particularly restless unless he was touched. Extra diet was then ordered, but no change of treatment, and again, notwithstanding the hurried breathing, no examination of his person was made. Mr. Davies states that the symptoms he observed did not suggest to his mind the idea of broken ribs.

On Tuesday morning, when again seen by the assistant medical officer, he had become much more restless. Hughes, the attendant, had still charge of him; but he was "buffeting himself about," and was ordered to be taken to the padded room. This order was neglected or misunderstood, for when, at six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Davies again visited the ward, he found Price in a single room, and in one of the ordinary bedsteads. He was, however, removed at once, and on the following morning was found in the padded room, the floor of which was also padded, "denuded of his bed-clothes, tossing himself about, and trying to stand up, but unable to do so from weakness." Mr. Davies then noticed that "his breathing was much more difficult," and there were "bronchial râles" and "spasmodic twitchings." These symptoms, and the position in which the patient lay, made Mr. Davies now suspect that he might have broken ribs, but although he appears to have made some attempt to examine his chest, he failed in doing so, because, as he states, the patient was too restless. Wine and a sedative were prescribed, and when, in the evening, Dr. Hearden returned to the asylum, the patient's condition was reported to him;

him ; he did not, however, visit him until the following day. He was then weaker and scarcely able to move about. Although present on this occasion, Mr. Davies did not communicate to Dr. Hearder his suspicions as to the existence of fractured ribs, nor did he again see the patient until a short time before he died.

Dr. Hearder having then charge of the case, relates that, without placing his ear to the patient's chest, he could plainly hear the "bronchial râles," and that he tried, but without success, to feel his pulse and examine his tongue, because he was so restless. He thought him "in a very low and feeble state consequent upon passive congestion of the lungs, and the pouring out of serum into the bronchial tubes;" admitting, at the same time, that the symptoms must have suggested to his mind the possibility of some injury to the chest, because he remembered endeavouring to place his hand upon it, in which, however, owing to the patient's restlessness, he did not succeed; his reason for not persevering in the examination being the fear, did fractures exist, of causing further mischief. No binding with rollers, or other treatment for broken ribs, was therefore followed, and no further attempt was made to ascertain the existence of internal injuries, either by medical examination or by inquiries, whether the patient had fallen, or whether anything had occurred which would have been likely to produce them. The patient sank gradually, and died on the 8th January, and on the same day notices were forwarded to our office and to the coroner stating that the apparent cause of death was "cerebral disease and bronche-pneumonia."

The *post-mortem* examination of the body was not made until three days afterwards. Notwithstanding the previous statement of Dr. Hearder, that the symptoms during life must have suggested to his mind the "possibility of some injury to the walls of the chest," he afterwards said that the *post-mortem* examination was made, not because any injuries were suspected, but in accordance with a practice usual in the asylum. In his second notice to the coroner, however, detailing the injuries discovered after death, he further stated that the patient's case "was recognised as one in which broken ribs were likely to be found."

The record of the *post-mortem* appearances, a copy of which is appended, shows that there was chronic disease of the brain, and fatty deposit in the heart, liver, and one kidney; that eight ribs, four on each side, were broken, the position of the fractures being in the front part of the chest; and that there was no displacement of the broken ends of the bones.

Dr. Hearder, in his evidence before us, and in his depositions before the coroner, stated that there was no infiltration of matter round the points of fracture, and no rupture of the pleura, but there was "adhesive inflammation over the whole of both lungs," which were also congested.

Dr. Hearder further stated that he did not examine the fractured ends of the bones, and could not give any opinion when the fractures occurred, but that he "believed the inflammation had not lasted much more than a week, if so much;" adding, that he had not had much experience in *post-mortem* examinations. He considered that "Rees Price died from disease of the brain chiefly, but that the condition of the lungs hastened his death." Mr. Davies was also of opinion that the inflammation of the pleura was caused by the fractures, though that membrane itself was not ruptured.

Although in our recent investigation we have failed to obtain such direct and positive proof as to the time when the injuries of which Rees Price died were inflicted, and the manner in which they were caused as would justify a prosecution, the following analysis of the evidence will show the extreme probability which exists that they were received on the Sunday morning during Divine Service, when the patient was in No. 1 Ward, and further, that they were sustained in a struggle with John Hughes, the attendant.

During the whole time that Price was in the asylum he was unable to make any complaint, or to give a rational answer to a question. There is the strongest proof that, up to the time of his arrival at the asylum, the patient had received no injury; there were no bruises upon his person when admitted. Dr. Hearder, who received him, observed no difficulty of breathing, or other indications which led him to suspect the existence of fractured ribs, and throughout the whole of the evidence there is no allegation that Price received any injury at the hand of another patient.

On Sunday morning, the 2nd of January, being the day after his admission,

whilst the assistant medical officer was going his rounds soon after Divine Service, he found recent bruises upon his hand and ear, and a slight cut upon the side of his head, and then, for the first time, it was observed that he had a slight difficulty of breathing. John Hughes, who was then the attendant in charge of No. 1 Ward, accounted for the injuries by saying that Price had fallen in the bath-room whilst he was being cleaned. From this time there is no allegation that the patient sustained any other fall or injury, except a cut on the hand from breaking a pane of glass, and the night attendants who visited him frequently gave evidence that during the first three nights when he slept in a room furnished with a bedstead, although often restless, he was never found out of bed.

The difficulty of breathing, however, continued to increase, and more urgent symptoms were observed from day to day. On Wednesday, the 5th, Mr Davies, the assistant medical officer, suspected there were fractured ribs, and the same suspicion arose in the mind of Dr. Hearder on the following day. Two days afterwards the patient died, and their suspicions were confirmed at the *post-mortem* examination.

It is the practice in the Carmarthen Asylum, during Divine Service on Sundays, to leave No. 1 Ward on the male side in the sole charge of one attendant whilst the others accompany the more intelligent patients to chapel. On the Sunday in question John Hughes had been so left without assistance in charge of the ward and 17 patients, amongst whom was Rees Price, the deceased. Most of them were quiet and harmless, but Price was of dirty habits, and is everywhere described as restless and troublesome, and inclined to kick and bite those who interfered with him. On the other hand Hughes, according to the evidence of both the medical officers, was of a hasty temper, and he had on one occasion been reprimanded by the superintendent for rough conduct towards a patient.

When Price had dirtied himself it became the duty of Hughes, who was without assistance of any kind, to clean him, and in the performance of this very disgusting task, he had, no doubt, to bear the restlessness and the attempted bites and kicks of the patient. In these circumstances, and bearing in mind Hughes' hasty temper, it is not difficult to understand how a struggle or scuffle may have arisen in which the ribs of the enfeebled old man were broken. On the contrary, Hughes' version of the circumstance is highly improbable, for supposing Price to have fallen in the bath-room as alleged, it is clear that such an accident would not only be insufficient to fracture his ribs, but it is physically impossible that a fall backwards, in the manner described by Hughes, could have produced the bruise on his ear. Hughes says, "He went backwards; he fell on the ground where there was no chair or seat. I saw his head come against the wall, about two feet from the ground."

It is for the above reasons that we think Rees Price's ribs were fractured in a struggle with the attendant, John Hughes, in the bath-room of No. 1 Ward, on Sunday morning, the 2nd January last.

We now proceed to consider whether there were any circumstances connected with the management of the asylum, or the conduct of its officers, which would be likely to give rise to or favour the occurrences of such an act of violence, or would tend to prevent the immediate detection of the injuries, or the discovery of the person by whom they were inflicted.

1. There can be no doubt that there has been a grave want of judgment in allowing No. 1 male ward to remain with only one attendant on Sunday during the hours of Divine Service. The same objection is to be made to the arrangements on week days, when, during the absence of the working patients, those remaining in the ward are also under the charge of only one responsible person. This fault in the management is the more obvious from the fact that it is in this ward all newly-admitted patients are first placed, and in which, therefore, there should at all times be ample means of supervision and care. Had there been two efficient attendants in the ward on the Sunday in question it is probable that the lamentable event now under consideration would never have occurred.

2. Dr. Hearder was to blame, because, although Rees Price on admission was feeble, blind, and partially paralysed, he gave no special directions that he should receive extra care or extra diet; and when he next saw him on Thursday

day the 6th, and "the possibility of some injury to the walls of the chest" suggested itself to his mind, he did not make such an examination as he should have done to satisfy himself that such was or was not the fact.

The most serious fault in the medical management of this case, however, must be charged to Mr. Davies for not examining the patient's person, and especially his chest, on the Sunday morning after the alleged fall in the bath-room, when he observed a difficulty of breathing, and noticed the bruises upon his hand and ear. Also, for similar neglect when subsequently the symptoms of chest mischief became more marked, and when, as he admits, he suspected the existence of fractured ribs.

He was also to blame for not mentioning these suspicions to Dr. Hearder.

In the description given by the witnesses as to the restlessness shown by this patient, we cannot discover that there was any insuperable difficulty in making the necessary examination.

Owing to the absence of such examination by Mr. Davies on the Sunday, when the difficulty of breathing and the injuries were first noticed, and subsequently by both the medical officers, the fractures were not discovered, and the patient was deprived of the advantages he might have derived from appropriate surgical appliances and medical treatment.

Further, it is evident, had such examination been made, and had the superintendent satisfied himself as to the state of Price's chest on admission, it would have been possible to fix the period when the injuries were received with the utmost certainty.

We regret to have to allude to a circumstance affecting the accuracy of the records made by Mr. Davies in the case-book. In an entry purporting to have been made on the day of the patient's admission, he reported that he was "almost moribund," whilst in his evidence before us he admitted that this entry did not fairly represent the patient's condition at the time, and that it was not made until after his death.

In conclusion, we think it imperative—

1. That John Hughes be no longer retained as an attendant in the asylum.
2. That no ward, such as No. 1 in the male division, having therein a troublesome patient, be left at any time with only one attendant.
3. That, on the reception of a patient, a medical officer shall, immediately after admission, irrespectively of the existence of bruises or of pulmonary disturbance, satisfy himself by a careful medical examination of the patient's person whether or not the chest is free from injury; and also that the person who has accompanied the patient to the asylum shall not be suffered to depart until the result of such examination is communicated to him.

(signed) *W. G. Campbell.*
J. D. Cleaton.

NOTE as to a Newspaper Report of the Inquest.

Our attention having been directed to a report of the coroner's inquest contained in a Welsh newspaper, and subsequently copied and commented upon by the London Press, in which Mr. Davies is represented to have said, with reference to cases of broken ribs at the Carmarthen Asylum, "We have often seen such cases," we questioned him and also Dr. Hearder on the subject.

Dr. Davies denied that he had ever used the words quoted. He says, "What I said was, we have had one case which was not very satisfactorily accounted for, but was explained by the attendants as a scuffle between two patients. The man who was injured was treated for the broken ribs, and recovered."

Mr. Davies has held his present appointment for nearly five years.

In reference to the same subject, Dr. Hearder said that he did not agree in the statement. There had only been one case of fractured ribs during the two years he had been in the asylum. The patient was still alive. The injury was caused by fighting with another inmate.

(signed) *W. G. Campbell.*
J. D. Cleaton.

HANWELL AND CARMARTHEN LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

COPY of REPORTS of COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY
made upon the Cases of *Santi Yirri*, a Pauper
Lunatic in the Hanwell Asylum, and *Rees Price*
in the Carmarthen Asylum, who recently died from
broken ribs and other Injuries in these Insti-
tutions.

(*Mr. Cross.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1870.

148.

Under 2 oz.

501

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

1869-70.

A C C O U N T S

SHOWING THE

SUMS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE, POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND,

AND POLICE COURTS,

Between the 1st April 1869 and 31st March 1870.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT 30 & 31 VICT. c. 39.)

***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 May 1870.***

1.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service of the

		£.	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1869	- - - - -	48,110	11	1
		£.	s.	d.
To Receipts from Vote of Parliament, as per Acts 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94; 19 Vict. c. 2; 30 & 31 Vict. c. 39; 31 & 32 Vict. c. 67; and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 99 :—				
Contribution upon the Rental assessed (£. 18,690,714) for the Year ended 31st December 1869	- - - - -	175,225	8	4
Contribution towards the Expenses of Horse Patrol and Thames Police	-	20,000	-	-
Salaries of Commissioner, Receiver, and two Assistant Commissioners	-	4,469	7	2
Superannuations to persons formerly in the Commissioner's and Receiver's Offices, and to Officers and Constables late of the Bow-street Patrol, Horse Patrol, and Thames Police	- - - - -	2,944	11	6
Habitual Criminals Register :				
Salaries	- - - - -	225	-	-
Incidental Expenses	- - - - -	175	-	-
		400	-	-
			203,089	7
To Receipts from Parishes, viz. :				
On Rate Warrants issued prior to 1st April 1869	- - - - -	91,760	9	3
On Rate Warrants issued during the Year ended the 31st March 1870, the particulars of which are detailed according to the provisions of the 20th section of the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 44, in Appendix (A.), pages 12 to 16	- - - - -	442,667	9	-
			584,427	18 3
Receipts carried forward	- - - £.		784,577	16 4

METROPOLITAN POLICE, between the 1st of April 1869, and the 31st of March 1870.

By EXPENDITURE, under the following Heads :		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I.—OFFICE EXPENSES:							
By Salaries and Allowances, Commissioner's Office, viz.:		£.	s.	d.			
One Commissioner, at £. 1,500 per annum	- - -	1,500	-	-			
An Allowance to ditto for House-rent	- - -	300	-	-			
An Allowance to ditto for keep of a Horse, at £. 63 per annum (18 months and 20 days)	- - -	71	18	6			
Two Assistant Commissioners, at £. 800 per annum each	- - -	1,600	-	-			
An Allowance to ditto for House-rent, at £. 300 per annum each	- - -	600	-	-			
Eight Clerks, at Salaries varying from £. 100 to £. 650 per annum, and one Registry Clerk, Public Carriage Branch, at £. 250 per annum. (One Registrar, at £. 350 per annum; and two Clerks, at £. 100 per annum each, charged under the head of Habitual Criminals.)	- - -	1,976	2	10			
Twenty-six Police Officers employed as Assistant Clerks, pay and allowances varying from £. 65 to £. 300 per annum	- - -	2,344	19	-			
					8,393	-	4
- Salaries and Allowances, Receiver's Office, viz.:							
One Receiver, at £. 1,200 per annum	- - -	1,200	-	-			
An Allowance to ditto, for keep of a Horse, at £. 63 per annum	- - -	63	-	-			
Seven Clerks, at Salaries varying from £. 100 to £. 650 per annum, and one Assistant ditto at £. 200 per annum, and one Temporary Clerk, at £. 2 2. per week	- - -	2,337	6	8			
One Surveyor, at £. 550 per annum, and one Deputy Surveyor, at £. 315 per annum	- - -	866	5	-			
One Temporary Draughtsman, at £. 3. 3. per week	- - -	168	16	-			
One Clerk of Works, at £. 250 per annum, one Assistant ditto, at £. 2 per week, three Temporary Assistant ditto, at £. 3. 3s. per week each, and one ditto, at £. 2. 2. per week	- - -	891	17	-			
One Storekeeper, at £. 180 per annum	- - -	152	6	7			
One Assistant ditto, at £. 100 per annum	- - -	92	9	6			
Two Tailors, at £. 1. 10. per week each	- - -	156	-	-			
					5,913	-	9
- Pay of Office-keeper		135	-	-			
An Allowance for Eight Charwomen and Three Men	- - -	351	12	10			
					486	12	10
- Office Rent, Taxes, Repairs, &c., viz.:							
Rent of Nos. 4 and 5, Whitehall-place, and Great Scotland-Yard	- - -	906	4	10			
Rates and Taxes of ditto	- - -	236	1	7			
Furniture and Repairs	- - -	644	1	-			
					1,786	7	5
- Fuel and Light, viz.:							
Coals	- - -	75	18	9			
Oil and Gas	- - -	224	12	9			
					300	11	6
- Books, Printing, and Stationery, supplied for the use of the Office, and the several Divisions					3,271	16	11
- Stamps	- - -				39	12	6
- Postage	- - -				134	11	3
- Travelling Expenses	- - -				207	18	6
- Newspapers and Advertisements	- - -				736	1	6
- Washing Towels, sweeping Chimneys, cleaning Offices, and other small Contingencies	- - -				305	15	3
					21,575	8	9
II.—LAW CHARGES:							
By Payment for Criminal Prosecutions, drawing Leases, &c.	- - -						
					1,670	13	3
Payments carried forward					23,246	2	-

1.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service of the

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Receipts brought forward	-	-	-	784,577	16	4
To Amounts received for Special Services of the Police, viz.:		£.	s.	d.			
At Osborne House, Isle of Wight	- - - - -	228	-	-			
- Sandringham	- - - - -	76	11	-			
- Admiralty	- - - - -	40,648	12	9			
- Ditto Greenwich Hospital	- - - - -	1,124	12	1			
- Ditto Whitehall	- - - - -	168	15	4			
- Board of Trade	- - - - -	34	4	-			
- British Museum	- - - - -	1,810	3	1			
- Brompton Cemetery	- - - - -	100	16	11			
- Bushy Park	- - - - -	35	1	5			
- Chelsea Bridge	- - - - -	74	6	8			
- Court of Chancery	- - - - -	268	14	6			
- Custom House	- - - - -	760	-	-			
- Gravesend and Port of London	- - - - -	378	11	8			
- Geological Museum	- - - - -	326	8	-			
- Great Seal Patent Office	- - - - -	268	1	8			
- Greenwich Park	- - - - -	11	7	1			
- Hampton Court Palace	- - - - -	447	4	3			
- Houses of Parliament	- - - - -	2,154	5	-			
- India Museum	- - - - -	311	3	-			
- Ditto Stores	- - - - -	452	-	-			
- Inland Revenue: On Account of Public Carriage Branch	- - - - -	9,075	-	-			
- Inland Revenue Offices	- - - - -	1,477	15	-			
- Ditto: Checking Duties on Metropolitan Stage Carriages	- - - - -	572	5	-			
- Kennington Park	- - - - -	223	-	-			
	Receipts carried forward	60,516	18	5	784,577	16	4

- - - METROPOLITAN POLICE, between the 1st April 1869, and the 31st March 1870—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Payments brought forward - - -	-	-	-	23,246	2	-
III.—PAY, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT OF THE POLICE FORCE:						
By Salaries of Superintendents of Police, viz.:	£.	s.	d.			
One District Superintendent at £. 725, and 3 ditto at £. 625 per annum each - - - - -	2,517	18	9			
One Inspecting Superintendent, at £. 600 per annum (9 months and 11 days) - - - - -	467	14	10			
Twenty-five Superintendents, at salaries varying from £. 300 to £. 375 per annum - - - - -	7,889	3	10			
				10,874	17	5
- Pay of Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables [see Numbers and Rates of Pay in Appendix (B.), page 17] - - - - -	560,159	13	2			
- Extra Duty Pay - - - - -	30	-	-			
- Clothing of all kinds - - - - -	43,241	7	8			
- Truncheons, Rattles, Swords, Belts, &c. - - - - -	1,083	3	4			
				615,389	1	7
IV.—MEDICAL AND FUNERAL EXPENSES:						
By Salaries of Superintending Surgeon (£. 500), and 100 District Surgeons, varying from £. 2 to £. 100 per annum - - - - -	2,648	5	3			
- Medical Attendance, Medicines, &c., for Destitute Prisoners, and for Poor Persons in cases of Accident in Public Thoroughfares - - - - -	2,235	13	10			
- Funeral Expenses of 45 Constables - - - - -	230	7	1			
				5,114	6	2
V.—HORSES, VANS, &c.:						
By Purchase of (57) Horses - - - - -	1,730	-	-			
- Forage (272 Horses, including 42 for Van Service) - - - - -	9,697	16	8			
- Saddlery, Farriery, and Stable Contingencies (£. 128. 1. 6. received for Stable Dung, deducted) - - - - -	2,723	16	10			
- Purchase and Repairs of Vans and Carts - - - - -	608	15	9			
				14,760	9	3
VI.—POLICE STATIONS AND SECTION HOUSES:						
By Erection and Purchase of Premises - - - - -	27,456	6	11			
- Rent of Stations and Section Houses (Lodging Money received in aid of this Service, charged per contra) - - - - -	9,698	-	6			
- Rates and Taxes - - - - -	4,997	15	6			
- Furniture and Fixtures - - - - -	3,928	10	2			
- Repairs and Alteration of Premises - - - - -	6,974	17	9			
- Cleaning Stations - - - - -	3,551	-	8			
- Turners' Wares, Soap and Candles, sweeping Chimneys, Travelling Expenses, &c. of the Surveyors in visiting Stations, and other incidental Charges - - - - -	2,189	12	5			
- Expenses of Telegraph to the several Stations, including an allowance of £. 45 per annum to the Commissioner, and each of the Assistant Commissioners, for the services of a person to work the Telegraph at their private residences - - - - -	1,124	17	6			
				3,314	9	11
				59,921	1	5
VII.—FUEL AND LIGHT:						
By Coals supplied to Constables, and for Police Stations - - - - -	8,732	1	9			
- Gas (£. 3,640 6. 10.) and Gas Fittings (£. 667. 11. 7.) - - - - -	4,307	18	5			
- Oil, and Cleaning, Trimming, and Repairing Police Lanterns - - - - -	5,090	3	1			
				18,130	3	3
VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:						
By Refreshments supplied to Destitute Prisoners, searching Female Prisoners, washing Towels, posting Notices, and other Contingencies, paid by Superintendents of Police - - - - -	776	-	1			
- Extraordinary Expenses, incurred in the Pursuit, Apprehension, and Conveyance of Prisoners - - - - -	8,439	16	2			
- Expenses and Allowances on special occasions, and on Duties out of the District (£. 3,449. 18. 3. received in aid of this Service, charged per contra) - - - - -	4,364	13	4			
- Building and Repair of Boats - - - - -	309	14	4			
				13,890	3	11
Payments carried forward - - -	£.			750,451	7	7

1.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Receipts brought forward - - -	60,516	18	5	-	-	-	784,577	16	4	
To Amounts received for Special Services of the Police—cont^d.										
At Law Courts (Site of) - - - - -	223	-	-							
- Lord Chancellor's Entrance - - - - -	148	13	4							
- Merchant Seamen's Registry Office - - - - -	82	2	6							
- Museum of Science and Art, South Kensington - - - - -	2,469	-	-							
- Ditto Exhibition Galleries - - - - -	962	7	10							
- National Gallery, South Kensington - - - - -	278	15	-							
- Ditto Trafalgar Square - - - - -	1,078	15	9							
- National Portrait Gallery - - - - -	82	13	7							
- Patent Museum - - - - -	74	6	8							
- Post Office - - - - -	349	9	-							
- Record Office - - - - -	439	8	4							
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - - - - -	353	1	3							
- Royal Mint - - - - -	538	1	-							
- Royal Parks - - - - -	8,316	4	3							
- Stationery Office - - - - -	229	-	-							
- Westminster County Court - - - - -	74	6	8							
- Westminster Bridge - - - - -	226	-	-							
- Whitechapel County Court - - - - -	55	15	-							
- War Office - - - - -	15,391	15	11							
- Ditto (Tower) - - - - -	11	-	6							
				91,900	15	-				
From Public Companies and Private Individuals - - - - -				7,570	18	1				
- Theatres - - - - -				846	18	6				
To Reimbursements of Expenses incurred by the Police on special occasions within and beyond the District - - - - -							100,318	6	7	
							3,449	18	3	
To Amounts received for the Conveyance of Prisoners, viz. :										
In Greenwich and Woolwich Van - - - - -				176	8	-				
- Hammersmith Van - - - - -				57	-	-				
- Marylebone Van - - - - -				9	16	-				
- Surrey Van - - - - -				500	-	-				
							743	4	-	
To Stoppages from the Pay of the Police for Lodging - - - - -							8,530	10	2	
To Proceeds of the sale of Old Stores and Cast Horses, viz. :										
Old Stores - - - - -				184	2	3				
Cast Horses - - - - -				386	17	2				
							570	19	5	
To Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -							91	5	11	
- Amounts received from the Owners of Dangerous Structures - - - - -							705	5	9	
- Reimbursement of Expenses incurred in the Conveyance of Naval Prisoners, and under the Contagious Diseases Act - - - - -							1,531	-	8	
- To Amounts received from Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of Public Carriages - - - - -							16,227	9	6	
							£.	917,745	16	7

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, AND POLICE COURTS.

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METROPOLITAN POLICE, between the 1st of April 1869, and the 31st of March 1870—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Payments brought forward	-	-	-	750,451	7	7
IX.—RETIRED ALLOWANCES, &c.:						
By Retired Allowances to Persons formerly in the Commissioner's and Receiver's Offices, and to Officers and Constables, late of the Bow-street Patrol, Horse Patrol, and Thames Police (36 on the List on the 31st March 1870)	2,857	10	10			
- Pensions and Allowances to Widows and Children of Police Constables who have died from Injuries received in the Execution of their Duty, per Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 124, s. 6	376	13	7			
- Contributions to make good the Deficiency of the Police Superannuation Fund, per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 64, s. 15	58,968	12	10			
				62,202	17	3
X.—DANGEROUS STRUCTURES:						
By Salary of an Assistant Surveyor at £. 220 per annum (7 months)	128	6	8			
- One Inspector at £. 140. 11. 5. and one Sergeant at £. 90. 7. 7. per annum (6 months)	107	2	-			
- Hoarding and Shoring	671	8	4			
- Travelling Expenses	82	4	7			
				989	1	7
XI.—SPECIAL EXPENSES:						
By Expenses incurred in the Conveyance of Naval Prisoners, and under the Contagious Diseases Act	-	-	-	1,256	7	9
XII.—HABITUAL CRIMINALS REGISTER.						
By Salaries of one Registrar at £. 350 per annum (3 months and 18 days), two Clerks at £. 100 per annum each (8 months and 12 days, and 2 months and 26 days, respectively), one Inspector at £. 50. -. 11. (3 months and 25 days), and one Sergeant at £. 12. 2. 8. (7 weeks); the two latter being temporarily employed	218	9	9			
- Incidental Expenses	163	9	8			
				381	19	5
XIII.—REPAYMENTS.						
By Excess of Police Rate paid by the Parish of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, on account of the Westminster Improvements, and paid over to Her Majesty's Commissioner of Works, pursuant to Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 31, s. 39	-	-	-	3,035	-	6
TOTAL Sum paid for the METROPOLITAN POLICE between the 1st of April 1869, and 31st March 1870	-	-	-	818,316	14	1
By Balances remaining on the 31st March 1870, viz.:						
On the Receiver's Account at the Bank of England	98,950	4	10			
On Office Cash	97	7	6			
Imprests to be accounted for	381	10	2			
				99,429	2	6
	£.			917,745	16	7

Maurice Drummond,
Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.

2.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS on account of the POLICE
between 1st April 1869,

RECEIPTS.	—			AMOUNT.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Stoppages from the Salaries and Pay of the Police between the 1st April 1869, and 31st March 1870, viz.:						
Deductions on account of the Police Superannuation Fund - -	10,095	5	5			
Stoppages during Sickness - - - - -	3,461	-	6			
Fines on Police Constables for Misconduct - - - - -	570	13	7			
				14,126	19	6
To Fines imposed by Magistrates on Drunken Persons, and for Assaults on Police Constables, levied at Police Courts, &c., and paid over to the Receiver, between the 1st April 1869, and the 31st March 1870 - - - - -	-	-	-	2,034	8	6
To the Proceeds of the Sale of Old Police Clothing - - - - -	-	-	-	3,015	2	2
To Contributions from the General Fund of the Metropolitan Police, to cover the deficiency of the Police Superannuation Fund, to the 31st March 1870 per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 64 - - - - -	-	-	-	58,968	12	10
To Contributions from the Admiralty and War Departments in aid of the above Fund, per Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 51 - - - - -	-	-	-	1,042	12	9
To Contributions from Public Departments, Public Companies, and Private Individuals, to meet the charges of Superannuations and Gratuities of Men specially employed, viz.:						
Public Departments - - - - -	1,640	11	6			
Public Companies and Private Individuals - - - - -	792	19	-			
Theatres - - - - -	96	10	4			
				2,530	-	10
				£.	82,617	16 7

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, AND POLICE COURTS.

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SUPERANNUATION FUND (Established by the 22nd Section of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47) and the 31st March 1870.

P A Y M E N T S.	—	A M O U N T.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Superannuation Allowances and Gratuities paid to Discharged Police Constables, under the provision of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 4, viz. :—		
Superannuations (2,330 on the List on the 31st March 1870) - -	80,792 10 1	
Gratuities to 40 Constables - - - - -	1,825 6 8	
		82,617 16 7
	£.	82,617 16 7

Maurice Drummond,
Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.

3.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service of the

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in the hands of the Receiver on the 1st April 1869 - - - - -	1,126	17	1
To Amount issued out of the Consolidated Fund under the authority of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 11	27,900	-	-
To Amount issued out of the Vote of Parliament for the year 1869-70 - - - - -	26,008	11	9
To Fees, Penalties, and Forfeitures levied at the undermentioned Police Courts, &c., and paid over to the Receiver between the 1st April 1869, and the 31st March 1870, in pursuance of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 46, viz. :—			
	£.	s.	d.
Bow-street - - - - -	1,413	18	-
Clerkenwell - - - - -	1,249	3	6
Great Marlborough-street - - - - -	2,297	5	1
Greenwich and Woolwich - - - - -	1,388	11	6
Hammersmith and Wandsworth - - - - -	1,567	16	1
Lambeth - - - - -	1,078	4	1
Marylebone - - - - -	1,507	14	11
Southwark - - - - -	922	18	7
Thames - - - - -	849	3	1
Westminster - - - - -	766	3	6
Worship-street - - - - -	1,492	15	11
To Amounts paid over to the Receiver by the Clerks to other Justices, viz. :—			
Beacontree - - - - -	377	12	6
Brentford - - - - -	213	12	6
Bromley - - - - -	60	17	9
Cheshunt - - - - -	11	15	6
Chipping Barnet - - - - -	42	11	-
Croydon - - - - -	156	3	3
Edgware - - - - -	51	18	9
Epsom - - - - -	62	8	7
Edmonton - - - - -	84	18	6
Enfield - - - - -	117	4	-
Hampstead - - - - -	6	11	6
Highgate - - - - -	40	12	6
Kingston - - - - -	16	9	8
Kingston Borough - - - - -	31	4	-
Richmond - - - - -	88	4	-
Spelthorne - - - - -	73	6	3
Uxbridge - - - - -	37	12	3
Waltham Abbey - - - - -	36	1	-
		16,032	17 9
	£.	71,068	6 7

POLICE COURTS of the METROPOLIS, between the 1st April 1869 and the 31st March 1870.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Salaries of Magistrates, Clerks, &c., viz. :						
1 Chief Magistrate, at £. 1,500 per annum - - - - -	1,500	-	-			
22 Magistrates, at £. 1,200 per annum each - - - - -	26,364	2	5			
23 Clerks, at Salaries varying from £. 90 to £. 500 per annum - - -	6,723	9	1			
50 Ushers, Gaolers, Messengers, &c., varying from £. 70 to £. 130 per annum	5,220	2	9			
				39,807	14	3
By Rents - - - - -				2,262	10	4
- New Buildings and Alterations - - - - -				7,393	14	4
- Maintenance and Repair of Buildings - - - - -				656	16	10
- Rates and Taxes - - - - -				445	18	10
- Furniture and Fixtures - - - - -				533	-	11
- Fuel and Light - - - - -				1,126	8	2
- Postage - - - - -				24	16	9
- Incidental Expenses - - - - -				1,419	5	11
- Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures levied at the several Police Courts (paid over to the Exchequer, in full of the Sum charged per contra)				16,082	17	9.
TOTAL SUM paid by the Receiver, for the "POLICE COURTS," between the 1st April 1869, and the 31st March 1870				69,703	4	1
By Balance remaining on the Account of the Receiver at the Bank of England on the 31st March 1870				1,365	2	6
	£.			71,068	6	7

Maurice Drummond,
Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.

Appendix (A.)

AN ACCOUNT specifying the TOTAL SUM charged upon and received from every PARISH, TOWNSHIP, PRECINCT, and PLACE, for the Purposes of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, between the 1st April 1869 and the 31st March 1870, as required by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 44, s. 29.

HALF-YEARLY WARRANTS issued 1st July 1869, and 1st January 1870

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rates levied upon the Parishes during the Year ended 31st March 1870, at 6½ d. in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes during the Year.	Balances due by Parishes on 31st March 1870.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Middlesex	X	Acton	38,922	1,094 13 6	547 6 9	547 6 9
Surrey	W	Addington	4,350	122 6 8	122 6 8	—
Herts	S	Aldenham	12,377	348 2 —	348 2 —	—
Ditto	S	Ditto, Hamlet of Theobald Street	2,256	63 9 —	63 9 —	—
Middlesex	K	All Saints, Poplar	267,237	7,516 — 8	5,758 — 4	1,758 — 4
Ditto	T	Ashford	5,289	148 15 —	148 15 —	—
Surrey	W	Banstead	8,461	237 19 2	237 19 2	—
Essex	K	Barking (including Chadwell, Great Ilford, and Ripple Wards)	56,778	1,596 17 6	1,596 17 6	—
Surrey	V	Barnes	25,350	712 19 2	712 19 2	—
Herts	Y	Barnet, East	12,260	344 16 2	344 16 2	—
Surrey	V	Battersea	220,234	6,194 1 6	3,997 — 9	2,197 — 9
Kent	P	Beckenham	35,568	1,000 7 —	800 3 6	200 3 6
Surrey	W	Beddington	12,843	361 4 2	361 4 2	—
Middlesex	T	Bedfont, East	8,404	236 7 2	236 7 2	—
Kent	R	Bexley	29,796	838 — 2	838 — 2	—
Ditto	P	Bromley	55,796	1,569 5 2	1,184 12 7	384 12 7
Middlesex	K	Bromley, St. Leonard	134,708	3,788 13 2	1,894 6 7	1,894 6 7
Herts	S	Bushey	15,869	446 6 2	446 6 2	—
Surrey	W	Carshalton	17,188	483 8 2	483 8 2	—
Kent	W	Charlton	46,178	1,298 15 —	1,298 15 —	—
Middlesex	G	Charterhouse	1,948	54 15 8	54 15 8	—
Surrey	W	Cheam	7,726	217 5 10	108 12 11	108 12 11
Herts	Y	Cheshunt	40,511	1,139 7 4	969 13 8	169 13 8
Surrey	V	Chessington	1,700	47 16 2	47 16 2	—
Essex	N	Chigwell	22,699	638 8 2	638 8 2	—
Ditto	N	Chingford	7,052	198 6 8	99 3 4	99 3 4
Herts	S	Chipping Barnet	11,415	321 — 10	160 10 5	160 10 5
Kent	R	Chislehurst	17,406	489 10 8	489 10 8	—
Middlesex	T	Chiswick	34,041	957 8 —	478 14 —	478 14 —
Surrey	L	Christchurch	69,460	1,953 11 2	1,953 11 2	—
Middlesex	H	Christchurch, Spitalfields	67,712	1,904 8 —	1,904 8 —	—
Surrey	W	Clapham	144,565	4,065 17 8	4,065 17 8	—
Ditto	W	Coulsdon	20,435	574 14 8	574 14 8	—
Middlesex	X	Cowley	2,600	73 2 6	73 2 6	—
Ditto	T	Cranford	3,084	86 14 8	86 14 8	—
Kent	R	Crayford	17,614	495 7 8	495 7 8	—
Surrey	W	Croydon	276,864	7,786 16 —	7,786 16 —	—
Ditto	V	Cuddington	5,850	164 10 6	164 10 6	—
Essex	K	Dagenham	17,065	479 19 —	479 19 —	—
Kent	P	Down	2,855	80 5 10	40 2 11	40 2 11
		Carried forward	£. 1,782,466	50,131 13 6	42,093 5 9	8,038 7 9

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, AND POLICE COURTS.

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Appendix (A.)—continued.

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.		TOTAL of the Rates levied upon the Parishes during the Year ended 31st March 1870, at 6½ d. in the Pound.		Received from the Parishes during the Year.		Balances due by Parishes on 31st March 1870.	
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	1,782,466	- -	50,131	13 6	42,093	5 9	8,038	7 9
Middlesex - - -	T	Drayton, West - - -	4,928	- -	138	12 -	138	12 -	-	-
Ditto - - -	X	Ealing - - -	89,652	- -	2,521	8 8	2,521	8 8	-	-
Ditto - - -	S	Edgware - - -	5,736	- -	161	6 6	80	13 3	80	13 3
Ditto - - -	Y	Edmonton - - -	67,842	- -	1,908	1 -	954	- 6	954	- 6
Herts - - -	S	Elstree - - -	3,387	- -	95	5 2	95	5 2	-	-
Kent - - -	R	Eltham - - -	25,953	- -	729	18 6	729	18 6	-	-
Middlesex - - -	Y	Enfield - - -	74,106	- -	2,084	4 6	1,842	2 3	242	2 3
Surrey - - -	V	Epsom - - -	33,390	- -	939	1 8	469	10 10	469	10 10
Kent - - -	R	Erith - - -	41,939	- -	1,179	10 8	1,179	10 7	-	- 1
Surrey - - -	V	Ewell, exclusive of Kingswood Liberty	12,035	- -	338	9 8	338	9 8	-	-
Ditto - - -	W	Farley - - -	750	- -	21	1 8	10	10 10	10	10 10
Kent - - -	P	Farnborough - - -	3,725	- -	104	15 2	52	7 7	52	7 7
Middlesex - - -	T	Feltham - - -	10,044	- -	282	9 8	141	4 10	141	4 10
Ditto - - -	S	Finchley - - -	31,906	- -	897	7 -	897	7 -	-	-
Kent - - -	R	Foot's Cray - - -	2,854	- -	80	5 2	80	5 2	-	-
Middlesex - - -	S	Fryern-Barnet - - -	11,149	- -	313	11 2	313	11 2	-	-
Ditto - - -	T	Fulham - - -	105,282	- -	2,961	1 -	1,980	10 6	980	10 6
Ditto - - -	G	Furnival's Inn (the part within Middlesex)	3,168	- -	89	2 -	89	2 -	-	-
Ditto - - -	G	Glashouse Yard, Liberty of	5,516	- -	155	2 8	77	11 4	77	11 4
Ditto - - -	E	Gray's Inn - - -	13,248	- -	372	12 -	186	6 -	186	6 -
Ditto - - -	X	Greenford - - -	7,108	- -	199	18 2	99	19 1	99	19 1
Kent - - -	R	Greenwich - - -	151,067	- -	4,248	15 2	2,124	7 7	2,124	7 7
Middlesex - - -	S	Hadley Monken - - -	6,160	- -	173	5 -	86	12 6	86	12 6
Surrey - - -	V	Ham-with-Hatch, Hamlet of - - -	8,764	- -	246	9 8	246	9 8	-	-
Essex - - -	K	Ham, East - - -	13,843	- -	389	6 8	389	6 8	-	-
Ditto - - -	K	Ham, West (including Church-street, Plaistow, and Stratford Wards)	169,341	- -	4,762	14 2	3,381	7 1	1,381	7 1
Middlesex - - -	T	Hammersmith, Hamlet of - - -	189,682	- -	5,334	16 -	5,334	16 -	-	-
Ditto - - -	T	Hampton Town and Court - - -	25,017	- -	703	12 -	351	16 -	351	16 -
Ditto - - -	T	Hampton Wick, Liberty of - - -	12,552	- -	353	- 6	353	- 6	-	-
Ditto - - -	X	Hanwell - - -	13,746	- -	386	12 -	193	6 -	193	6 -
Ditto - - -	T	Hanworth - - -	4,732	- -	133	1 8	133	1 8	-	-
Ditto - - -	X	Harefield - - -	9,936	- -	279	9 -	279	9 -	-	-
Ditto - - -	T	Harlington - - -	8,396	- -	236	2 8	118	1 4	118	1 4
Ditto - - -	T	Harmondsworth - - -	9,797	- -	275	10 8	137	15 4	137	15 4
Ditto - - -	X	Harrow - - -	63,609	- -	1,789	- -	894	10 -	894	10 -
Ditto - - -	X	Hayes - - -	14,182	- -	398	17 4	398	17 4	-	-
Kent - - -	P	Hayes - - -	3,995	- -	112	7 2	112	7 2	-	-
Middlesex - - -	S	Hendon - - -	42,983	- -	1,208	17 10	604	8 11	604	8 11
Ditto - - -	T	Heston - - -	38,436	- -	1,081	- 2	1,081	- 2	-	-
Ditto - - -	X	Hillingdon - - -	36,893	- -	1,023	11 -	511	15 6	511	15 6
Surrey - - -	V	Hook, Hamlet of - - -	1,611	- -	45	6 2	45	6 2	-	-
Middlesex - - -	Y	Hornsey - - -	98,405	- -	2,767	12 8	1,883	16 4	883	16 4
Ditto - - -	X	Ickinham - - -	3,256	- -	91	11 6	91	11 6	-	-
Ditto - - -	T	Isleworth - - -	54,769	- -	1,540	7 6	1,540	7 6	-	-
Ditto - - -	T	Kensington - - -	848,700	- -	23,829	13 8	11,934	16 10	11,934	16 10
Kent - - -	P	Keston - - -	3,540	- -	99	11 2	99	11 2	-	-
Surrey - - -	V	Kew - - -	6,030	- -	169	11 8	84	15 10	84	15 10
		Carried forward - - - £.	4,175,126	- -	117,425	- 6	86,784	6 5	30,640	14 1

Appendix (A.)—continued.

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.		TOTAL of the Rates levied upon the Parishes during the Year ended 31st March 1870, at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the Pound.		Received from the Parishes during the Year.		Balances due by Parishes on 31st March 1870.	
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	4,175,126	- -	117,425	- 6	86,784	6 5	30,640	14 1
Kent - - -	R	Kidbrooke, Liberty of - -	15,765	- -	443	7 8	443	7 8	-	-
Middlesex - - -	S	Kingsbury - - - - -	6,662	- -	187	7 4	93	13 8	93	13 8
Surrey - - -	V	Kingston-on-Thames - - -	135,588	- -	3,813	8 2	3,813	8 2	-	-
Middlesex - - -	T	Laleham - - - - -	4,960	- -	139	10 -	69	15 -	69	15 -
Kent - - -	R	Lee - - - - -	66,366	- -	1,866	10 8	933	5 4	933	5 4
Ditto - - -	P	Lewisham - - - - -	219,958	- -	6,186	6 2	6,186	6 2	-	-
Middlesex - - -	E	Lincoln's Inn - - - - -	17,732	- -	498	14 2	249	7 1	249	7 1
Essex - - -	K	Little Ilford - - - - -	4,291	- -	120	13 8	60	6 10	60	6 10
Middlesex - - -	T	Littleton - - - - -	1,788	- -	50	5 8	50	5 8	-	-
Surrey - - -	V	Long Ditton - - - - -	14,160	- -	398	5 -	398	5 -	-	-
Essex - - -	N	Loughton - - - - -	11,657	- -	327	17 -	327	17 -	-	-
Ditto - - -	N	Low Leyton - - - - -	31,134	- -	875	12 8	875	12 8	-	-
Surrey - - -	V	Maldon - - - - -	2,741	- -	77	1 8	77	1 8	-	-
Ditto - - -	V	Merton - - - - -	12,817	- -	360	9 6	360	9 6	-	-
Middlesex - - -	H	Mile-End New Town, Hamlet of -	23,500	- -	660	18 8	660	18 8	-	-
Ditto - - -	H	Mile-End Old Town, Hamlet of -	255,919	- -	7,157	14 4	3,598	17 2	3,598	17 2
Ditto - - -	S	Mimms, South - - - - -	22,807	- -	641	8 10	320	14 5	320	14 5
Surrey - - -	W	Mitcham - - - - -	26,535	- -	746	5 10	746	5 10	-	-
Ditto - - -	V	Morden - - - - -	4,800	- -	135	- -	135	- -	-	-
Ditto - - -	V	Mortlake - - - - -	32,130	- -	903	13 -	451	16 6	451	16 6
Kent - - -	R	Mottingham, Hamlet of - -	3,443	- -	96	16 8	96	16 8	-	-
Surrey - - -	V	Moulsey, East - - - - -	12,957	- -	364	8 2	282	4 1	82	4 1
Ditto - - -	V	Moulsey, West - - - - -	3,977	- -	111	17 -	55	18 6	55	18 6
Middlesex - - -	T	New Brentford, Township of	9,852	- -	277	1 8	277	1 8	-	-
Herts - - -	Y	Northaw - - - - -	3,862	- -	108	12 2	108	12 2	-	-
Kent - - -	R	Northray - - - - -	3,949	- -	111	1 2	111	1 2	-	-
Middlesex - - -	X	Northolt - - - - -	5,589	- -	157	3 8	118	11 10	38	11 10
Ditto - - -	H	Norton Folgate, Liberty of - -	9,194	- -	258	11 6	258	11 6	-	-
Ditto - - -	T	Norwood, Precinct of - - -	24,465	- -	688	1 6	344	- 9	344	- 9
Ditto - - -	H	Old Artillery Ground, Liberty of -	5,726	- -	161	- 10	80	10 5	80	10 5
Ditto - - -	H	Old Tower Precinct - - - -	3,868	- -	108	15 8	108	15 8	-	-
Kent - - -	R	Orpington - - - - -	8,721	- -	245	5 6	245	5 6	-	-
Middlesex - - -	X	Paddington - - - - -	932,474	- -	26,225	16 6	19,669	7 5	6,556	9 1
Surrey - - -	P	Penge, Hamlet of - - - - -	106,378	- -	3,048	2 6	1,524	1 3	1,524	1 3
Middlesex - - -	X	Perivale - - - - -	1,448	- -	40	14 6	20	7 3	20	7 3
Surrey - - -	V	Petersham - - - - -	8,300	- -	233	8 8	233	8 8	-	-
Middlesex - - -	X	Pinner, Hamlet of - - - - -	17,287	- -	486	3 10	243	1 11	243	1 11
Kent - - -	R	Plumstead - - - - -	61,000	- -	1,715	12 6	857	16 3	857	16 3
Surrey - - -	V	Putney, including Roehampton -	69,036	- -	1,941	12 8	1,270	16 4	670	16 4
Middlesex - - -	K	Ratcliffe, Hamlet of - - -	64,168	- -	1,804	14 6	1,353	11 -	451	3 6
Surrey - - -	V	Richmond - - - - -	89,538	- -	2,518	5 -	2,518	5 -	-	-
Herts - - -	S	Ridge - - - - -	5,172	- -	145	9 2	145	9 2	-	-
Middlesex - - -	E	Rolls, Liberty of - - - - -	21,348	- -	600	8 2	600	8 2	-	-
Surrey - - -	R	Rotherhithe - - - - -	128,483	- -	3,613	11 8	3,613	11 8	-	-
		Carried forward - - - £.	6,688,671	- -	188,118	5 8	140,774	14 5	47,343	11 3

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, AND POLICE COURTS.

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Appendix (A.)—continued.

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.		TOTAL of the Rates levied upon the Parishes during the Year ended 31st March 1870, at 6½ d. in the Pound.		Received from the Parishes during the Year.		Balances due by Parishes on 31st March 1870.	
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	6,688,671	- -	188,118	5 8	140,774	14 5	47,343	11 3
Middlesex - - -	X	Ruislip - - - - -	12,790	- -	359	14 4	179	17 2	179	17 2
Ditto - - -	G	St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George-the-Martyr - - -	164,548	- -	4,627	18 2	3,470	18 7	1,156	19 7
Ditto - - -	K	St. Ann, Limehouse - - -	106,443	- -	2,993	14 2	1,496	17 1	1,496	17 1
Ditto - - -	C	St. Ann, Westminster - - -	102,068	- -	2,870	13 2	2,153	- 5	717	12 9
Ditto - - -	H	St. Catherine, Tower Division (Precinct of) - - -	17,560	- -	493	17 6	246	18 9	246	18 9
Ditto - - -	E	St. Clement Danes, Westminster, and that part within the Duchy Liberty - - -	110,524	- -	3,108	9 8	3,108	9 8	-	-
Ditto - - -	H	St. George-in-the-East - - -	201,672	- -	5,672	- 6	5,672	- 6	-	-
Ditto - - -	C	St. George, Hanover-square - - -	1,254,428	- -	35,280	15 8	26,460	11 9	8,820	3 11
Surrey - - -	M	St. George, Southwark - - -	175,000	- -	4,921	17 6	3,691	8 2	1,230	9 4
Ditto - - -	P	St. Giles, Camberwell - - -	405,559	- -	11,406	6 10	5,703	3 5	5,703	3 5
Middlesex - - -	E	St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury - - -	318,200	- -	8,949	7 6	6,474	13 9	2,474	13 9
Ditto - - -	G	St. James, Clerkenwell, including the District of St. John - - -	265,841	- -	7,476	15 6	3,738	7 9	3,738	7 9
Ditto - - -	C	St. James, Westminster - - -	513,156	- -	14,432	10 2	10,824	7 7	3,608	2 7
Ditto - - -	N	St. John, Hackney - - -	522,427	- -	14,693	5 2	13,346	12 7	1,346	12 7
Ditto - - -	S	St. John, Hampstead - - -	239,648	- -	6,740	2 -	6,740	2 -	-	-
Surrey - - -	M	St. John, Southwark - - -	59,944	- -	1,685	18 6	842	19 3	842	19 3
Middlesex - - -	K	St. John, Wapping - - -	53,300	- -	1,499	1 2	749	10 7	749	10 7
Ditto - - -	G	St. Leonard, Shoreditch - - -	448,594	- -	12,616	14 -	6,308	7 -	6,308	7 -
Ditto - - -	T	St. Luke, Chelsea - - -	331,197	- -	9,314	18 2	8,657	9 1	657	9 1
Ditto - - -	G	St. Luke, Finsbury - - -	243,812	- -	6,857	4 2	6,857	4 2	-	-
Ditto - - -	B	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster - - -	459,039	- -	12,910	9 4	8,455	4 8	4,455	4 8
Ditto - - -	E	St. Martin-in-the-Fields - - -	300,564	- -	8,453	7 2	8,453	7 2	-	-
Ditto - - -	N	St. Mary, Islington - - -	981,156	- -	27,595	- 2	27,595	- 2	-	-
Surrey - - -	L	St. Mary, Lambeth - - -	611,905	- -	22,834	16 6	22,834	16 6	-	-
Middlesex - - -	D	St. Marylebone - - -	1,175,982	- -	33,074	9 10	33,074	9 10	-	-
Ditto - - -	E	St. Mary-le-Strand, Westminster, and that part within the Duchy Liberty - - -	22,240	- -	625	10 -	312	15 -	312	15 -
Surrey - - -	M	St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey - - -	249,758	- -	7,024	8 8	5,268	6 6	1,756	2 2
Ditto - - -	P	St. Mary, Newington - - -	284,199	- -	7,993	1 10	3,996	10 11	3,996	10 11
Kent - - -	R	St. Mary's Cray - - -	9,043	- -	254	6 8	127	3 4	127	3 4
Middlesex - - -	N	St. Mary, Stoke Newington - - -	60,936	- -	1,713	16 6	1,713	16 6	-	-
Ditto - - -	K	St. Mary, Stratford, Bow - - -	94,907	- -	2,669	5 2	2,002	5 2	667	- -
Ditto - - -	H	St. Mary, Whitechapel - - -	144,376	- -	4,060	11 6	4,060	11 6	-	-
Ditto - - -	H	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green - - -	275,508	- -	7,748	13 2	5,811	9 10	1,937	3 4
Kent - - -	R	St. Nicholas, Deptford - - -	16,565	- -	465	17 8	465	17 8	-	-
Surrey - - -	M	St. Olave, Southwark - - -	76,297	- -	2,145	17 -	1,072	18 6	1,072	18 6
Middlesex - - -	Y	St. Pancras - - -	1,123,986	- -	31,612	2 -	31,612	2 -	-	-
Ditto - - -	E	St. Paul, Covent Garden - - -	52,648	- -	1,480	14 6	1,180	2 2	300	12 4
Kent and Surrey - - -	R	St. Paul, Deptford, in the county of Kent, including the Hamlet of Hatcham, in the county of Surrey - - -	180,986	- -	5,405	18 8	2,860	16 4	2,545	2 4
Middlesex - - -	K	St. Paul, Shadwell - - -	49,693	- -	1,397	12 2	1,097	12 2	300	- -
Kent - - -	R	St. Paul's Cray - - -	4,093	- -	115	2 2	115	2 2	-	-
Middlesex - - -	B	St. Peter, Westminster (Close of the Collegiate Church of) - - -	2,012	- -	56	11 8	56	11 8	-	-
Surrey - - -	M	St. Saviour's and the Clink Liberty - - -	139,269	- -	3,916	18 8	2,937	14 -	979	4 8
Middlesex - - -	G	St. Sepulchre, Finsbury - - -	21,620	- -	608	1 2	608	1 2	-	-
Surrey - - -	M	St. Thomas, Southwark - - -	10,860	- -	305	8 8	152	14 4	152	14 4
		Carried forward - - - £.	18,783,024	- -	528,587	10 4	423,363	2 11	105,224	7 5

Appendix (A.)—continued.

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.		TOTAL of the Rates levied upon the Parishes during the Year ended 31st March 1870, at 6½ d. in the Pound.		Received from the Parishes during the Year.		Balances due by Parishes on 31st March 1870.	
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	18,783,024	- -	528,587	10 4	428,363	2 11	105,224	7 5
Middlesex - - -	G	Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, Liberty of - - }	36,314	- -	1,021	6 6	510	13 3	510	13 3
Surrey - - -	W	Sanderstead - - - - -	5,200	- -	146	5 -	146	5 -	-	-
Middlesex - - -	E	Savoy, Holborn Division, Precinct of	10,888	- -	306	4 6	153	2 3	153	2 3
Herts - - -	S	Shenley - - - - -	8,016	- -	225	9 -	225	9 -	-	-
Middlesex - - -	T	Shepperton - - - - -	6,940	- -	195	3 8	97	11 10	97	11 10
Ditto - - -	H	Smithfield, East - - - - -	43,144	- -	1,213	8 6	1,213	8 6	-	-
Ditto - - -	T	Staines - - - - -	16,083	- -	452	6 8	226	3 4	226	3 4
Ditto - - -	S	Stanmore, Great - - - - -	8,524	- -	239	14 8	119	17 4	119	17 4
Ditto - - -	S	Stanmore, Little - - - - -	5,609	- -	157	15 -	78	17 6	78	17 6
Ditto - - -	T	Stanwell - - - - -	11,770	- -	331	- 6	165	10 3	165	10 3
Ditto - - -	E	Staple's Inn - - - - -	2,580	- -	72	11 2	72	11 2	-	-
Surrey - - -	W	Streatham - - - - -	87,718	- -	2,467	1 2	1,233	10 7	1,233	10 7
Middlesex - - -	T	Sunbury - - - - -	15,262	- -	429	4 10	214	12 5	214	12 5
Surrey - - -	W	Sutton - - - - -	22,571	- -	634	16 -	317	8 -	317	8 -
Middlesex - - -	T	Teddington - - - - -	22,383	- -	629	10 4	514	15 2	114	15 2
Surrey - - -	V	Thames Ditton, comprising the Hamlet, or Manor, of Cleygate, the Hamlet of Ember, and the Hamlet of Weston - - - }	18,792	- -	528	10 6	264	5 3	264	5 3
Ditto - - -	W	Tooting - - - - -	12,508	- -	351	15 8	351	15 8	-	-
Middlesex - - -	Y	Tottenham - - - - -	114,625	- -	3,223	16 6	1,611	18 3	1,611	18 3
Herts - - -	S	Totteridge - - - - -	3,916	- -	110	2 8	55	1 4	55	1 4
Middlesex - - -	H	Trinity, Minories - - - - -	6,667	- -	187	10 2	93	19 1	93	11 1
Ditto - - -	T	Uxbridge, Liberty of - - - - -	68,273	- -	1,920	3 6	960	1 9	960	1 9
Ditto - - -	X	Twyford Abbey, Liberty of - - -	1,069	- -	30	1 2	30	1 2	-	-
Ditto - - -	X	Uxbridge, Township and Chapter of	13,963	- -	392	14 2	392	14 2	-	-
Surrey - - -	W	Wallington, Hamlet of - - - - -	7,069	- -	198	16 2	198	16 2	-	-
Essex - - -	N	Waltham Abbey and Town, in- cluding the Hamlets of Holyfield, of Sewardstone, and of Upshire - }	29,346	- -	825	7 -	825	7 -	-	-
Ditto - - -	N	Walthamstow - - - - -	42,447	- -	1,193	16 4	1,193	16 4	-	-
Surrey - - -	V	Wandsworth - - - - -	104,114	- -	2,928	4 -	1,464	2 -	1,464	2 -
Essex - - -	N	Wanstead - - - - -	21,466	- -	603	14 6	603	14 6	-	-
Surrey - - -	W	Warlingham - - - - -	2,606	- -	78	5 8	36	12 10	36	12 10
Kent - - -	R	Wickham, East - - - - -	3,690	- -	103	15 6	103	15 6	-	-
Ditto - - -	P	Wickham, West - - - - -	4,950	- -	139	4 2	139	4 2	-	-
Middlesex - - -	X	Willesden - - - - -	89,142	- -	2,507	2 4	1,253	11 2	1,253	11 2
Surrey - - -	V	Wimbledon - - - - -	65,195	- -	1,833	12 2	1,833	12 2	-	-
Essex - - -	N	Woodford - - - - -	20,832	- -	585	18 -	292	19 -	292	19 -
Surrey - - -	W	Woodmansterne - - - - -	2,500	- -	70	6 2	70	6 2	-	-
Kent - - -	R	Woolwich - - - - -	89,806	- -	2,525	15 10	2,238	16 10	286	19 -
		TOTALS - - - £.	19,809,002	- -	557,443	- -	442,667	9 -	114,775	11 -

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, AND POLICE COURTS.

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Appendix (B.)

A STATEMENT of the TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS belonging to the METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE on the 1st January 1870, in which the Number in each Rank of such Force, and the Salaries, Pay, and Allowances enjoyed by each Class, are distinguished, as required by the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 9.

—	CLASS OR RANK.	Number of Persons.	Salaries or Pay per Annum.		ALLOWANCES.
			£.	s. d.	
4	District Superintendents - - - - -	1	700	- -	
		3	600	- -	
25	Superintendents - - - - -	1	375	- -	11 l. per annum for uniform clothing.
		3	325	- -	
		21	300	- -	
246	Inspectors - - - - -	1	250	- -	Clothing for each, or 10 l. per annum in lieu of. Inspectors employed under Contagious Diseases Act receive 10 s. per week extra.
		2	221	13 -	
		6	200	- -	
		4	186	- -	
		2	175	- -	
		7	150	- -	
		119	136	10 -	
934	Sergeants - - - - -	105	118	6 -	Clothing or Money Allowances in lieu thereof. Married men, or those living out of Stations, receive 4 d. per week in lieu of coal. Single Men living in Stations, receive 40 lbs. of coal weekly in Winter, and 20 lbs. in Summer. Constables who are specially employed in Government Offices, &c., receive various extra amounts in addition to ordinary pay not included in these amounts.
		6	150	- -	
		8	109	4 -	
		27	91	- -	
		3	87	2 -	
		11	80	- -	
		1	76	14 -	
		400	72	16 -	
		478	67	12 -	
		7,648	Constables - - - - -	1	
140	72			16 -	
17	83			4 -	
4	88			8 -	
2	80			12 -	
1	72			16 -	
2,471	65			- -	
2,346	59	16 -			
	1,663	54	12 -		
	1,003	49	8 -		
8,857	- TOTAL.				

E. Y. W. Henderson,
Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

1869 - 70.

ACCOUNTS

SUMS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED

SHOWING THE
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE,
POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND,

AND

POLICE COURTS,

Between the 1st April 1869 and 31st March 1870.

(Presented pursuant to Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 39.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 May 1870.

211.

Under 2 oz.

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CONSTABULARY AND STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 May 1870 ;—for,

RETURNS “ of the SCALE by which GRATUITIES from the CONSTABULARY REWARD FUND are computed, with Copy of CIRCULARS on the Subject issued for the Information of STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES and OFFICERS of CONSTABULARY in *Ireland* :

“ Of the Annual Amount realised by STOPPAGES from STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES and OFFICERS of CONSTABULARY in *Ireland* on account of the SUPERANNUATION and REWARD FUND respectively since the Year 1864:”

“ Of RETIRED OFFICERS of the FORCE and STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES at present receiving ANNUITIES out of the SUPERANNUATION FUND, specifying the Amount paid to each, and their Length of Services in each Rank respectively :”

“ And, of the SALARIES paid to the several STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES in *Ireland*, as well as the Allowances and Length of Service of each.”

RETURN, No. 1.

CIRCULAR to CONSTABULARY on the Subject of GRATUITIES from the REWARD FUND, showing SCALE.

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN.

THE following scale (which does not materially differ from that previously acted upon) is provided for the case of widows and children, and takes effect from the 1st instant. It is based upon the rate of salary received (and, consequently, the amount of contribution paid to the fund) by the deceased member of the force :—

1. *Widows and Children of Members Dying in the Force.*

(1.) Every such widow (except as stated below) shall receive at the rate of 10 *d.* in the pound for 1 *l.* to every 24 *l.* of her deceased husband's salary, and in proportion to the period of his service at each rate.

(2.) But no widow shall be entitled to any gratuity whatever who shall not have been married to the deceased at least 12 months prior to his death.

(3.) Should any widow be known to be of intemperate or other improper habits, the gratuity may be reduced or altogether withheld, as the Inspector General, upon clear evidence to that effect, shall recommend.

(4.) For every child of either sex (except as stated in the next paragraph) under the age of 21, if the deceased parent be an officer, or of 18 if he be a head or other constable, there will be an allowance of one-fourth of what is payable to the widow, according to paragraph (1).

(5.) But no child, of any age, who has been married, can be included in the foregoing provision.

(6.) It is fairly to be presumed that the mother is the best guardian of the interests of her young children; the entire grant for widow and children will, therefore, in each case (except as stated below) be paid to the widow for her own and the children's benefit.

(7.) But should there be any known circumstances rendering such an arrangement undesirable (a case, however, which but rarely occurs), the children's portion may be paid, for their benefit, to such other person, or in such other way, as the Inspector General shall, upon due inquiry, recommend.

To aid the force in comprehending the foregoing regulation, a simple example is subjoined.

RETURN, No. 1.—Circular to Constabulary on the Subject of Gratuities, &c.—*continued.*

Suppose the case of a second head constable, dying in the force after a service of 30 years, having passed through the several grades of salary stated below, and having five children under 18 years of age, the gratuity payable to the widow for herself and children would be thus ascertained:—

R A N K.	Rate of Salary.			Supposed Service.		Gratuity to Widows, 10 d. in £ of Salary.			
	£.	s.	d.	y.	m.	£.	s.	d.	
Sub-constable	24	-	-	0	6	-	10	-	
	27	14	-	5	6	6	6	11	
	39	-	-	2	0	3	5	-	
	44	4	-	1	0	1	16	10	
Acting constable	49	8	-	16	0	32	18	8	
Constable	61	2	-	5	0	12	14	7	
				30	0				
	Widow's gratuity			-	-	57	12	-	
	Five children under 18			-	-	72	-	-	
TOTAL payable to Widow for herself and Children						£.	129	12	-

By this example every married member of the force, of whatever rank, may at any time estimate the amount coming to his widow out of the fund, in case of his death.

2. *Widows and Children of Superannuated Members of the Force.*

Members of the force, on their superannuation, may continue to subscribe to the Reward Fund or not, as they choose; but the families of only such as give immediate notice of their desire and intention to do so, can derive any benefit from the Reward Fund.

Here a distinction exists between those who retired prior to the passing of the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 103, and those superannuated subsequently thereto. It is not intended to make any alteration in the case of members who retired *prior to* the passing of the above-cited Act. The widow's scale heretofore in existence was based upon a principle of allowing 1*l.* for every 27*l.* 14*s.* of salary received; but no allowance was made for the period between superannuation and death. In other respects the regulations nearly resembled those above set forth.

Members superannuated since the said Act, and their widows and children, come within the operation of the 8th section, and the only difference between the allowance to such widows (which correspondingly affects also that of the children) is, that for the period between superannuation and death the allowance will be 10*s.* per cent. on the pension received, instead of 10*d.* in the pound on the salary.

No allowance can be granted to any widow who had not been married 12 months prior to her husband leaving the service.

J. Stewart Wood, Inspector General.

RETURN, No. 2.

ANNUAL AMOUNT realised by STOPPAGES from STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES and OFFICERS of CONSTABULARY in *Ireland* on account of the SUPERANNUATION and REWARD FUNDS respectively since the Year 1864.

Y E A R.	Superannuation Fund.			Reward Fund.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1865	1,143	-	-	286	-	-
1866	672	-	-	528	-	-
1867	nil	-	-	1,015	-	-
1868	nil	-	-	1,000	-	-
1869	nil	-	-	978	-	-

This Return is only an approximation to the amount actually stopped, as there is not any distinction made between the stoppages from officers and those from head and other constables in the accounts.

Paymaster General's Office, Dublin Castle, }
17 May 1870.

P. Godfrey.

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RETURN, No. 3.

RETIRED OFFICERS of the FORCE and STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES at present receiving ANNUITIES out of the SUPERANNUATION FUND, the Amount Paid to each, and Length of Service in each Rank respectively.

OFFICERS OF THE FORCE.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Rank when Superannuated.	Date of Superannuation.	Annual Pension.			SERVICES.
			£.	s.	d.	
Abbott, Samuel -	Sub-Inspector -	20 Dec. 1866	150	-	-	42 years :—As Constable - 9 years. Sub-Inspector - 33 "
Anderson, L. -	County Inspector	1 Aug. 1867	298	-	-	44 years :—Sub-Inspector - 17 years. County Inspector - 27 "
Anketell, John -	Sub-Inspector -	10 July "	120	-	-	20 years as Sub-Inspector.
Armstrong, Thomas -	- ditto -	1 June 1864	150	-	-	39 years :—Sub-Constable - 10 years. Constable - 7 " Sub-Inspector - 22 "
Arthur, Thomas -	- ditto -	1 July 1863	150	-	-	23 years as Sub-Inspector.
Anderson, John -	County Inspector	15 Dec. 1869	250	-	-	35 years :—Sub-Inspector - 22 years. County Inspector - 13 "
Bagley, W. R. -	Sub-Inspector -	10 Jan. 1859	150	-	-	20 years as Sub-Inspector.
Blake, J. J. -	- ditto -	21 Sept. 1863	150	-	-	27 years as Sub-Inspector.
Blennerhassett, W. M. -	- ditto -	1 " "	150	-	-	20 years as Sub-Inspector.
Brett, W. G. -	- ditto -	21 April 1864	180	-	-	45 years :—Sub-Constable - 1 year. Constable - 11 years. Sub-Inspector - 33 "
Brownrigg, Sir H. -	Inspector General	8 May 1865	1,500	-	-	38 years :—Sub-Inspector - 4 years and 7 months. County Inspector - 7 " " 4 " Assistant Inspector General - 9 " " 9 " Deputy Inspector General - 10 " " 4 " Inspector General - 6 " " 7 "
Burke, M. -	Sub-Inspector -	1 Nov. "	120	-	-	42 years :—Constable - 14 years. Head Constable - 17 " Sub-Inspector - 11 "
Bindon, H. -	- ditto -	19 April 1869	150	-	-	23 years as Sub-Inspector.
Carroll, R. -	- ditto -	1 July 1855	80	-	-	34 years :—Sub-Constable - 4 years. Constable - 12 " Head Constable - 12 " Sub-Inspector - 6 "
Clarke, J. -	County Inspector	1 June 1865	298	-	-	40 years :—Sub-Inspector - 7 years. County Inspector - 33 "
Clune, M. -	Sub-Inspector -	20 Dec. 1866	150	-	-	30 years as Sub-Inspector.
Cole, J. W. S. -	- ditto -	16 June 1862	150	-	-	20 years as Sub-Inspector.
Coleman, P. -	Paymaster -	1 " 1851	36	-	-	9 years as Paymaster.
Cooke, James -	Sub-Inspector -	29 Mar. 1858	70	-	-	15 years as Sub-Inspector.
Cradock, James -	- ditto -	1 Oct. 1859	150	-	-	20 years as Sub-Inspector.
Croghan, J. R. -	- ditto -	1 Nov. "	150	-	-	20 years as Sub-Inspector.
Cullen, G. W. -	- ditto -	15 Feb. 1866	150	-	-	24 years as Sub-Inspector.
Cummins, B. -	- ditto -	1 Aug. 1859	150	-	-	36 years :—As Sub-Constable - 1 year. Constable - 9 years. Sub-Inspector - 26 "
Cannon, H. C. -	- ditto -	10 April 1868	50	-	-	15 years as Sub-Inspector.
Croghan, J. B. -	- ditto -	15 Nov. "	132	-	-	44 years :—As Sub-Constable - 11 years. Constable - 2 " Head Constable - 17 " Sub-Inspector - 14 "

RETURN, No. 3.—Retired Officers of the Force and Stipendiary Magistrates receiving Annuities, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	Rank when Superannuated.	Date of Superannuation.	Annual Pension,		SERVICES.
			£.	s. d.	
Crawford, S.	Assistant Inspector General.	11 Feb. 1869	600	- -	36 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 24 years. County Inspector - 6 " Assistant Inspector-General - 6 "
Curtis, R.	County Inspector	26 May "	350	- -	45 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 15 years. County Inspector - 30 "
Crofton, W. E.	Sub-Inspector	15 June "	180	- -	32 years as Sub-Inspector.
Campbell, James	ditto	28 Mar. 1870	150	- -	44 years:—As Sub-Constable - 6 years. Constable - 6 " Head Constable - 11 " Sub-Inspector - 21 "
Daly, J. H.	ditto	1 Dec. 1856	150	- -	34 years:—As Constable - 9 years. Sub-Inspector - 25 "
Davenport, G. D. C.	ditto	25 May 1852	75	- -	16 years as Sub-Inspector.
Decluzeau, S. H.	County Inspector	21 April 1859	250	- -	35 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 20 years. County Inspector - 15 "
Farrell, F.	Sub-Inspector	1 Nov. 1852	150	- -	29 years as Sub-Inspector.
Feely, P. M.	ditto	17 July 1863	150	- -	25 years as Sub-Inspector.
Frazer, W.	ditto	16 July 1857	100	- -	33 years:—As Sub-Constable - 5 years. Constable - 8 " Head Constable - 10 " Sub-Inspector - 10 "
Fosbery, W.	ditto	24 April 1868	150	- -	22 years as Sub-Inspector.
Griffin, R.	ditto	16 Sept. 1869	132	- -	38 years:—As Sub Constable - 8 years. Constable - 7 " Head Constable - 11 " Sub-Inspector - 12 "
Gardiner, W.	ditto	1 Sept. 1847	120	- -	24 years as Sub-Inspector.
Guthrie, E.	ditto	10 Feb. 1858	100	- -	33 years:—As Constable - 13 years. Head Constable - 13 " Sub Inspector - 7 "
Gween, F.	County Inspector	15 Sept. 1868	250	- -	43 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 23 years. County Inspector - 20 "
Gannon, F.	Sub-Inspector	16 Sept. 1868	150	- -	37 years:—As Constable - 6 years. Head Constable - 11 " Sub-Inspector - 20 "
Hawkshaw, H.	County Inspector	1 Mar. 1859	250	- -	36 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 21 years. County Inspector - 15 "
Hayden, C.	Sub-Inspector	14 Oct. 1861	150	- -	26 years as Sub-Inspector.
Hillas, R.	ditto	25 Mar. 1858	120	- -	32 years:—As Sub-Constable - 3 years. Constable - 9 " Head Constable - 10 " Sub-Inspector - 10 "
Hemsworth, W. H.	County Inspector	14 June 1869	300	- -	43 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 24 years. County Inspector - 19 "
Hill, H. B.	ditto	1 Jan. 1870	250	- -	36 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 25 years. County Inspector - 11 "
Jackson, B.	ditto	18 May 1869	300	- -	46 years:—As Constable - 2 years. Sub-Inspector - 24 " County Inspector - 20 "
Kelly, H. G.	Sub-Inspector	1 May 1857	150	- -	27 years:—As Sub-Constable - 1 year. Constable - 8 years. Sub-Inspector - 18 "
Kelly, J.	ditto	1 May 1853	100	- -	17 years as Sub-Inspector.
Kelly, M. B.	County Inspector	16 Mar. 1867	250	- -	34 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 26 years. County Inspector - 8 "
Lawson, S. H.	ditto	1 June 1859	250	- -	36 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 15 years. County Inspector - 21 "

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AND STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES (IRELAND).

RETURN, No. 3.—Retired Officers of the Force and Stipendiary Magistrates receiving Annuities, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	Rank when Superannuated.	Date of Superannuation.	Annual Pension.			SERVICES.
			£.	s.	d.	
Lodge, J. - - -	Sub-Inspector -	1 July 1864	150	-	-	32 years:—As Sub-Constable - 2 years. Constable - 3 " Head Constable - 10 " Sub-Inspector - 17 "
Lumsden, W. - - -	ditto - - -	1 Dec. 1839	80	-	-	22 years as Sub-Inspector.
M ^c Gregor, Sir D. -	Inspector General	19 Oct. 1858	1,500	-	-	20 years as Inspector General.
M ^c Kinstry Lee - -	Sub-Inspector -	12 „ 1860	150	-	-	21 years as Sub-Inspector.
Magrath, M. A. - -	ditto - - -	1 July 1855	150	-	-	29 years:—As Constable - 5 years. Sub-Inspector - 24 "
Malone, J. - - -	ditto - - -	19 Sept. 1859	180	-	-	44 years:—As Constable - 17 years. Sub-Inspector - 27 "
Meredith, W. - - -	ditto - - -	11 April 1864	150	-	-	38 years:—As Sub-Constable - 2 years. Constable - 4 " Sub-Inspector - 32 "
Magrath, Hy. - - -	ditto - - -	1 Feb. 1868	120	-	-	48 years:—As Sub-Constable - 6 years. Constable - 11 " Head Constable - 19 " Sub-Inspector - 12 "
Morgan, P. - - -	County Inspector	1 July „	250	-	-	41 years:—As Sub-Constable - 2 years. Constable - 5 " Sub-Inspector - 25 " County Inspector - 9 "
Morgan, A. - - -	Sub-Inspector -	29 Sept. „	150	-	-	24 years as Sub-Inspector.
M ^c Cullogh, G. - - -	ditto - - -	17 Nov. „	150	-	-	21 years as Sub-Inspector.
Monahan, I. - - -	ditto - - -	25 „ „	150	-	-	44 years:—As Constable - 13 years. Head Constable - 8 " Sub-Inspector - 23 "
M ^c Ness, Jacob - - -	ditto - - -	8 Nov. 1869	150	-	-	38 years:—As Constable - 6 years. Head Constable - 11 " Sub-Inspector - 21 "
M ^c Kelvey, C. - - -	ditto - - -	7 „ „	150	-	-	49 years:—As Sub-Constable - 4 years. Constable - 18 " Head Constable - 3 " Sub-Inspector - 29 "
M ^c Dermott, H. - - -	ditto - - -	25 Mar. 1870	180	-	-	33 years as Sub-Inspector.
O'Connell, T. - - -	ditto - - -	1 May 1849	130	-	-	24 years:—As Sub-Constable - 5 years. Constable - 4 " Sub-Inspector - 15 "
O'Connor, J. F. G. -	County Inspector	1 Aug. 1865	298	-	-	41 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 15 years. County Inspector - 26 "
O'Dell, C. G. - - -	Sub-Inspector -	15 July 1867	150	-	-	39 years:—As Sub-Constable - 2 years. Constable - 8 " Head Constable - 6 " Sub-Inspector - 23 "
Pepper, T. - - -	ditto - - -	1 „ 1848	150	-	-	27 years as Sub-Inspector.
Percy, F. A. - - -	Assistant Inspector General.	1 Jan. 1860	500	-	-	40 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 14 years. County Inspector - 23 " Assistant Inspector General - 3 "
Pilkington, H. B. -	County Inspector	10 July 1867	220	-	-	37 years:—As Constable - 3 years. Sub-Inspector - 30 " County Inspector - 4 "
Power, R. - - -	Sub-Inspector -	1 May 1853	100	-	-	16 years as Sub-Inspector.
Patten, D. - - -	County Inspector	24 Jan. 1869	298	-	-	44 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 25 years. County Inspector - 19 "
Reed, Is. - - -	ditto - - -	16 Oct. 1856	230	-	-	32 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 23 years. County Inspector - 9 "

RETURNS RELATING TO THE CONSTABULARY

RETURN, No. 3.—Retired Officers of the Force and Stipendiary Magistrates receiving Annuities, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	Rank when Superannuated.	Date of Superannuation.	Annual Pension.			S E R V I C E S.
			£.	s.	d.	
Rich, J. S.	County Inspector	6 Dec. 1858	250	-	-	21 years as County Inspector.
Richardson, J. B.	Paymaster	1 June 1851	42	-	-	14 years as Paymaster.
Ridge, J. H.	Sub-Inspector	1 April 1866	150	-	-	29 years as Sub-Inspector.
Roche, R.	ditto	1 Aug. 1859	150	-	-	36 years:—As Sub-Constable - 1 year. Constable - 9 years. Sub-Inspector - 26 "
Seymour, J.	County Inspector	15 Feb. 1866	250	-	-	39 years:—As Sub-Constable - 2 years. Constable - 3 " Sub-Inspector - 20 " County Inspector - 14 "
Sheals, P.	Sub-Inspector	1 July 1858	180	-	-	34 years as Sub-Inspector.
Somerville, R.	County Inspector	1 Oct. 1867	250	-	-	44 years:—As Sub-Constable - 1 year. Constable - 8 years. Sub-Inspector - 25 " County Inspector - 10 "
Stoker, J.	ditto	1 Mar. "	250	-	-	45 years:—As Sub-Constable - 1 year. Constable - 11 years. Sub-Inspector - 25 " County Inspector - 8 "
Sweeny, P.	Sub-Inspector	15 Aug. 1867	180	-	-	30 years as Sub-Inspector.
Stuart, J. S.	County Inspector	26 Sept. 1868	190	-	-	34 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 25 years. County Inspector - 9 "
Saville, W.	Sub-Inspector	5 July 1869	150	-	-	45 years:—As Constable - 14 years. Head Constable - 10 " Sub-Inspector - 21 "
Thompson, H. W.	Assistant Inspector-general.	31 Dec. 1862	600	-	-	38 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 2 years. County Inspector - 22 " Assistant Inspector General - 14 "
Townsend, H.	County Inspector	1 Feb. 1866	298	-	-	42 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 9 years. County Inspector - 33 "
Feeling, C. G.	Sub-Inspector	6 April 1868	150	-	-	27 years as Sub-Inspector
Vallentine, F.	ditto	10 Aug. 1867	150	-	-	44 years:—As Sub-Constable - 1 year. Constable - 13 years. Head Constable - 11 " Sub-Inspector - 19 "
Walker, J.	ditto	1 May 1866	150	-	-	33 years:—As Constable - 12 years. Sub-Inspector - 21 "
White, G.	ditto	10 Jan. 1852	150	-	-	31 years:—As Sub-Constable - 4 years. Constable - 8 " Sub-Inspector - 19 "
Wickham, J. C.	ditto	28 Sept. 1868	150	-	-	27 years as Sub-Inspector.
Williams, H.	ditto	9 Nov. 1869	150	-	-	42 years:—As Sub-Constable - 2 years. Constable - 8 " Head Constable - 12 " Sub-Inspector - 20 "
Villiams, W.	County Inspector	1 Mar. 1870	250	-	-	37 years:—As Sub-Inspector - 20 years. County Inspector - 17 "

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RETURN, No. 3.—Retired Officers of the Force and Stipendiary Magistrates, &c.—*cont.*

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Name of Stipendiary Magistrate.	Date of Superannuation.	Annual Pension.	S E R V I C E S.
		£. s. d.	
Bailey, T. - -	9 Feb. 1860	266 13 4	15 years.
Bell, E. G. - -	7 Aug. 1867	500 - -	24 years.
Blake, E. G. - -	1 Dec. 1869	500 - -	24 years.
Browne, Neal - -	25 Nov. 1867	500 - -	28 years.
Crofton, Sir M., Bart.	30 June 1853	400 - -	28 years as Constabulary Officer and resident magistrate.
Croker, S. - -	31 Mar. 1843	400 - -	20 years as Constabulary Officer and Resident Magistrate.
Derinzy, T. - -	25 July 1861	266 13 4	15 years.
Ffrench, Hon. M. - -	16 Oct. 1856	400 - -	20 years.
Fitzmaurice, G. - -	1 June 1869	500 - -	45 years as Constabulary Officer and Resident Magistrate.
Howley, P. C. - -	8 May 1866	500 - -	25 years.
Hunt, Charles - -	5 Aug. 1864	500 - -	20 years.
Little, Is. - - -	9 Oct. 1862	500 - -	26 years.
Plunkett, Charles - -	1 Nov. 1850	375 - -	28 years as Constabulary Officer and Resident Magistrate.
Plunkett, M. R. - -	1 Aug. 1857	400 - -	34 years.
Ross, Is. - - -	1 Mar. 1864	400 - -	39 years.
Segrave, Thomas - -	1 Oct. 1869	126 13 6	9 years.
Slade, H. H. - -	1 Feb. 1864	400 - -	20 years.
Tabuteau, I. - -	4 Aug. 1860	500 - -	34 years as Constabulary Officer and Resident Magistrate
Tracy, W. S. - -	17 Nov. 1868	500 - -	30 years.
Willcocks, John - -	1 June 1860	500 - -	38 years as Constabulary Officer and Resident Magistrate.
Wray, H. B. - -	1 Aug. 1848	375 - -	27 years as Constabulary Officer and Resident Magistrate.

Paymaster General's Office, Dublin Castle, }
17 May 1870.

P. Godfrey.

RETURN No. 4.

SALARIES paid to the several STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES in *Ireland*, as well as the Allowances and Length of Service of each.

Names of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Salaries per Annum.			ALLOWANCES.	Date of Appointment.
	£.	s.	d.		
Ball, A. F.	300	-	-	-	19 Feb. 1865
Barry, W. F.	400	-	-	-	7 Aug. 1857
Banon, E. J.	400	-	-	-	5 Feb. 1858
Beckett, W. H.	400	-	-	-	18 June 1860
Bodkin, D. G.	400	-	-	-	24 July 1863
Butler, A. S.	400	-	-	-	31 Aug. 1853
Butler, I. T.	400	-	-	-	24 May 1859
Butler, T.	300	-	-	-	1 Feb. 1869
Carew, Hon. S. F.	400	-	-	-	9 Feb. 1864
Coote, R. C.	300	-	-	-	15 May 1866
Cronin, G. R.	300	-	-	-	1 Mar. 1866
Cruice, D. J.	500	-	-	-	1 Feb. 1837
Curran, R. G.	500	-	-	-	9 June 1851
Dennehy, T.	500	-	-	-	9 Feb. 1847
De Gernon, C.	500	-	-	-	10 Aug. 1860
Dillon, J. T.	300	-	-	-	17 Dec. 1869
Eaton, R. J.	300	-	-	-	25 Nov. 1867
Eglington, J.	400	-	-	-	28 Mar. 1860
Fitzgerald, T. G.	400	-	-	-	29 Mar. 1860
Fleming, J.	500	-	-	-	25 June 1850
Forbes, Hon. W.	300	-	-	-	19 Aug. 1865
Franks, D. B.	500	-	-	-	11 April 1849
French, A. I.	500	-	-	-	7 Feb. 1837
French, T. W.	400	-	-	-	7 Nov. 1861
French, Hon. M. J.	500	-	-	-	26 Oct. 1846
Goold, G. J.	500	-	-	-	5 Oct. 1840
Greene, J. B.	400	-	-	-	18 June 1860
Hamilton, T.	300	-	-	-	10 Oct. 1867
Hamilton, W. C.	300	-	-	-	28 Nov. 1867
Hanna, S.	500	-	-	-	4 May 1851
Hatchett, J. M.	400	-	-	-	8 Aug. 1864
Hill, B.	400	-	-	-	9 Mar. 1864
Hort, W. F. G.	400	-	-	-	21 Oct. 1854
Jones, J. G.	400	-	-	-	24 May 1831
Keogh, J.	300	-	-	-	6 Aug. 1869
Knox, G.	500	-	-	-	17 Feb. 1847
MacCarthy, F. J.	300	-	-	-	16 Jan. 1866
Macleod, J. F.	400	-	-	-	14 June 1861
Massy, R. A.	300	-	-	-	10 Sept. 1867
McSheehy, J.	300	-	-	-	3 Dec. 1869
McCullagh, J.	500	-	-	-	17 Feb. 1849
Miller, M.	500	-	-	-	9 Oct. 1846
Mitchell, A. M.	300	-	-	-	26 Oct. 1869
Molony, G. A.	400	-	-	-	7 Oct. 1863
Moore, J. C.	400	-	-	-	14 June 1859
Montgomery, A. C.	500	-	-	-	8 Mar. 1849
Moriarty, O.	500	-	-	-	14 Oct. 1857
Morony, W. C.	500	-	-	-	8 April 1847
O'Connell, C.	500	-	-	-	12 April 1847
O'Donnell, J. C.	400	-	-	-	18 April 1864

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RETURN, No. 4—Salaries paid to Stipendiary Magistrates in Ireland, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Salaries per Annum.			ALLOWANCES.	Date of Appointment.
	£.	s.	d.		
O'Hara, W.	400	-	-	- - - - -	14 Oct. 1857
Orme, E.	500	-	-	- - - - -	7 Nov. 1850
Parkinson, G.	400	-	-	- - - - -	16 Feb. 1865
Peel, E. Y.	400	-	-	- - - - -	1 Oct. 1861
Percy, J. W.	400	-	-	- - - - -	14 Mar. 1864
Plunkett, Hon. T.	300	-	-	- - - - -	1 June 1866
Redington, T.	400	-	-	Extra pay, 15 s. a night, when absent from station on duty.	14 Sept. 1861
Redmond, H.	400	-	-	Travelling allowance, 1 s. a mile.	13 Sept. 1860
Reade, W. M.	400	-	-	Stationery allowance, 8 l. per annum.	21 July 1863
Rogers, J. H.	400	-	-	Allowance for a clerk, 36 l. per annum.	27 April 1860
Rutherford, J. C.	300	-	-	Forage for two horses at 2 s. per diem each (while effective).	2 Aug. 1867
Ryan, E. F.	500	-	-	Allowance in lieu of a mounted orderly, 2 s. 4 d. per diem.	12 Feb. 1847
Scully, J.	400	-	-	The actual expense of postage and telegrams.	7 Oct. 1850
Slacke, O. R.	300	-	-	- - - - -	13 Nov. 1868
Starkie, W. R.	400	-	-	- - - - -	25 Nov. 1854
Stritch, A. J. R.	400	-	-	- - - - -	30 Nov. 1860
Studdert, J. F.	300	-	-	- - - - -	11 June 1867
Talbot, G.	500	-	-	- - - - -	9 July 1853
Treston, L. A.	400	-	-	- - - - -	20 May 1863
Warburton, E. B.	400	-	-	- - - - -	Jan. 1860
Whelan, W. E.	300	-	-	- - - - -	27 April 1868
Wynne, E. C.	300	-	-	- - - - -	13 Nov. 1868
Temporary Appointments:					
Byrne, W. L.	300	-	-	- - - - -	26 April 1870
Kennedy, R. A.	300	-	-	Same allowances - - -	27 April „
Macarthy, G.	300	-	-	- - - - -	26 April „

Paymaster General's Office, Dublin Castle,
17 May 1870.

I. Godfrey.

CONSTABULARY AND STIPENDIARY
MAGISTRATES (IRELAND).

RETURNS of the Scale by which GRATUITIES from the CONSTABULARY REWARD FUND are computed, with Copy of Circulars on the Subject issued for the Information of Stipendiary Magistrates and Officers of Constabulary in *Ireland*; of the Annual Amount realised by Stoppages from Stipendiary Magistrates and Officers of Constabulary in *Ireland* on account of the SUPERANNUATION and REWARD FUND respectively since the Year 1864; &c.

(*Lord Claud Hamilton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 June 1870.

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CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS (CHATHAM AND OTHER PLACES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 March 1870;—for,

“RETURNS stating the Number of CONVICTS which can be Accommodated at each of the PRISON ESTABLISHMENTS of CHATHAM, PORTSMOUTH, HAULBOWLINE, and GIBRALTAR respectively:”

“And, of the Numbers in those Establishments on the 1st day of March 1870, and the Numbers employed on each particular Description of Work on that Day.”

PRISONS.	Number of Convicts which can be Accommodated.	Number of Convicts in the Prisons on 1st March 1870.	Numbers employed on each particular description of Work, on 1st March 1870:—			
			Public Works for the War Department or Admiralty.	Prison Buildings, &c.	Services of the Prison.	Non-effectives (Sick and under Punishment).
CHATHAM* - -	1,637	1,425	1,094	88	125	118
PORTSMOUTH† -	1,239	1,081	768	109	124	80
GIBRALTAR - -	540	494	422	- -	52	20

* The accommodation of the prison has been increased by 258 cells since 1st March.

† The accommodation of the prison has been increased by 197 cells since 1st March.

25 April 1870.

E. F. Du Cane, Captain, R. E.,
Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons.

HAULBOWLINE.

Number of Convicts which can be Accommodated - - - * Nil,
 Number of Convicts in that Establishment on 1st March 1870 - - Nil.

Number of Convicts employed on each particular Description of Work on the
 1st March 1870.

<i>On Dock Work at Haulbowline.</i>		
Stonecutters	- - - - -	64
Carpenters	- - - - -	6
Sawyers	- - - - -	11
Blacksmiths	- - - - -	8
Nailors	- - - - -	3
Labourers at Quarry Work	- - - - -	263
" Excavating on slob of engine house	- - - - -	22
" Drawing trucks (three parties)	- - - - -	42
" Gantry men	- - - - -	16
" Drilling lousholes	- - - - -	3
" Keeping tip heads clear	- - - - -	7
" At fatigue work	- - - - -	3
		448
<i>In Naval Yard, Haulbowline.</i>		
Labourers removing stores, &c.	- - - - -	10
<i>War Department, Haulbowline.</i>		
Labourers—General work, removing stores, &c.	- - - - -	10
		468

* Number of Convicts which can be accommodated at Spike Island Prison 766

Number of Convicts in Spike Island Prison on 1st March 1870 - - 664

There is no accommodation for convicts at Haulbowline, and it would cause a considerable outlay to have the buildings altered for prison accommodation. The convicts are located in Spike Island Prison during the night, and are drafted daily from that Establishment to the Admiralty Works at Haulbowline.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
 12 April 1870.

Patrick Joseph Murray, } Directors,
J. Barlow.

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS
(CHATHAM AND OTHER PLACES).

RETURNS stating the Number of CONVICTS which can be accommodated at each of the PRISON ESTABLISHMENTS of *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Haulbowline*, and *Gibraltar* respectively; and, of the Numbers in those Establishments on the 1st day of March 1870, and the Numbers employed on each particular Description of Work on that day.

(*Sir John Hay.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 May 1870.

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PRISONS (RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 July 1869;—*for*,

“**RETURNS** of the **COUNTY** and **BOROUGH PRISONS** of *England* in which
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION is afforded to **PRISONERS** of different
Denominations, specifying which, and at what **Cost** to each:”

“**And**, of the **Number** of **PRISONERS** in each **PRISON**, and to what
DENOMINATION they belong; the **Returns** to be made up to the 20th
day of **July 1869** inclusive (in continuation of **Parliamentary Paper**,
No. 284, of **Session 1867-8**).”

(*Mr. Maguire.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 February 1870.

L I S T.

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Cambridge County Gaol, Chesterton - - - - -	4
Borough Gaol, Cambridge - - - - -	5
House of Correction, Ely - - - - -	5
House of Correction, Wisbeach - - - - -	5
Chester County Gaol, Chester Castle - - - - -	6
House of Correction, Knutsford - - - - -	6
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Derby County Prison - - - - -	7
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Borough Gaol, Barnstaple - - - - -	8
Borough Gaol, Devonport - - - - -	9
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Borough Gaol, Kingston upon-Hull - - - - -	38
Borough Gaol, Leeds - - - - -	39
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RETURNS of the COUNTY and BOROUGH PRISONS of *England* in which RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION is afforded to PRISONERS of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and, of the Number of PRISONERS in each PRISON, and to what DENOMINATION they belong; the Returns to be made up to the 20th day of July 1869 inclusive.

BEDFORD COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the above-named Prison, from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, and the Denominations to which they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Wesleyan Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Primitive Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
TOTAL Number of Committals									1,048

Religious instruction is afforded according to the doctrines of the Church of England only, at a cost of 300 *l.* per annum, the salary of the chaplain.

8 September 1869.

Robert E. Roberts, Governor.

BERKS COUNTY GAOL, READING.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, showing the different Religious Denominations to which they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,285
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Jews	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL									1,441

The chaplain of the gaol receives a stipend of 250 *l.* per annum, and Dissenters in nearly all cases willingly receive his ministrations. Dissenters, however, who desire it, are visited by a minister of the denomination to which they belong, who receives no remuneration for his occasional duties.

The Roman Catholic priest has full permission to visit Roman Catholic prisoners, which office he performs without any remuneration.

The Abingdon prison having been closed since January 1868, no return can be made.

6 September 1869.

Sam. Ferry, Governor.

BUCKS COUNTY GAOL, AYLESBURY.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Confined in the above-named Prison on the
20th July 1869, showing to what Denomination they belong.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England - - - - -	85	8	93
Wesleyans - - - - -	4	2	6
Independents - - - - -	3	-	3
Baptists - - - - -	4	-	4
Primitive Methodists - - - - -	5	-	5
Roman Catholic - - - - -	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	102	10	112

Religious instruction is not afforded to prisoners of different denominations.

4 September 1869.

H. Sherriff, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BUCKINGHAM.

£ The religious instruction afforded to prisoners in this borough prison is given by the chaplain appointed, who is a clergyman of the Established Church of England.

6 September 1869.

D. P. King,
Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY GAOL, CHESTERTON.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners of different Denominations to whom Religious Instruction is afforded, specifying the Cost to each; and the Number of Prisoners, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869.

Baptists - - - - -	15
Church of England - - - - -	318
Independents - - - - -	14
Presbyterians - - - - -	3
Primitive - - - - -	10
Roman Catholics - - - - -	23
Wesleyans - - - - -	24
No Denomination - - - - -	15
TOTAL - - -	422

No provision is made for any religious teaching, otherwise than the Church of England. There is a chaplain, at a salary of 200 l. per annum.

17 September 1869.

B. Gibson, Governor.

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BOROUGH GAOL, CAMBRIDGE.

RETURN of the Religious Denominations of Prisoners Committed to the above Goal between the 26th March 1868 and the 20th July 1869, showing the Religious Instruction afforded, &c.

Committals from 26th March 1868 to 20th July 1869 :

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL									428

In custody, 20th July 1869 :

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Presbyterian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL									46

The regular appointed chaplain has a salary of 80 l. per annum. We have no other paid religious instructor, but all prisoners differing from the Established Church are allowed freely to be visited by their respective pastors, and intimation is always given when such visits are requested or deemed desirable.

Jno. Edis, Governor.
E. Brown, Mayor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, ELY.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the 20th July 1869, with the Religious Denominations to which they belong, and the Cost of Religious Instruction afforded to each.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England	18	1	19
Roman Catholic	1	—	1
TOTAL	19	1	20

There is one chaplain of the Church of England, who receives a salary of 75 l. per annum. There is no other paid religious instructor.

W. Curry, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WISBEACH.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Presbyterian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL									288

A clergyman of the Church of England is the only salaried religious instructor in this prison. Salary 90 l. per annum.

Ministers of denominations differing from the Church of England are unpaid, and are admitted to all prisoners desiring their instruction, subject to the approval of the visiting justices; their visits to such prisoners being at proper and reasonable times, and under such restrictions as may be imposed by the visiting justices, to guard against the introduction of improper persons, and to prevent improper communications, in compliance with the 47th section of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 126, sch. 1.

W. Moore,
John Brown,
Henry W. Ward, } Visiting Justices.

10 September 1869.

CHESTER COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each.

Number in Custody on 20th July 1869.	DENOMINATIONS.	Religious Instruction afforded.	Cost.
69	Established Church - -	Chaplain visits daily, and officiates as directed in Prison Act.	300 l. per annum.
25	Roman Catholics - -	A priest visits about twice a week, and once on Sunday.	Gratuitous.
1	Wesleyan Methodist - -	Attend the prison chapel, and may see a minister of their own persuasion upon application.	
5	Primitive Methodists - -		
2	Independent Methodists - -		
1	New Connexion Methodist - -		
1	Baptist - - - -		
104	- - - TOTAL.		

J. B. Manning, Governor.
Peter Ewart, Visiting Justice.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KNUTSFORD.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Gaol on the 20th July 1869, showing the different Religious Denominations to which they belong, and the Salary of Chaplain and Roman Catholic Priest.

Church of England	- - - - -	239
Roman Catholics	- - - - -	58
Methodists	- - - - -	27
Presbyterian	- - - - -	1
Unitarian	- - - - -	1
TOTAL	- - - - -	326

A permanent chaplain of the Church of England; salary, 250 l. per annum. Attendance daily.

A Roman Catholic priest; salary, 40 l. per annum. Service on Sundays, and occasional visits during the week.

4 September 1869.

Geo. Gallop, Governor.

CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, CHESTER.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong; made up to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Protestant Church - - - - -	287	124	411
Romish Church - - - - -	130	64	194
TOTAL - - - - -	417	188	605

A minister of the Protestant Church is appointed to officiate, at a salary of 100 l. per annum, paid from the borough rate.

Prisoners of the Romish Church attend the daily service performed by the Protestant chaplain in the prison chapel of their own freewill, and are occasionally visited by a priest of the Romish Church.

Jas. Long, Governor.

7 539

CORNWALL COUNTY PRISON, BODMIN.

RETURN showing the Cost of Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of the different Denominations Confined in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Wesleyan Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Methodist Free Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bible Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL									84

A clergyman of the Church of England appointed at a salary of 200 l. per annum; also house-rent, gas, and rates free.

No paid chaplain of any other denomination, but prisoners can be visited by such at any time.

4 September 1869.

H. G. Colvill, Governor.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY GAOL, CARLISLE.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners in this Gaol.

Total of Prisoners received from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869, inclusive:—

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	646
Church of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265
TOTAL									957

Church of England:—A chaplain at 125 l. per annum.

Dissenters of all Denominations:—A minister sent for when required; no pay.

No daily return kept of prisoners under the head of "Religious Denomination."

30 November 1869.

T. H. Redin, Governor.

DERBY COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed to this Prison from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869, and showing to what Religious Denomination they belonged.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,954
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326
Wesleyan Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Primitive Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Nonconformists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Unitarians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
TOTAL									2,560

A chaplain is appointed, who gives instruction to all except Roman Catholic prisoners, at a cost, with the chaplain's salary and books, of 270 l. per annum.

A Roman Catholic priest visits prisoners of that persuasion, and supplies them with books and instruction, without cost to the county.

6 September 1869.

J. H. Sims, Governor.

DEVON COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN of Prisoners in Custody in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869, showing the Religious Denominations to which they profess to belong.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England - - - - -	139	20	159
Wesleyans - - - - -	7	1	8
Baptists - - - - -	4	-	4
Bible Christians - - - - -	2	-	2
Presbyterians - - - - -	3	2	5
Roman Catholics - - - - -	8	3	11
TOTAL - - -	163	26	189

A chaplain (a minister of the Church of England) is provided, at a salary of 300 *l.* per annum. Prisoners of other denominations are visited, if they desire it, by ministers of their own persuasions, but without remuneration.

29 November 1869.

Edw. H. Rose, Governor.

BOROUGH PRISON, PLYMOUTH.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England - - - - -	44
Wesleyans - - - - -	6
Independent - - - - -	2
TOTAL - - -	52

There is one chaplain of the Church of England who affords religious instruction to prisoners of the Church of England persuasion, and also to each of the other denominations of prisoners in the prison differing from that of the Church of England, if they desire it, and which they usually do, at a cost of 80 *l.* per annum.

BOROUGH GAOL, BARNSTAPLE.

There were in this gaol on the 20th July 1869 six male and one female prisoner; five males and the female belong to the Church of England, the other a Roman Catholic.

Cost of the religious instructions to the Protestants is 10 *l.* per annum, which is paid to the Rev. George Johnson.

Religious instructions to the Roman Catholics cost nothing, as the prisoners of that religious persuasion are very few. The Rev. Canon Brindle attends, free of expense.

22 September 1869.

Wm. Trevin, Governor.

5241

BOROUGH GAOL, DEVONPORT.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners of different Denominations Confined in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England - - - - -	46	8	54
Roman Catholics - - - - -	10	-	10
Protestant Dissenters - - - - -	5	-	5
No Denomination - - - - -	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	62	8	70

The chaplain's salary is 80*l.* per annum.

A Roman Catholic priest attends and gives instruction to prisoners of that denomination.

Protestant Dissenting ministers of different denominations attend and give instruction when required.

6 September 1869.

J. Edwards, Governor.

BOROUGH GAOL, TIVERTON.

No extra expense is incurred in religious instruction to prisoners by those that differ from the Church of England. Dissenting clergymen attend gratuitously to afford religious instruction when sent for at the request of any prisoner.

During the past year the total number of prisoners of both sexes was 38; and the chaplain to the prison receives 30 *l.* a year.

25 September 1869.

John B. Crabb, Governor.

DORSET COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, the different Denominations to which they belong, the Religious Instruction* afforded to each Denomination, and at what Cost, on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England - - - - -	73
Roman Catholics - - - - -	4
Wesleyans - - - - -	9
Presbyterian - - - - -	1
Independents - - - - -	4
Baptist - - - - -	1
TOTAL - - -	92

One chaplain appointed, of the Church of England, at a salary of 250 *l.* per annum.

* The 47th section of the Prison Act, 1865, schedule 1, is strictly observed.

W. C. Raynold, Deputy Governor.

BOROUGH GAOL, POOLE.

There is no particular denominational instruction given to the prisoners in the above gaol.

23 November 1869.

M. Kemp-Welch, Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL.

There were 5,304 prisoners committed to this gaol from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, 4,070 of whom were members of the Church of England, the salary of the chaplain being 250 *l.* per annum; and 1,234 members of the Church of Rome, the chaplain's salary being 70 *l.* per annum.

6 September 1869.

C. Armstrong, Lieut. Colonel, Governor.

ESSEX COUNTY GAOL, SPRINGFIELD.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; the Number of Prisoners, and to what Denomination they belong, from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Church of England - - - - -	355	136
Presbyterians - - - - -	2	1
Wesleyans - - - - -	7	6
Roman Catholics - - - - -	38	12
Baptists - - - - -	9	6
Independents - - - - -	16	11
Primitive Methodists - - - - -	1	2
Mormon - - - - -	1	—
Dissenters - - - - -	2	1
Not ascertained - - - - -	3	7
Methodists - - - - -	3	1
TOTAL - - - - -	429	183
Daily Average Number for last Year -	212	20

One chaplain of the Church of England is appointed, at a salary of 800 l. per annum, and house.

6 September 1869.

T. W. Bramston, Visiting Justice.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, LITTLE ILFORD.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded in this Prison to the Prisoners of the different Denominations, and at what Cost to each, and the Number of Prisoners, from the 2nd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869.

Not ascertained - - - - -	2
Protestants - - - - -	908
Roman Catholics - - - - -	151
Dissenters - - - - -	183
TOTAL - - - - -	1,194

One chaplain of the Established Church is appointed, and paid a salary of 100 l. per annum.

13 September 1869.

William Stringer, Gaoler.

BOROUGH GAOL, COLCHESTER.

The above prison is not used for the punishment of offenders, but merely for their safe custody during remand.

8 September 1869.

Henry Wittey,
Clerk to the Justices.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN of Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in this Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, on the 20th July 1869.

Number of prisoners in the prison on the 20th July 1869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Protestants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200

A clergyman of the Established Church is appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, at a salary of 250 l. per annum. No other paid clergyman is engaged, though all prisoners differing from the Established Church are permitted to be visited by ministers of their own persuasion, and the Roman Catholic priest attends regularly without pay.

4 September 1869.

H. Cartwright, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BRISTOL.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869, both inclusive, and the Religious Denomination to which they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Unitarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,659

With the exception of the Roman Catholics, the whole have been attended by the chaplain of the prison, at a cost of 80 l. per annum. The Roman Catholics, when request has been made, have been visited by their own ministers, without being chargeable to the prison.

Richard Axford, Keeper.

CITY BRIDEWELL, BRISTOL.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869, both inclusive, and the Religious Denominations to which they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	761
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Unitarians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	938

With the exception of the Roman Catholics, the whole have been attended by the chaplain of the gaol, at a cost of 250 l. per annum. The Roman Catholics, when request has been made, have been visited by their own ministers, without being chargeable to the prison.

J. A. Gardner, Governor.

12 · NUMBER OF PRISONERS OF EACH RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION

HEREFORD COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of Prisoners in Custody on the 20th July 1869, their Religious Denomination, and Cost of Instruction of each Class.

Religious Denomination.	Number.	Instructed by.	Cost per Annum.	REMARKS.
Church of England -	58	} Chaplain and - - } Schoolmaster - - } Rev. Canon Spiers, } R. C. Priest. } Schoolmaster - -	£. s. d. 150 - -	Attends occasionally; receives no salary.
Nonconformists -	5		54 12 -	
Roman Catholics -	10		- - -	
			as above.	
TOTAL - - -	73			

4 September 1869.

Edwin Cowtan, Governor.

CITY GAOL, HEREFORD.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the above Gaol during the last Year, showing the Religious Denominations to which they belong.

Church of England - - - - -	212
Church of Rome - - - - -	28
Church of Scotland - - - - -	3
Dissenters - - - - -	22
TOTAL - - -	265

No religious instruction is afforded to prisoners other than that of the duly appointed chaplain.

6 September 1869.

Geo. Gouldrick, Governor.

HERTFORD COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869.

	Church of England..	Protestant Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	TOTAL.
Ministers Visiting -	1	Various; occasionally, as requested by prisoners.	1	—
Cost - - -	Chaplain's salary, 250 <i>l.</i>	Voluntary; resident in the neighbourhood.	Voluntary; resident in the neighbourhood.	—
Number in the Prison, 20th July 1869.	84	4	4	92

10 September 1869.

Saml. Hatchard, Governor.

IN EACH PRISON IN ENGLAND, 20 JULY 1869; &c.

13 5245

GAOL FOR THE LIBERTY OF SAINT ALBAN.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Confined in the above Gaol on the 20th July 1869, specifying their Religious Denomination.

Established Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wesleyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL										44

During the last 12 months no payment has been made for any other religious instruction than that afforded by the chaplain of the gaol.

Notice is given to every prisoner on entering the gaol that he is not compelled to attend the services in the gaol chapel, and that the attendance of a minister of his own denomination is provided, if he desires it; the expenses of such attendance being defrayed by the Liberty of St. Alban.

8 September 1869.

John Deayton, Governor.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners in the above Gaol, showing to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869.

Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Calvinists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Moravians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Not ascertained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
TOTAL										464

Religious instruction given by chaplain (Church of England minister), except to those prisoners who are visited by a minister of their own persuasion, free of cost.

Cost of each denomination (per chaplain's salary), 14 l.

8 September 1869.

Geo. Hulme, Governor.

KENT COUNTY PRISON, MAIDSTONE.

RETURN showing the different Denominations of Prisoners to whom Religious Instruction is afforded, the Cost to the Prison, the Number of Prisoners in the Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, on the 20th July 1869.

Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on 20 July 1869.	DENOMINATION OF PRISONERS.					
	Church of England.		Roman Catholics.		Jews.	
	Number of Prisoners.	Cost to the County of Religious Instruction, per Annum.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost to the County of Religious Instruction.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost to the County of Religious Instruction.
466	417	Salary of chap- £. lain - - - 250 Books, &c., about - - - 10 £. 260	47	- Nil - A priest visits these prisoners, but receives no salary from the county.	2	No Jewish minister visits these prisoners.

6 September 1869.

C. W. Bannister, Governor.

TOWN GAOL, DOVER.

A minister of the Church of England is appointed chaplain of the prison of this borough, at a salary of 40 l. a year.

On the 20th July last there were 37 prisoners in the gaol, 27 belonging to the Church of England, and 10 being Roman Catholics.

20 September 1869.

James Stilwell, Clerk to the Justices.

BOROUGH PRISON, SANDWICH.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the above Gaol on the 20th July 1869, and of the Religious Instruction afforded to them.

Church of England - - - - - 22

No religious instruction is afforded to prisoners of other denominations.

J. C. Martin, Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

LANCASTER COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the above Gaol in which Religious Instruction is afforded to the different Denominations, specifying which, and what Cost to each, and to what Denomination they belong.

DESCRIPTION.	Number of Prisoners in Custody.	DENOMINATION.						
		Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Independent.	Moravian.	No Religion.
Criminal Prisoners	92	54	30	4	1	2	- -	1
Debtors - -	100	77	10	6	4	2	1	-
TOTAL - - -	192	131	40	10	5	4	1	1

The cost of each Protestant prisoner is 1 l. 6 s. 4 d.

No appointed minister other than the Church of England chaplain.
23 September 1869.

H. W. Parr, Governor.

BOROUGH GAOL, KIRKDALE.

RETURN of Prisoners in the above Prison of different Denominations to which Religious Instruction is afforded, showing at what Cost to each; and the Number of Prisoners of each Denomination Confined in the Prison on the 20th July 1869.

Protestants - - - - -	239
Roman Catholics - - - - -	193
Dissenters - - - - -	7
TOTAL - - - - -	439

One Protestant clergyman is appointed, at a salary of 300 l. per annum; and one Roman Catholic, at a salary of 150 l. per annum.

6 September 1869.

E. H. Gibbs, per Governor.

IN EACH PRISON IN ENGLAND, 20 JULY 1869; &c.

15 527

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, PRESTON.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners Confined in the above Gaol on the 20th July 1869, the Denomination to which they belong, the Religious Instruction afforded to each Denomination, and at what Cost.

Number of Prisoners Confined.	Religious Denominations.	Number of each Denomination.	Instruction afforded to each.	Cost of Religious Instruction.	REMARKS.
439	Church of England - - -	280	Chaplain appointed.	350 <i>l.</i> per annum.	Attend Protestant chapel.
	Roman Catholics - - -	142	Minister appointed.	100 <i>l.</i> per annum.	
	Methodists - - - -	6	- - - -	- - - -	
	Presbyterians - - - -	4	- - - -	- - - -	
	Baptists - - - -	3	- - - -	- - - -	
	Independents - - - -	3	- - - -	- - - -	
	Jew - - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	
	TOTAL - - -	439			

13 September 1869.

James C. King, Governor.

NEW BAILEY PRISON, SALFORD.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England - - - -	507
Dissenters of all sects - - - -	80
Roman Catholics - - - -	225
TOTAL - - -	812

A clergyman of the Established Church is chaplain, at a salary of 350*l.* per annum. No residence.

A Roman Catholic priest, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum. No residence.

No minister of any dissenting denomination appointed.

6 September 1869.

A. Worthington, Visiting Justice.

BOROUGH PRISON, LIVERPOOL.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners Confined in this Prison on the 20th July 1869, their different Denominations, and the Cost for Religious Instruction afforded to such Prisoners.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	COST.
Protestants - - -	193	130	323	Chaplain's stipend, 400 <i>l.</i> per annum, with house, coals, and gas.
Roman Catholics - - -	276	294	570	Prison minister's stipend, 300 <i>l.</i> per annum, with house, coals, and gas.
TOTAL - - -	469	424	893	

9 September 1869.

Jas. R. Veitch, Governor.

CITY GAOL, MANCHESTER.

RETURN as to the Cost, &c. in affording Religious Instruction to the Prisoners,
and the Number of Prisoners in the above Gaol.

Religious Instructors.	Cost per Annum.	
For Church of England and Protestant Denominations:		
Chaplain - - - -	250 <i>l.</i> , with house, coals, gas, and medical attendance.	} Also expenses incidental to the provision of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, and works of a religious purport.
Schoolmaster - - - -	100 <i>l.</i> , without emoluments	
Schoolmistress - - - -	52 <i>l.</i> , with uniform - - - -	
Roman Catholic Minister - - - -	120 <i>l.</i> , without emoluments	

Number of Prisoners, 20th July 1869.

Church of England, &c.	- - - - -	455
Roman Catholics	- - - - -	358
TOTAL	- - - - -	813

6 September 1869.

C. H. J. Lane, Governor.

LEICESTER COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England	- - - - -	531
Roman Catholics	- - - - -	87
Independents	- - - - -	22
Wesleyan Methodists	- - - - -	65
Primitive Methodists	- - - - -	76
General Baptists	- - - - -	44
Particular Baptists	- - - - -	2
No Religion	- - - - -	31
Presbyterians	- - - - -	8
TOTAL	- - - - -	866

Of the above there were in custody on the 20th July 1869—

Church of England	- - - - -	54
Roman Catholics	- - - - -	4
Independents	- - - - -	3
Wesleyan Methodists	- - - - -	7
Primitive Methodists	- - - - -	7
General Baptist	- - - - -	1
Particular Baptist	- - - - -	1
No Religion	- - - - -	3
TOTAL	- - - - -	80

The chaplain and schoolmaster afford religious instruction to all, excepting Roman Catholics. Chaplain's salary, 250 *l.*; schoolmaster, 90 *l.*; total, 340 *l.*

The Roman Catholic priest affords instruction to the Roman Catholics; does not receive any salary.

16 September 1869.

W. Musson, Governor.

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BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, LEICESTER.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the above Gaol during the Year ending the 20th July 1869, not including Deserters awaiting a route, and to what Denomination they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
Protestant Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Jews	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
No Religious Profession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
TOTAL									567

There is a chaplain (of the Church of England) appointed at a salary of 60*l.* per annum, which was increased to 80*l.* about 12 months ago, and ministers of other religious denominations are allowed to visit prisoners in accordance with the 3rd section of the "Prison Ministers Act, 1863."

7 September 1869.

Edward Marshall, Governor.

LINCOLN COUNTY GAOL, LINCOLN CASTLE.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Confined in the above Prison during the Year commencing the 21st July 1868 and terminating the 20th July 1869, both days inclusive, showing the Denomination to which each Prisoner belongs, the Religious Instruction afforded, and the Annual Cost.

RELIGION.	PRISONERS.		RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND COST.
	Males.	Females.	
Church of England	212	15	The chaplain, a clergyman of the Church of England, and appointed by the county magistrates, visits them daily in their cells and rooms, attends to their schooling, and religious books are issued weekly for their use; also they attend chapel daily, prayers on week-days, and two services on Sundays. The chaplain receives 200 <i>l.</i> per annum. Visited by the Catholic priest when they wish.
Methodists	27	8	
Wesleyans	18	7	
Baptists	4	-	
Unitarian	1	-	
Quaker	1	-	
Lutheran	1	-	
No Religion	14	-	
Catholics	4	-	
Total	282	30	
GRAND TOTAL	312		

4 September 1869.

J. Foster, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, LOUTH.

The salary of the chaplain to this prison is 120*l.* per annum, and the great majority of the prisoners confined here are members of the Church of England. It very rarely happens that a prisoner of any other denomination either absents himself from the prison chapel or wishes to see a minister of his own persuasion; should he do so his request is complied with; but no other minister besides the chaplain receives any remuneration.

8 September 1869.

James Marshall, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SPILSBY.

RETURN of the different Religious Denominations of the Prisoners received into the above House of Correction from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive; and of the Number of each Denomination in Custody on the said day.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Received into Custody from 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive:—			
Church of England - - - -	136	90	226
Primitive Methodists - - - -	1	9	10
Wesleyans - - - - -	2	18	20
Roman Catholics - - - - -	13	10	23
Presbyterians - - - - -	2	1	3
Baptists - - - - -	1	1	2
Lutheran - - - - -	1	-	1
Free Methodists - - - - -	1	1	2
Jew - - - - -	1	-	1
No Religion - - - - -	43	3	46
TOTAL - - -	201	133	334
In Custody on 20th July 1869:—			
Church of England - - - -	18	16	34
Wesleyans - - - - -	-	3	3
Roman Catholics - - - - -	1	1	2
No Religion - - - - -	3	-	3
TOTAL - - -	22	20	42

Since the date of last Return (2nd April 1868) there has been no application from prisoners, other than those belonging to the Established Church, to see a clergyman or other religious instructor of their particular persuasion. One male prisoner only (a Wesleyan) has been visited by a Wesleyan minister once.

The cost of religious instruction is 120 *l.* per annum, being the chaplain's salary; but, in addition, instruction is given by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, who also act as warders.

John F. Phillips, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed to the above Prison from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, showing the different Denominations to which they belong.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Established Church - - - - -	342	49	391
Roman Catholics - - - - -	78	21	99
Wesleyan Methodists - - - - -	30	6	36
Primitive Methodists - - - - -	16	3	19
Lutheran - - - - -	1	-	1
Jew - - - - -	1	-	1
Independent - - - - -	1	-	1
Baptists - - - - -	4	-	4
Presbyterians - - - - -	14	-	14
No Religion - - - - -	115	12	127
TOTAL - - -	602	91	693

The cost of religious instruction to the prisoners is uniform, there being no religious instructor appointed other than the ordinary chaplain (a clergyman of the Church of England), who receives a stipend of 150 *l.* per annum for his services.

6 September 1869.

Joseph Snow, Governor.

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HOUSE OF CORRECTION, FALKINGHAM.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and the Number of Prisoners in this Prison; and to what Denomination they belong, on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Protestant Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
TOTAL										34

A chaplain of the Established Church appointed; salary, 80 l. per annum.

6 September 1869.

James Higgins, Governor.

CITY GAOL, LINCOLN.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody, and their Religious Persuasions, from the 26th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England	132	36	168
Roman Catholics	19	2	21
Other Denominations	38	10	48
TOTAL	189	48	237

There is one chaplain belonging to the Established Church, at a salary of 45 l. per annum; but any prisoner of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church has the option of being visited by a minister of the persuasion to which such prisoner belongs.

The chaplain only receives payment.

September 1869.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SPALDING.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost of each, from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869, both days inclusive.

Established Church	445	} The Rev. J. Lewis, B.D., chaplain, 150 l.
Dissenters	127	
Roman Catholics	57	
TOTAL	629	Railway fares allowed to the Rev. W. Croft, Roman Catholic priest, at Boston, 4 l. 10 s.; allowed for books, 5 l.; total, 9 l. 10 s.

6 November 1869.

Henry Bates, Governor.

BOROUGH PRISON, GRANTHAM.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Confined in the above Prison on the 20th of July 1869, showing Religious Instruction afforded to them, and the Denomination to which they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL									10

There are no ministers appointed under the present Ministers' Act, but each prisoner is allowed to see a minister of his or her persuasion at their own request. A minister is appointed for Episcopalians, at 20 l. a year.

Frederic Malins,
Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

8 September 1869.

BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, STAMFORD.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TOTAL									57

The salary of the chaplain, who is a priest of the Church of England, is 25 l. per annum. Whenever, as it occasionally happens, there are any prisoners of the Romish faith, or others, they are permitted to send for their priests resident in the borough, who attend at their pleasure, without remuneration.

John Heverdine, Governor.

8 September 1869.

MIDDLESEX:—GAOL OF NEWGATE.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners on the 20th July 1869, and the Religious Denomination of such Prisoners.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
TOTAL									93

A chaplain of the Established Church, salary 400 l. per annum. Roman Catholic prisoners, and prisoners whose religious denomination differs from that of the Established Church, are permitted to see their own spiritual advisers whenever convenient to them to attend.

E. J. Jonas, Governor.

30 September 1869.

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HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLDBATH FIELDS.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to 20th July 1869.

RELIGION.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost, &c.
Church of England - - -	1,489	{ Chaplain - - - salary 400 l. per annum. Assistant ditto - " 300 l. " - - - Not paid.
Roman Catholics - - -	395	
Jews - - - - -	10	
Various Denominations - - -	20	
TOTAL - - -	1,914	

Thos. H. Colvill, Governor.
H. H. Harwood.

HOUSE OF DETENTION, CLERKENWELL.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in this Prison on the 20th July 1869, and their Denominations.

Church of England	- - - - -	219
Dissenters	- - - - -	1
Roman Catholics	- - - - -	60
Jew	- - - - -	1
TOTAL - - -		281

The cost of religious instruction afforded to prisoners of different denominations is as follows, viz. :-

Protestants, 250 l. per annum.
Other denominations, nil.

W. D. Alexander,

13 September 1869.

Chairman of the Visiting Justices.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WESTMINSTER.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869.

Denomination of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners on 20 July 1869.	Cost of Instruction to each Denomination.
Protestants - - - - -	498	410 l. 12 s. a year. N.B.—This does not include 85 l. 16 s. paid to a schoolmistress, because she instructs prisoners of all denominations.
Roman Catholics - - - - -	220	- - - Nil.
TOTAL - - -	718	

Francis B. Morley,

Chairman of the Visiting Justices.

18 September 1869.

CITY OF LONDON PRISON, HOLLOWAY.

RETURN showing the Religious Denomination of the Prisoners who were in Confinement in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England - - - - -	241	20	261
Roman Catholics - - - - -	41	15	56
Jews - - - - -	7	-	7
Presbyterians - - - - -	2	-	2
Wesleyan - - - - -	1	-	1
Baptist - - - - -	1	-	1
Other Denominations - - - - -	8	-	8
TOTAL - - -	301	35	336

No salary or emoluments are allowed to any clergyman other than that of the Church of England, he being the resident chaplain of the prison, receiving a salary of 350*l.* per annum, with a house, fuel, and light.

Prisoners of all other denominations are afforded every opportunity of seeing a minister of their own persuasion if they desire to do so. A Roman Catholic minister visits the prisoners of that religion twice every week.

September 1869.

Thomas Challis,
Robert Bealey, } Visiting Magistrates.

MONMOUTH COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of Prisoners of different Denominations in the above Gaol to whom Religious Instruction is afforded, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners therein, and to what Denomination they belong, for the Year ending 30th July 1869.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Cost per Annum.
Church of England - - - - -	82	18	100	} 100 <i>l.</i>
Wesleyans - - - - -	6	1	7	
Independents - - - - -	2	-	2	
Baptists - - - - -	2	1	3	
Welsh Baptists - - - - -	2	-	2	
Primitive Methodists - - - - -	4	-	4	
Roman Catholics - - - - -	19	-	19	- nil.
TOTAL - - -	117	20	137	

6 September 1869.

Thos. Holman, Governor.

BOROUGH GAOL, USK.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations and at what Cost to each, from the 2nd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Religious Denominations.	Number of Prisoners.	By whom attended.	Payment made.
Church of England - - - - -	815	Prison Chaplain -	200 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Wesleyans - - - - -	120	No minister attends.	- none.
		They are visited by prison chaplain.	
Independents - - - - -	37	- ditto - - - - -	- none.
Baptists - - - - -	155	- ditto - - - - -	- none.
Roman Catholics - - - - -	470	Visited by the Roman Catholic priest.	25 <i>l.</i> per annum.
TOTAL - - -	1,697		

15 September 1869.

W. H. Bosworth, Governor.

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NORFOLK COUNTY GAOL, NORWICH CASTLE.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody in the above Gaol on the 20th July 1869, also of what Religious Denomination they state themselves to belong, and the Rate of Cost for Religious Instruction to each of such Denomination.

Church of England - - -	80	A clergyman of the Church of England is appointed chaplain, at a salary of 250 l. per annum; he is not allowed to take any other cure of souls. - - - NIL.
No religion - - - - -	8	
Roman Catholics - - - -	2	
Wesleyans - - - - -	3	
Ranters - - - - -	12	
Independents - - - - -	3	
Baptist - - - - -	1	
Jew - - - - -	1	
TOTAL - - -	110	

Any prisoner who wishes to see a minister of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Church of England is always provided with one.

20 September 1869.

Geo. Pinson, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SWAFFHAM.

RETURN of the Religious Denominations of the Prisoners in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869.

Professed to be members of the Church of England - - -	36
Ranters and Methodists - - - - -	9
Roman Catholic - - - - -	1
TOTAL Number in Custody - - -	46

A clergyman of the Church of England, at a salary of 200 l. a year, is appointed to give religious instruction to prisoners of that persuasion.

Prisoners of a different denomination who request to see a minister of their own persuasion are permitted to do so.

18 September 1869.

Duncan Stuart, Governor.

COUNTY PRISON, WYMONDHAM (FEMALE).

No prisoners have been received into this prison who have ever expressed any wish to receive instruction differing from the Church of England, although informed they are allowed to do so if requested.

11 September 1869.

Emily Greenfield, Keeper.

CITY GAOL, NORWICH.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners Confined in the above Gaol.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of each Denomination.	Amount of Remuneration.			REMARKS.
		£.	s.	d.	
Church of England - -	409	100	-	-	Chaplain of the gaol. Can see their ministers on application, but seldom asked for. Can see their ministers on application, and most of them do so.
Protestant Dissenters - -	27	-	-	-	
Roman Catholics - -	8	-	-	-	
TOTAL - - -	444				

12 September 1869.

Jno. Howarth, Governor.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed to the above Gaol, and the Denomination to which they belong, between the 20th July 1868 and the 20th July 1869.

Church of England - - - - -	380
Protestant Dissenters - - - - -	26
Roman Catholics - - - - -	8
TOTAL - - - - -	414

22 November 1869.

Jno. Howarth, Governor.

BOROUGH GAOL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody in the above Gaol on the 20th July last, and of what Denomination they state themselves to belong.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Professing to belong to the Established Church - -	12	2	14
Primitive Methodists - - - - -	2	2	4
No Religious Persuasion - - - - -	19	2	21
TOTAL - - - - -	33	6	39

Religious instruction is afforded to prisoners belonging to the Established Church, to those who profess no religious creed, and to those belonging to other denominations, who are desirous of receiving it; a minister of the Established Church being appointed as chaplain, at a salary of 50*l.* per annum. Prisoners whose religious persuasion differs from that of the Established Church may see a minister of their own denomination if they require to do so. There is no minister of any other denomination appointed.

Solomon Allies, Governor.

10 September 1869.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed to the above Gaol from the 2nd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869, and the Denomination to which they belong.

Church of England - - - - -	720
Dissenters - - - - -	184
Roman Catholics - - - - -	62
TOTAL - - - - -	966

Religious instruction, at the expense of the county, is only given by the chaplain, who is a member of the Church of England, and whose salary is 250*l.* per annum; but ministers of other denominations are allowed access to prisoners when they wish it.

B. Rust, Governor.

6 September 1869.

IN EACH PRISON IN ENGLAND, 20 JULY 1869; &c.

537

BOROUGH GAOL, NORTHAMPTON.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the above Gaol, and the Denominations to which they belong, on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
TOTAL										97

Religious instruction, at the expense of the borough of Northampton, is only given by the chaplain, who is a member of the Church of England, and whose salary is 105 l. per annum; but members of other denominations are allowed access to prisoners when they wish it.

23 September 1869.

Geo. Arkesden, Governor.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, PETERBOROUGH.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, from the 26th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Prisoners.	REMARKS.
Church of England - - -	52	Attended by the chaplain of the gaol, at a yearly salary.
Wesleyan Methodists - - -	6	One minister; no cost to the liberty. Any other payment unknown.
Presbyterians - - - -	2	The gaol chaplain, as above.
Roman Catholics - - - -	7	Canon Sud, resident at Peterborough; no cost to the liberty. Any other payment unknown.
TOTAL - - -	67	

9 September 1869.

Nelson Wilkinson, Clerk to the Justices.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY PRISON, MORPETH.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Religious Denominations, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners of each Denomination, on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Lutheran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL										68

Church of England:—Chaplain's salary, 150 l.

Roman Catholic:—Nil.

14 September 1869.

*Edward Lawson, Visiting Justice.
Edwin H. Kinch, Governor.*

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, TYNEMOUTH.

There is no religious instruction whatever given in this house of correction; prisoners have never been committed to it for a longer period than 13 days.

5 September 1869.

Barker & Fenwick, Clerks to the Visiting Justices.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, ALNWICK.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, up to the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Church of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Other Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
TOTAL										138

Religious instruction is not afforded to prisoners in this prison, their imprisonments being short, and not exceeding 14 days; that is, there is no chaplain, but the keeper reads the Church Service and Prayers on Sundays. Ministers of all denominations are admitted. For longer sentences convicts are sent to the County Prison at Morpeth.

17 September 1869.

William Dickson, Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HEXHAM.

All prisoners committed for periods exceeding 14 days are removed to the County Prison at Morpeth to undergo their sentences.

There is no paid chaplain, but the prisoners are occasionally visited by the curate of the parish.

There were four prisoners in custody on the 20th July 1869. Two are Protestants, one Roman Catholic, and one Dissenter.

7 September 1869.

Edward Stanford.

BOROUGH PRISON, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed to the above Prison during the Year ending the 20th July 1869 inclusive, showing to what Religious Denomination they belong, and the Cost at which Religious Instruction is provided.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England	500	170	670
Roman Catholics	306	170	483
Presbyterians	6	30	36
Methodists	21	18	39
Baptists	4	2	6
Jew	1	-	1
Quakers	1	1	2
None	7	3	10
TOTAL	846	401	1,247

The salary of the chaplain of the Established Church is 200*l.* per annum.

The salary of the Roman Catholic priest is 30*l.* per annum.

23 November 1869.

BOROUGH PRISON, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

No provision is made for affording separate religious instruction to prisoners of different denominations; there is, however, a chaplain (a clergyman of the Church of England) appointed under the provisions of the "Prisons Acts," at a salary of 40*l.* per annum. Every facility is afforded to Dissenting and other ministers to visit prisoners of their respective denominations.

The number of prisoners committed to this prison during the year ending the 20th July 1869, was 87; whereof 32 were of the Church of England, 32 were Protestant Dissenters, and 23 were Roman Catholics.

8 September 1869.

James C. Weddell, Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

IN EACH PRISON IN ENGLAND, 20 JULY 1869; &c.

539

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners, specifying which, and at what Cost; and of the Number of Prisoners Confined in the above Gaol, from the 2nd April 1868 to the 26th March 1869, and the Denomination to which they belong.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England	283	30	313
Romanists	29	2	31
Wesleyans	119	6	125
Independents	7	1	8
Baptists	35	3	38
Presbyterian	1	-	1
Unitarian	1	-	1
Free Church	1	-	1
No Religion	15	-	15
TOTAL	491	42	533

A chaplain of the Church of England is appointed, at a salary of 100 l. per annum. Prisoners of a religious persuasion differing from the Church of England may, if they request it, be visited by a minister of their own persuasion.

8 September 1869.

Henry Sherbrooke, Visiting Justice.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SOUTHWELL.

RETURN showing what Religious Instruction is afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, at what Cost to each, and to what Denomination they belong, from the 2nd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England	510
Romanists	82
Methodists	243
Baptists	37
Other Denominations	5
No Religion	15
TOTAL	892

A chaplain of the Church of England is appointed, at a salary of 150 l. per annum. No paid minister of any other denomination. Any prisoner of a persuasion differing from the Established Church, at his request, may have a minister of the religion to which he belongs sent for.

4 September 1869.

Jno. Dewhirst, Governor.

BOROUGH PRISON, NOTTINGHAM.

RETURN showing what Religious Instruction is afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, up to the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	112
Methodists	8
Roman Catholics	8
Jew	1
TOTAL	129

Religious instruction is afforded to the prisoners by a chaplain of the Church of England only, at a salary of 150 l. per annum.

Any prisoner who requests to see a clergyman of his own denomination is always permitted to do so.

25 November 1869.

Levy Marsh, M.D.,
Chairman of the Visiting Justices.

OXFORD COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN showing what Religious Instruction is afforded to Persons of different Denominations, the Cost thereof, the Number of Prisoners, to what Denomination they belong, from the 27th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	1,039
Roman Catholics	89
Dissenters	88
Jew	1
TOTAL	1,217

Religious instruction is afforded to Protestants only by the prison chaplain, who receives a stipend of 250*l.* per annum.

25 November 1869.

P. Calverley, Governor.

CITY PRISON, OXFORD.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Religious Denominations.	Number in Prison on the 20th July 1869.			Number of Prisoners who have passed through the Prison from 2nd April 1868 to 20th July 1869.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Church of England	21	5	26	259	63	322
Roman Catholics	4	-	4	32	3	35
Protestant Dissenters	-	-	-	4	1	5
TOTAL	25	5	30	295	67	362

Religious instruction is afforded to prisoners belonging to the Church of England, and to those of the Roman Catholic Church; the former at a cost of 50*l.* a year, the latter without cost. All other prisoners, not of the Established Church, are visited, whenever required, by ministers of their own particular denominations.

Wm. H. Smith, Governor.

RUTLAND COUNTY GAOL, OAKHAM.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July inclusive.

Church of England	50
Wesleyans	4
Baptists	1
Roman Catholics	3
No Religion	4
TOTAL	62

The only religious instruction afforded to the prisoners was that given by the chaplain of the prison, who is a clergyman of the Church of England, and receives a salary of 100*l.* a year; and no application was made for other religious instruction by any of the prisoners.

Benjamin Adam, Clerk of the Peace.

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SALOP COUNTY GAOL.

TABLE showing how the Religious Instruction was afforded to Prisoners in the above-named Prison, the number of Prisoners, and to what Denomination they belonged, from the 26th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,364
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243
Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Kirk of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Professed no Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
TOTAL								2,008

The religious instruction was conducted by the prison chaplain of the Established Church to prisoners of all denominations. The chaplain's salary is 250 l. per annum.

Roman Catholics are visited occasionally by their own priest, who receives no pecuniary remuneration.

Wm. H. Fenwick,
Captain, R. N., and Governor.

7 September 1869.

SOMERSET COUNTY GAOL, TAUNTON.

RETURN of Prisoners Committed to the above Prison from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, classified under the different Denominations of Religion to which they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	797
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Primitive Methodist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Unitarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plymouth Brethren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL of all Denominations								900

The only denomination to which religious instruction is afforded at this prison is that of the Church of England, for which a chaplain is appointed, at a salary of 230 l. per annum. On prisoners expressing a wish to see ministers of different denominations they are immediately sent for, and who readily attend gratuitously.

Charles J. Allen, Visiting Justice.
William Oakley, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, SHEPTON MALLET.

RETURN of Prisoners Committed to the above Prison from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, classified under the different Denominations of Religion to which they belong.

Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	755
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Lutheran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quaker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL of all Denominations								1,089

The only denomination to which religious instruction is afforded in this prison is that of the Church of England, for which a chaplain is appointed, at a salary of 220 l. per annum. On prisoners expressing a wish to see ministers of different denominations they are immediately sent for, and who readily attend gratuitously.

William Carter, Governor.

CITY GAOL, BATH.

From the 2nd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 there have been admitted into this prison 82 prisoners of other denominations than that of the Church of England; viz., 50 Roman Catholics, 10 Wesleyans, 9 Baptists, 2 Latter-day Saints, 3 Presbyterians, 1 Jew, and 7 Dissenters (sect unknown). Of the above number 10 Roman Catholics, on admission, expressed a desire to see a priest. Of the other denominations of Dissenters, only one man (a Baptist) offered the slightest objection to attend the services of the prison chapel; and none of them expressed any desire to see a clergyman of their own denomination. The cost for such instruction is nothing; as the Roman Catholic priest (the only person who attended occasionally) did so gratuitously.

The number of prisoners in the prison on the 20th July 1869 was 41; of whom 2 were Roman Catholics, 1 a Presbyterian, and 1 a Baptist.

4 November 1869.

J. W. Preston, Mayor and Governor.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY PRISON, WINCHESTER.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869, specifying the respective Denominations to which they belong.

Church of England - - - - -	226
Roman Catholics - - - - -	49
Wesleyan Methodists - - - - -	12
Presbyterians - - - - -	3
Jewish - - - - -	2
TOTAL - - -	292

Religious instruction is afforded to prisoners who are members of the Church of England, and Roman Catholics, at a cost of 300*l.* and 40*l.* respectively.

7 September 1869.

C. W. Hill, Governor.

BOROUGH GAOL, PORTSMOUTH.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England - - - - -	1,133
Protestant Dissenters - - - - -	125
Roman Catholics - - - - -	217
Hebrews - - - - -	2
TOTAL - - -	1,477

The salary of the chaplain is 160*l.* per annum, with an allowance of 5*l.* annually for the purchase of books, distributed generally amongst all the prisoners.

Prisoners of any denomination differing from the Church of England may see their spiritual advisers on their expressing a wish to that effect to the governor of the gaol.

15 November 1869.

John Astridge, Governor.

BOROUGH GAOL, SOUTHAMPTON.

RETURN of the Number of Committals to this Prison from the 26th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869, both days inclusive, with the Religious Denomination to which each Prisoner belongs; as also the Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 20th of July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Lutherans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Primitive Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Jews	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
TOTAL									868

In confinement on 20th July 1869:—

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lutheran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL									97

The members of the Church of England are attended by a chaplain, who is paid a salary of 200 l. per annum.

Prisoners of other denominations are permitted to see their respective ministers, who attend without any salary.

28 September 1869.

Richard Coles,
Chairman of Visiting Justices.

STAFFORD COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the 20th July 1869, the Number belonging to each Religious Denomination, and at what Cost to each.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number.	Cost per Annum.		
		£.	s.	d.
Church of England	536	525	-	-
Protestant Dissenters	73			
Roman Catholics	55			
TOTAL	664	40	-	-

W. Fulford, Governor.

SUFFOLK COUNTY AND BOROUGH PRISON, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

RETURN of Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations in the above Gaol, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and the Number of Prisoners, and to what Denomination they belonged, on the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL									73

Prisoners in this gaol, being principally of the Church of England persuasion, are afforded instruction by a chaplain of the Church of England, at an annual cost of 250 l. Other prisoners can see their respective ministers at no cost to the county.

10 September 1869.

John Henry Borton,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY GAOL, IPSWICH.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the above Gaol from the 2nd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869, and the different Denominations of Religion to which they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Lutherans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Not ascertained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
TOTAL									597

TOTAL NUMBER in Gaol on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Lutheran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not ascertained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL									66

The chaplain visits the gaol daily, and attends to the prisoners. Receives 200*l.* per annum.
A Catholic priest visits prisoners of that faith when requested. No emolument. The governor always giving him notice.

No minister of any other religious denomination attends the prison, no application having been made by any prisoner for one. Any dissenting minister calling is not refused.

13 September 1869.

Jno. Alloway, Governor.

BOROUGH GAOL, IPSWICH.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying the Cost of such Instruction; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, for the Year ending the 20th July 1869.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Established Church	219	46	265
Dissenters	42	10	52
Roman Catholics	8	3	11
TOTAL	269	59	328

Cost of Instruction:—Gaol Chaplain, Established Church principles, annual stipend 80*l.*

No religious instruction is afforded at the cost of the borough other than to members of the Established Church.

11 September 1869.

Jno. Orford, Jun., Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

SURREY COUNTY GAOL, HORSEMONGER LANE.

On the 20th July last the number of prisoners confined in this gaol was 179, belonging to Religious Denominations as follows:—

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124
Church of Rome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Debtors (Religion not ascertained)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
TOTAL									179

The chaplain of the gaol receives a salary of 250*l.* per annum, and there is no other religious instruction provided at the expense of the county.

13 September 1869.

John Keene, Jun.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WANDSWORTH.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and the Number of Prisoners in the said Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In Custody on the 20th July 1869 :			
Church of England - - - -	542	104	646
Roman Catholics - - - -	59	24	83
Baptists - - - - -	2	1	3
Wesleyans - - - - -	7	2	9
Presbyterians - - - - -	7	-	7
Independent - - - - -	1	-	1
Jews - - - - -	4	-	4
Quaker - - - - -	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	623	131	754
Received during the Year ending the 20th July 1869 :			
Church of England - - - -	2,964	750	3,714
Roman Catholics - - - -	465	213	678
Baptists - - - - -	8	8	16
Wesleyans - - - - -	11	6	17
Presbyterians - - - - -	18	-	18
Independents - - - - -	2	1	3
Jews - - - - -	16	-	16
Unitarian - - - - -	1	-	1
Quaker - - - - -	1	-	1
Methodists - - - - -	6	-	6
TOTAL - - -	3,492	978	4,470

Religious instruction is afforded to all the prisoners generally, at a cost to the county of—

1 Chaplain - - - - -	£.
1 Assistant ditto - - - - -	250 a year.
1 Schoolmaster - - - - -	210 "
1 Assistant ditto - - - - -	86 "
	73 "

To the Roman Catholic prisoners by 1 Priest, at - - - - - 60 "

Prisoners of other denominations are allowed to see ministers of their persuasions on requesting to do so, but none of such ministers are paid.

18 November 1869.

Richard Onslow, Governor.

SUSSEX (EAST) COUNTY PRISON, LEWES.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners, and to what Denomination they belong.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number.	At what Cost, &c.	REMARKS.
Church of England - - -	169	300 l. per annum and allowances.	There is a resident chaplain of the Established Church. A priest visits prisoners of this persuasion weekly. Except in cases where they object, these prisoners attend the services of the Church of England; and a minister of his own persuasion is communicated with when any prisoner makes a request for such attendance.
Roman Catholics - - -	17	nil - - -	
Wesleyans - - -	13	nil - - -	
Baptists and other Dissenters - -	13	nil - - -	
Jew - - -	1	nil - - -	
No Religion - - -	2	- - -	
TOTAL - - -	215		

16 September 1869.

A. P. W. Helby, Governor.

WEST SUSSEX PRISON, PETWORTH.

RETURN of Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; also of the Number of Prisoners, and to what Denomination they belong, from the 26th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, &c.

DENOMINATIONS.	Cost to each.
Church of England - - -	The chaplain of the Church of England is appointed, at a stipend of 200 l. per annum; the other gentlemen attend voluntarily.
Roman Catholics - - -	
Protestant Dissenters - - -	

DAILY AVERAGES, from the 26th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869:—

Church of England - - -	87 prisoners.
Roman Catholics - - -	6 "
Protestant Dissenters - - -	4 "

6 September 1869.

W. Linton, Governor.

WARWICK COUNTY PRISON.

RETURN of the different Religious Denominations of Prisoners, specifying which, and of what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869, and to what Denomination they belonged.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number.	Cost per Annum.
Church of England - - -	209	£. s. d. 200 - -
Roman Catholics - - -	20	- - Nil.
Baptists - - -	4	
Methodists - - -	4	
Wesleyans - - -	9	
Independents - - -	4	
Jew - - -	1	
Unitarian - - -	1	
TOTAL - - -	252	

10 September 1869.

Leigh, Visiting Justice.

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BOROUGH PRISON, BIRMINGHAM.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to the Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; also the Number of Prisoners in the Prison, and the Denominations to which they belong, on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	- - - - -	307
Roman Catholics	- - - - -	65
Wesleyans	- - - - -	44
Baptists	- - - - -	24
Presbyterians	- - - - -	5
Unitarians	- - - - -	10
Independents	- - - - -	6
Jews	- - - - -	3
TOTAL		464

Denominations in which Religious Instruction is afforded, and the Cost :

Church of England :—Chaplain (resident), with a salary of 250 l. per annum.

Roman Catholics :—Prison Minister (non-resident) salary, 50 l. per annum.

D. Meadows, Governor.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, APPLEBY.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations in the above Prison, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and also of the Number of Prisoners received from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, and to what Denomination they belong.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England	57	7	64
Roman Catholics	19	2	21
Methodists	8	1	9
Baptist	1	-	1
Presbyterians	7	1	8
Unitarian	1	-	1
Not ascertained	2	-	2
TOTAL	95	11	106

The prisoners in this gaol receive religious instruction from the chaplain only, who is a clergyman of the Established Church, at an annual cost of 52 l. 10 s.

6 September 1869.

J. Ridge, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KENDAL.

There is one chaplain, with a salary of 50 guineas per annum, belonging to the Church of England. The total number of prisoners averages about 20. The small number belonging to other denominations have their own spiritual advisers to visit them when requested, without any cost.

4 September 1869.

Christopher Fawcett, Governor.

WILTS COUNTY AND BOROUGH PRISON, SALISBURY.

RETURN of Prisoners Confined in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869, specifying to what Denomination they belong, and at what Cost to each Denomination.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost to each Denomination.
Church of England - - - - -	20	£. s. d. 150 - -
Wesleyans - - - - -	2	} - Nil.
Presbyterian - - - - -	1	
Roman Catholics - - - - -	10	
TOTAL - - - - -	33	150 - -

13 October 1869.

W. Hamilton, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, DEVIZES.

RETURN of the Number and Denomination of Prisoners Confined in this Prison from the 26th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869.

Church of England - - - - -	825
Roman Catholics - - - - -	29
Wesleyans - - - - -	11
Independent Dissenters - - - - -	2
Baptists - - - - -	3
Primitive Methodist - - - - -	1
TOTAL - - - - -	871

One Church of England Minister, at a salary of 200 l. per annum.

13 September 1869.

A. Alexander, Governor.

WORCESTER PRISON.
(For the County and City of Worcester.)

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the 20th July 1869, distinguishing their Religious Denominations, &c., with the Cost of Religious Instruction.

Members of the Church of England - - - - -	185
Protestant Dissenters - - - - -	29
Roman Catholics - - - - -	13
TOTAL - - - - -	227

Cost:—One Protestant Chaplain - - - - - £. 320 per annum.
One Roman Catholic ditto - - - - - 25 ”

7 September 1869.

B. L. Stable, Governor.

YORK COUNTY GAOL, YORK CASTLE.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, and at what Cost to each; and the Number of Prisoners of each Denomination in Custody in the above Gaol on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Wesleyans, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL								112

Religious instruction is afforded to prisoners of the Established Church. Chaplain's salary, 300 L. per annum.

The Roman Catholic priest visits the prisoners of that church gratuitously.

The Roman Catholics are principally received under contract from Middlesex. The ordinary proportion of county Roman Catholics is too small to justify the appointment of a paid Roman Catholic priest.

9 September 1869.

W. C. Lowrie, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, NORTHALLERTON.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to the Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; also the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and the Denominations to which they belong, from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Cost of each Denomination.
Church of England	774	225	999	200 l. per annum.
Roman Catholics	327	72	399	40 l. "
Independents	35	7	42	} No appointment made.
Baptists	10	1	11	
Wesleyan Methodists	66	13	79	
Primitive Methodists	14	5	19	
TOTAL	1,226	323	1,549	

7 September 1869.

Geo. Gardner, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BEVERLEY.

RETURN respecting the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying at what Cost to each; also the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the 20th July 1869, and to what Denomination they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Church of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Protestant Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL								55

Religious instruction is afforded to prisoners belonging to the Established Church, at the cost of, chaplain's salary, 200 l. per annum.

Religious instruction is afforded to prisoners of other denominations, in accordance with "The Prison Act, 1865" (28 & 29 Vict. c. 126, Schedule 1, Regulation 47). No salary paid.

4 September 1869.

Alfred Shepherd, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WAKEFIELD.

RETURN showing the different Denominations in which Religious Instruction is afforded to Prisoners in the above Gaol, specifying which, and at what Cost to each.

DENOMINATIONS.	COST.
Church of England - - -	One Chaplain—Salary 400 <i>l.</i> per annum, and house, gas, and coals. One Assistant Chaplain—Salary 200 <i>l.</i> per annum, and house, gas, and coals.
Roman Catholic - - -	One Roman Catholic Minister—Salary 150 <i>l.</i> per annum.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody in the above Gaol, and the Religious Denomination to which they belong, on the 20th July 1869.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England - - - - -	901	131	1,032
Roman Catholics - - - - -	262	66	328
Wesleyan Methodists - - - - -	19	11	30
Methodists - - - - -	22	7	29
Baptists - - - - -	7	5	12
Independents - - - - -	5	2	7
Presbyterians - - - - -	4	1	5
Jews - - - - -	5	-	5
Unitarian - - - - -	1	-	1
Calvinist - - - - -	1	-	1
No Religion - - - - -	5	1	6
TOTAL - - -	1,231	225	1,456

BOROUGH GAOL, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England - - - - -	126
Roman Catholics - - - - -	45
Dissenters - - - - -	21
Lutherans - - - - -	5
Jew - - - - -	1
TOTAL - - -	198

A chaplain, being a clergyman of the Established Church, is appointed for the religious instruction of prisoners, at a salary of 180 *l.* per annum.

10 September 1869.

BOROUGH GAOL, LEEDS.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Jew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL										374

The chaplain of the prison attends to the religious instruction of all prisoners not being Roman Catholics. His salary is 250*l.* per annum.

The Roman Catholic priest attends to the religious instruction of all prisoners who are Roman Catholics. His salary is 100*l.* per annum.

9 September 1869.

C. A. Keene, Governor.

BOROUGH GAOL, SCARBOROUGH.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners of different Denominations in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England	10	9	19
Wesleyan Methodists	8	1	9
Baptist	-	1	1
Presbyterian	1	-	1
Roman Catholics	8	2	10
TOTAL	27	13	40

There is only one clergyman of the Church of England giving religious instruction in this prison; his salary is 50*l.* per annum.

24 November 1869.

John Flockton, Governor.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, RIPON.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, and the Cost to each Denomination, and the Number Committed to the above Gaol, from the 26th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
TOTAL										82

The chaplain's salary is 36*l.* per year, being a yearly average cost to each denomination of 12*l.* There is no Roman Catholic chaplain appointed to this gaol, but the priest attends those of his denomination.

11 September 1869.

Robert Darley Oxley, Visiting Justice.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, CITY OF YORK.

RETURN showing the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, and at what Cost to each; and the Number of Prisoners of each Denomination in Custody in the above Goal on the 20th July 1869.

DENOMINATIONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Church of England - - - - -	12	13	25
Other Denominations - - - - -	7	5	12
TOTAL - - -	19	18	37

There is one chaplain, who attends to all the religious duties. His salary is 100 l. per annum, with an allowance of 2 l. 10 s. for books.

4 September 1869.

Hugh Barrett, Governor.

ANGLESEA COUNTY GOAL, BEAUMARIS.

RETURN of the Religious Denominations of the Prisoners Committed to the above Goal for one Year ending the 20th July 1869.

Religious Persuasions.	Number Committed.	Per Cent.
Established Church - - - - -	85	46 $\frac{9}{16}$
Calvinist Methodists - - - - -	32	17 $\frac{11}{16}$
Roman Catholics - - - - -	29	15 $\frac{7}{16}$
Wesleyan Methodists - - - - -	13	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Baptists - - - - -	11	5 $\frac{11}{16}$
Independents - - - - -	9	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lutherans - - - - -	3	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Presbyterians - - - - -	2	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
TOTAL - - -	184	100

There is no religious instruction given in this goal by any minister of the different denominations, but by the chaplain, who has no other spiritual charge, and who is a clergyman of the Church of England, and receives a salary of 100 l. per annum.

7 September 1869.

Owen Jones, Governor.

BRECON COUNTY GOAL.

RETURN of the Denominations to which the Prisoners belong, who were in the Goal on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England - - - - -	17
Protestant Dissenters - - - - -	11
Roman Catholics - - - - -	3
TOTAL - - -	31

The prison chaplain only affords religious instruction as a paid officer (salary, 100 l. per annum) to the prisoners confined in this goal, he being a minister of the Established Church. Protestant Dissenters or Roman Catholics are visited occasionally by ministers of their own persuasion, whenever they desire.

13 September 1869.

J. Lazenby, Governor.

CARDIGAN COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to the Prisoners Confined in the above Prison, specifying which, and at what Cost; also showing the Number of Prisoners, and to what Denomination they belong, to the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
TOTAL										211

The cost of religious instruction (Church of England) is 40 l. per annum.

9 October 1869.

John Griffith, Jun.
S. H. Jones Parry.

CARMARTHEN COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed to this Prison from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, the Religious Denomination to which they belong, and the Cost at which Religious Instruction is supplied to them.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262
Protestant Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
No religious persuasion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL										533

A salary of 60 l. per annum is paid to a chaplain of the Church of England.

A Roman Catholic priest attends at the prison about once a week, to instruct the prisoners of his own religious belief; but for this receives no remuneration from the prison authorities.

Protestant Dissenting prisoners have neither been visited by a minister of their own, nor have any of them asked to be so visited.

James John Hamilton,
Visiting Magistrate.

4 September 1869.

CARNARVON COUNTY GOAL.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in this Gaol from the 3rd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, showing to what Denomination they belong.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Calvinists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lutheran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL										432

In the Gaol on the 20th July 1869, and included in the above.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Calvinists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Presbyterian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL										35

A chaplain of the Church of England is appointed to perform the religious duties of the gaol, at a yearly salary of 70 l. No minister of any other denomination attends the gaol.

24 Sep'ember 1869.

John Dixon, Governor.

DENBIGH COUNTY GOAL, RUTHIN.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners in the above Gaol on the 20th July 1869, the several Religious Denominations to which they belong, and the Number of each; the Number of each Denomination Imprisoned during the Year ended the 20th July 1869, and the Cost at which they receive Religious Instruction.

Number in the Prison on the 20th July 1869:

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Wesleyan Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Calvanistic Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Baptist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL									50

Number Imprisoned during the year ended the 20th July 1869:

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
Wesleyan Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Calvanistic Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Congregationalists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
TOTAL									356

£.75. is the salary of the chaplain, who is a minister of the Church of England. There is no other cost.

A Roman Catholic priest attends and instructs the prisoners of that creed twice a week. No other minister officiates at the prison.

James Walmsley, Governor.

FLINT COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners of different Denominations Committed, from the 27th March 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive; and specifying at what Cost Religious Instruction is afforded to each Class.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Committals.	Whether Religious Instruction is afforded or not.	At what Cost per Annum.
Church of England	193	Yes	50 l.
Dissenters	180	No, except upon the special application of a prisoner.	Nil.
Roman Catholics	111	No, but a minister of their own persuasion is allowed free access to them at all times.	Nil.
TOTAL	484		

11 September 1869.

J. Haverfield, Governor.

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GLAMORGAN COUNTY GAOL, CARDIFF.

RETURN of Prisoners in Custody on the 20th July 1869, showing to what Religious Denomination they belong, and at what Cost to each.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Methodists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Presbyterian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Independents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lutheran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL										187

There is only one paid chaplain appointed, who is a clergyman of the Established Church, and receives a salary of 250 l. per annum.

A priest of the Roman Church, receiving no salary, visits the gaol twice every week by permission of the visiting justices.

The prisoners of all denominations differing from the Established Church accept gratefully the visits of the appointed chaplain, and attend the services in the chapel.

Hely H. Richards, } Visiting Justices.
Griffith Phillips, }
Henry Wrenn, Governor.

10 September 1869.

BOROUGH GOAL, SWANSEA.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Custody in the above Prison on the 20th July 1869, showing the Religious Creed or Denomination to which they belong, and the amount of Religious Instruction afforded to such Prisoners, and at what Cost.

Church of England and Protestant Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
TOTAL										128

A Protestant chaplain attends several hours daily, at a salary of 250 l. a year.

A Catholic priest attends to these prisoners once a week gratuitously.

4 September 1869.

William Cox, Governor.

MERIONETH COUNTY GAOL, DOLGELLY.

The total number of prisoners committed to this gaol from the 2nd April 1868 to the 20th July 1869 inclusive, were 219; out of which 142 belonged to the Church of England, 46 to the Roman Catholics, and 31 to the Dissenters.

The rector of the parish of Dolgelly is the only one who has been appointed to give religious instruction to the prisoners, at a salary of 40 l. per annum.

No special arrangements have been made for affording religious instruction to prisoners not members of the Established Church, but they are allowed to see their respective ministers upon expressing a wish to that effect, and the Roman Catholic priest visits occasionally.

21 September 1869.

Owain Thomas, Governor.

44 NUMBER OF PRISONERS OF EACH RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION; &c.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY GAOL.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners in the above Prison, and to what Denomination they belong, between the 26th March 1868 and the 20th July 1869 inclusive.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Calvins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Independents or Dissenters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Presbyterians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL									455

£.50 per annum is paid to the chaplain, a member of the Established Church of England.

No payment is made to any other minister, their services, when required, being gratuitous.

6 September 1869.

R. P. Edwards, Governor.

PEMBOKE COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION,
HAVERFORDWEST.

RETURN of the Religious Instruction afforded to Prisoners of different Denominations, specifying which, and at what Cost to each; and of the Number of Prisoners, and to what Denomination they belonged, on the 20th July 1869.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Wesleyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Baptists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL									29

The salary of the chaplain (Church of England) is 60*l.* per annum.

The Roman Catholic prisoners are visited by their priest, but no salary is paid him.

All the prisoners are attended by the chaplain, who is a clergyman of the Church of England; but all other ministers are permitted by the visiting justices to visit persons of their respective denominations, though none except Roman Catholics have availed themselves of the privilege.

Richard James,
Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

RADNOR COUNTY GAOL, PRESTEIGN.

RETURN of Prisoners in Custody on the 20th July 1869, their Religious Denomination, and Cost of Instruction of each Class.

Church of England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL									13

The Church of England prisoners are instructed by the chaplain and schoolmaster of Hereford County Gaol, at no cost.

The Roman Catholic prisoners are instructed by the Rev. Canon Spears, of Hereford, at no cost.

All the Radnorshire prisoners are in custody at the Hereford County Gaol, and will remain there until Radnor Gaol is rebuilt; that county is at present without chaplain or instructor.

9 September 1869.

Edwin Constan,
Governor of Hereford County Gaol.

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PRISONS (RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION).

RETURNS of the COUNTY and BOROUGH PRISONS of *England* in which RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION is afforded to PRISONERS of different DENOMINATIONS, specifying which, and at what COST to each; and of the NUMBER of PRISONERS in each PRISON, and to what DENOMINATION they belong; made up to 20 July 1869 inclusive.

(*Mr. Maguire.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 February 1870.

[*Price 6 d.*]

24.

Under 8 oz.

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN THE COLONIES.

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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

THE DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT OF PRISONS IN HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

(In continuation of Papers presented by Command, 9th August, 1869.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
8th August, 1870.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS,
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1871.

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CIRCULARS TO COLONIES.

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH addressed by The SECRETARY of STATE to the
Governors of all Colonies except those having Responsible Government.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 28, 1869.

I ENCLOSE, for your information, copies of a paper presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, in continuation of papers presented in 1867,* and containing further correspondence respecting the discipline and management of prisons in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. This paper, though presented in July, 1868, has only now been issued in a printed form.

* Vide Paper presented July, 1868.

My predecessors have communicated to the Governors of Colonies since 1863, a large amount of information respecting the management and discipline of prisons:—1st, the volumes of evidence with the Report of the Penal Servitude Commission of that year; 2nd, the evidence with the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords on prison discipline in the same year; and 3rd, the Digest prepared under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1867, exhibiting the state of the prisons in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, and the system of management and discipline in use in each of them so far as the Secretary of State had succeeded in obtaining from their respective Governors the information which had been called for in 1865.

The correspondence in 1867 and 1868 between the Secretary of State and the Governors of Colonies now sent, will make you acquainted with the progress which has been made in the improvement of Colonial prisons and prison discipline in those years, with the difficulties which have been encountered, with the measures which have been taken more or less successfully in one Colony or another to overcome them, with the views taken by different Governors of the applicability or inapplicability of various provisions to local circumstances, and with the conclusions arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in reference to those views.

You will thus have before you, in addition to the results of English and foreign inquiry and experience hitherto brought to your knowledge, a large amount of Colonial inquiry and experience, showing to what extent the leading principles of prison discipline established here after long and laborious investigation should or should not, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, yield to local circumstance or be varied to meet varieties of race; and I trust that the more you enlarge your knowledge of this important subject, and the more you perceive in what particulars authentic opinion is general and concurrent, the less you will be disposed to allow local difficulties, or individual and isolated views of a contrary tenour, to prevail against approved principles. There are some difficulties which, especially in the smaller Colonies, may no doubt be regarded as insurmountable, but in most cases the degree to which difficulties are permitted to defeat improvements will depend upon the degree to which their importance to the public welfare is appreciated, and the measure of energy and resolution with which they are met.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH addressed by The SECRETARY of STATE to the
Governors of Colonies having Governments Responsible to the Local Legislatures.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 28, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for your information, copies of a Circular† Despatch on the subject of prison discipline which I have this day addressed to the Governors of those of Her Majesty's Colonies in which the Government is not responsible to the Local Legislature.

† 28th June 1869, above.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

WEST
INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

I.
British
Honduras.I.
BRITISH HONDURAS.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor LONGDEN to Governor
Sir J. P. GRANT, K.C.B.(No. 13.)
SIR,Government House, Belize, British Honduras,
January 22, 1870.

IN my Despatch, No. 80, of the 26th July last, I reported the circumstances under which the late House of Assembly, being unwilling in their last session to enter upon any legislation not of pressing importance, deferred the consideration of several Bills I had laid before them. Among the Bills so deferred were the Belize Gaol Bill and the District Prisons Bill, drafts of which I forwarded in my Despatch,* No. 39, of last year.

2. Subsequently to the close of the session, I had the honour to receive the Earl Granville's Despatch, No. 35,† of the 15th July last, approving of the prison reforms I had proposed, and at the same time pointing out some amendments which appeared to his Lordship necessary or desirable, and desiring me to report thereon.

3. The first amendment suggested is the substitution, in Clause 19 of the Common Gaol Act, of a *week's* solitary confinement as a proper punishment for a prisoner in the first class of hard labour, who refuses to perform his allotted task of work, instead of a *month's* solitary confinement, as provided in the original draft of the Bill. I would respectfully draw attention to the fact of its affecting only the most criminal class of prisoners, namely, those convicted of felony and sentenced to hard labour or penal servitude. By the 57th rule of the Act (which was adopted from the 50th rule of the Appendix L in the "Digest and Summary" of 1867, page 104), a prisoner guilty of a *repeated* offence against prison discipline, might be punished with a month's solitary confinement, and the same term was adopted as the appropriate punishment of a prisoner obstinately refusing to work. In the draft of the new Bill I have caused to be prepared, and which I propose to lay before the Assembly to-morrow, I have altered the term both in the Act and in the rules to 14 days, which term I hope his Lordship will approve. A maximum term of 14 days' solitary or separate confinement (for the terms are practically synonymous) would not be sufficient to injure the health of any prisoner, and it is, I believe, a more salutary punishment than even corporal chastisement. In my Report upon the prison of Dominica, made in 1865, I allowed myself to say that I had found in my experience "solitary confinement to be the only punishment prisoners really fear," and although I might perhaps have expressed myself too strongly in saying it was the *only* punishment prisoners fear, I certainly deem it the one most dreaded, and therefore most deterrent. It is only in the Belize gaol that solitary confinement can be carried into effect; the buildings at present used for district prisons not affording the requisite accommodation.

4. The sixth section of the District Prisons Bill, providing that prisoners may be hired out into the service of private persons, was copied from a former Act, but I have always considered the practice objectionable and discouraged it as much as possible. The prisoners at Corozal, the principal district prison, have for some time past been employed by my order on the roads in the district, and the magistrate there considers the practice of hiring them out very objectionable for the reasons specified in a letter a copy of which I enclose. In the amended copy of the Bill which has been prepared, this clause has been omitted.

* Vide Com-
mand Paper
15th Aug. 1869,
page 6.† Vide same
papers,
page 12.

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WEST
INDIES.

5. The remaining objection pointed out by Earl Granville is the classification of prisoners into felons and misdemeanants, and on this point I have gladly availed myself of his Lordship's proposal to classify the prisoners with reference to the severity of their sentences. I may remark that, in looking over the prison returns of the present month, I find three misdemeanants under sentences of hard labour for 12 months and upwards, and six felons under sentences of hard labour for a less period than 12 months. The classification I have adopted for prisoners sentenced to hard labour is a first class of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, or to hard labour for upwards of 12 months; and a second class of other prisoners. Every prisoner sentenced to penal servitude must remain in the first class for nine months, and every prisoner sentenced to hard labour for upwards of 12 months must remain there for two months, after which respective periods they *may*, for good conduct, be removed to the second class, but are always liable to be sent back to the first class for misconduct. The prisoners in the first class are to be worked, as far as possible, by themselves, and *always* inside the gaol walls. The prisoners in the second class will probably be usually put to labour on the roads outside the gaol.

6. Some minor alterations have been found advisable on reconsideration, and I have the honour to enclose copies of the Bills* laid before the House last year with the proposed amendments written on them. The amended Bills have not yet been printed.

* Not printed.

7. When the late House of Assembly finally decided to postpone the District Prisons Bill, I thought it my duty to take upon myself the responsibility of issuing such instructions as I deemed necessary to prevent unhealthy crowding, and to guard against any grave abuses in the district prisons. I enclose a copy of a letter which I accordingly caused to be addressed to the paid magistrate of the northern district on this point. Instructions of a similar import were given to the other paid magistrates. I also required the district magistrates to send me monthly a return of the numbers, names, ages, sex, and nationality of every prisoner committed within their respective districts; and an account of the offence and sentence of each prisoner. These returns have been made to me since September last, and it will be seen from the inspection of one, which I enclose, that they contain nearly all the information necessary to enable me to judge of the state of crime in each district.

Governor Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. R. LONGDEN,
Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosures in No. 1.

Enclosures in
No. 1.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, Mag. Nor. Dist., to COLONIAL SECRETARY, British Honduras.

SIR, Corozal, Sept. 7, 1869.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 220, of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a set of interrogatories respecting Colonial prisons.

I herewith beg to return the interrogatories, with such replies as I have been able to furnish.

I have carefully perused the District Prisons Bill, also enclosed in the letter above referred to, but very few suggestions occur to me to offer in relation thereto.

From what I have observed since the system of working prisoners on the sugar estates has been in force, I have come to the conclusion that they regard the imprisonment, carried out in such a manner, as no degradation, no punishment whatever, as they are unavoidably much mixed up with the free labourers, and, moreover, when they desire to escape they find much greater facilities for doing so than they could possibly have when working together on the streets, &c., in the town, under the eye of the overseer. I would respectfully, therefore, suggest that clause to be expunged from the Bill.

I think, also, it would be advantageous to make some provision for the detention of debtors here, at least for a few weeks; as opportunity would be thus afforded to the Spaniards and Indians, who are occasionally incarcerated for debt, to make arrangements with their creditors, which, when once removed to the Belize gaol, they are entirely deprived of. Hitherto I have, but without authority I must confess, detained debtors in Corozal for a short period for the above purpose, and I am happy to say that in nearly every instance the adoption of this plan has resulted in the early release of the unfortunate individual.

The Hon. Captain C. B. H. Mitchell,
Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS,
Mag. Nor. Dist.

WEST INDIES. (No. 218.)

Dennis' Hotel, Corozal, August 26, 1869.

SIR, Having this day inspected the prison accommodation referred to in your Report of the 27th March last, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes me to express, in the first instance, his full concurrence in the Report of the total insufficiency of the size and number of the cells now provided for prisoners. It appears there are only two cells, one being 15 feet long by 14 feet wide, and the other 13½ feet long by 14 feet wide, with an open corridor connecting them, 19 feet long by 14 feet wide. In each of these cells there are at present seven prisoners.

2. It does not appear that any more suitable building can at present be procured. It will, therefore, be the Lieutenant-Governor's duty to urge the Legislative Assembly either to renew the provision heretofore made for the construction of a proper prison in Corozal, or to provide for such increased rental as may secure sufficient premises.

3. In the meanwhile, until better accommodation is provided, care must be taken that the prison is not so crowded as to endanger the health of the prisoners, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it his duty to authorize you, whenever the prisoners exceed 14 in number, to send to Belize for imprisonment in the Belize gaol any prisoners who have more than one month's imprisonment yet to serve.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has further to request that, whenever a female prisoner or prisoners are in custody, such prisoners may be attended exclusively by the wife of the gaoler, or other female officer appointed temporarily for the purpose, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor will authorize an allowance of 2s. a-day while so employed.

5. Female prisoners must be accommodated with separate cells, apart from the male prisoners, and if such accommodation cannot be provided the female must be discharged.

E. Adolphus, Esq.,
Mag. Nor. District, Corozal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Lieut.-Governor LONGDEN.
(No. 93.)

SIR, Downing Street, March 9, 1870.
I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 13,* of 23rd January, in regard to the alterations I had suggested in the Bills you had prepared and sent to the Assembly for the amendment of the law with respect to the care and custody of prisoners.

I concur in your suggestion that the limit of solitary confinement as a punishment for obstinate misconduct should be a fortnight. It only remains for me to convey to you my general approval of your proceedings in this matter.

Lieut.-Governor Longden,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government of British Honduras to Acting-Governor RUSHWORTH.

(No. 70.)

SIR, Government House, Belize, May 30, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to enclose two authenticated copies of an Act which has passed the Legislature, intituled "An Act for the better Government of the Common Gaol in Belize," and the Attorney-General's Report thereon.

The interval which elapsed between the passing of the Act and its receiving the Lieutenant-Governor's assent was necessary for the framing of rules, which were passed by his Excellency in Council on the same day on which he assented to the Act, the old gaol rules, which were part of the Act, becoming invalid when the new Act came into operation.

2. I am happy to be able to report that the new Act and rules are working well, and that a sensible improvement in the discipline of the gaol has already taken place.

Acting-Governor E. E. Rushworth, D.C.L.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL,
Administrator of Government.

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33 VICT., CH. 6.

AN Act for the better Government of the Common Gaol in Belize.—[10th March, 1870.]

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly, as follows:—

1. In citing this Act for any purpose it shall be sufficient to say "The Common Gaol Act, 1870."
2. So much of the Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fifteen, as relates to the gaol in the town of Belize, the Board of Superintendence and officers and attendants thereof, and the government and inspection thereof is hereby repealed: provided that such repeal shall not displace or affect any of the present officers and attendants of the said gaol.
3. There shall be a keeper of the gaol, who shall be responsible for the due observance of the law and of all gaol regulations, who shall receive a salary at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and whenever the office of gaoler becomes vacant the person who shall be appointed thereto shall receive a salary at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum: and every gaoler shall enter into security to the Queen by bond with two sureties to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor to the extent of one year's salary for the due performance of his duties.
4. Whenever the office of matron of the gaol and poor-house shall become vacant there shall be appointed a matron of the gaol only, who shall have exclusive charge of all female prisoners and shall receive a salary at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.
5. There shall be a chief male turnkey, who shall receive a salary at the rate of three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum.
6. Such additional turnkeys or overseers as may be necessary for the safe-keeping of prisoners for maintaining discipline in the gaol and enforcing sentences of hard labour, shall be appointed from time to time, and shall receive pay at a rate not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month.
7. The gaoler, matron, chief turnkey, and all other turnkeys or overseers shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and may be removed by him for misconduct, neglect of duty, or otherwise.
8. The public medical officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor shall be surgeon of the gaol, and shall perform all the duties required of him by regulations to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
9. The incumbent of the church and district of Saint John the Baptist shall be *ex-officio* chaplain of the gaol, and shall perform the duties required of him by regulations to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
10. The Lieutenant-Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council may from time to time make such regulations as may be deemed necessary, and such regulations shall have the same force and effect, as if they had been embodied in this Act.
11. Every prisoner shall be locked in a separate cell at night, and if at any time there shall not be sufficient cells for the separate accommodation of the whole number of prisoners, any excess in the number may be locked away together in one or more cells as may be necessary, but not in numbers greater or less than three in any one cell, and the keeper of the gaol shall report every such case within twenty-four hours of its occurrence to the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.
12. Hard labour shall consist of two classes, namely—
 - First Class.*—Labour within the prison walls at the treadwheel, shot-drill, stone-breaking, or such like description of hard bodily labour as may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time.
 - Second Class.*—Road-making or such other description of labour, either within or without the wall of the prison or in the necessary service of the prison, as may be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor from time to time.
13. Every prisoner sentenced to hard labour for one year or upwards shall be placed in the first class for two months at least of his sentence.
14. Every male prisoner sentenced to penal servitude shall be subjected to hard labour of the first class for the first nine months of his sentence, to be undergone as far as practicable separately from all other prisoners.
15. By industry and continuous good conduct every prisoner sentenced to penal servitude or hard labour for one year or upwards shall become entitled to a remission of a portion of the sentence not exceeding in any case one-fourth part thereof: and the industry and conduct of any such prisoner shall be ascertained by marks to be obtained from day to day under regulations, which shall be from time to time made for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.
16. Every prisoner under sentence of penal servitude or hard labour for one year or upwards who has been placed in the second class shall, if reported by the gaoler for idleness, insubordination, or misconduct of be liable to be placed in the first class for the whole or a portion of the remainder of his term by order of the Lieutenant-Governor or a visiting justice.
17. Any prisoner in the first class of hard labour who shall refuse or neglect to perform his allotted task shall be liable to fourteen days' close confinement by order of a visiting justice.
18. On the death of any prisoner notice shall forthwith be given by the keeper of the gaol to the Coroners whose duty it shall be to hold an inquest on the body of such prisoner, and in no case shall any officer of the gaol or any prisoner be a juror on such inquest.

No. 4.

* Page 6.

II.
Barbados.

No. 5.

* Not printed

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A.D. 1870.

Short title.

24 Vict., ch. 15., in part repealed.

Proviso.

Keeper of gaol and his responsibilities. His salary.

Salary prospectively reduced.

Gaoler to enter into bond.

Matron to the gaol to be appointed. Salary.

Male turnkey to be appointed. Salary.

Additional turnkeys may be appointed from time to time. Salary.

Officers of gaol how appointed.

No. 2.

The public Medical Officer to be surgeon of the gaol.

Incumbent of the Church of St. John the Baptist to be gaol Chaplain.

* Page 4.

Lieut.-Gov., with advice of the Executive Council, may make regulations.

How prisoners to be confined.

Hard labour shall consist of two classes.

No. 3.

Treatment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour for one year and upwards.

Male penal convicts and their treatment.

Vict. 33, Cap. 1.

Penal convicts may, by good conduct, obtain remission of part of their sentence.

Penal convicts of the 2nd class may be placed in the 1st class, if reported for idleness, &c.

Prisoners in 1st class of hard labour neglecting work, liable to close confinement.

Prisoner dying, notice thereof to be given by gaoler to the Coroner, and inquest to be held by him.

whose term of imprisonment would according to his sentence expire on the Lord's Day, Good Friday, shall be entitled to his discharge at noon on the next preceding day, and he is hereby required to discharge such prisoner on the preceding day accordingly.

Prisoners, or any perquisite or gratuity of any kind shall be received or taken from any person or from any person on behalf of any prisoner, except only in the case of debtors, for which shall be paid to the gaoler, to be by him accounted for to the public treasurer and for public moneys provided for purveying for the prisoners and for contingencies at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, which shall be paid by the creditor at whose suit such money shall be paid in advance for not more than four weeks at a time; and the gaoler shall discharge any prisoner whenever such allowance shall cease to be paid in advance in the case of a debtor of Capias ad respondendum, or in the case of a debtor in custody on a writ of Capias whenever such allowance shall cease to be paid in advance at any time before any such debtor within three calendar months from his commitment under such writ for the provisions of the Act of the 32nd of Vict., chapter 1, shall have been heard and

Persons committed in default of finding sureties of the peace or for good behaviour, who are unable to support themselves, shall perform within the gaol such work, not being hard labour, as shall be provided for them, and shall be entitled to the like diet and clothing as criminal prisoners

The gaoler shall, on the first day of every month, send to the Colonial Secretary a Report of the state of the gaol, showing for the preceding month the name, age, sex, and country of each prisoner, his confinement and the duration of his sentence: and such other particulars as may be required by the regulations of the gaol.

Who aids any prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from the gaol, or from the gaol, or who is in charge of such prisoner when employed at hard labour, shall be guilty of felony, and shall thereon be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding

Who, contrary to the regulations of the gaol, brings or attempts to introduce into the gaol any spirituous or fermented liquor or tobacco or other article, or any article of the gaol who suffers any spirituous or fermented liquor, tobacco, or other article or used in the gaol or by any prisoner contrary to the regulations, shall, on summary police magistrate, be sentenced to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three months.

At the end of December in every year the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint three or more persons to be a Board of Visiting Justices for the gaol for the ensuing year, of whom any one shall be the President for the transaction of business, and upon the passing of this Act the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint Visiting Justices for the present year; and in the event of any vacancy occurring in the Board any member thereof becoming incapacitated, the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time appoint new members in their place.

The Visiting Justices shall meet at the gaol at such times as they may appoint, not being more than once in each month, to take into consideration the state of the gaol and the Report of the gaoler thereon; and the Colonial Secretary shall from time to time, as may be necessary, furnish the Visiting Justices with the names of the prisoners in the gaol, and the tenders for feeding and clothing the prisoners in gaol, which tenders shall be submitted to the Board for consideration; and any person whose tender shall be accepted shall at once enter into a bond with one surety to Her Majesty in the sum of one thousand dollars for the performance of his tender, and no tender shall be accepted for a longer period than one

month, and the chaplain of the gaol, any Visiting Justice, and the officer commanding Her Majesty's Colony may respectively enter and examine the gaol at any time, and if any of them shall find cause he is hereby required to report them in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor, and such report shall be taken into consideration and measures taken for rectifying them.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time make such regulations to be observed in the gaol as he may from time to time deem expedient for the purpose of preventing any abuse on such execution, as also of giving greater solemnity to the same, and without the gaol walls the fact that such execution is taking place; And in "The Act, 1868," the term "sheriff" shall within this Colony mean the Provost Marshal.

Any regulation made by virtue of this Act shall be published in the Official Gazette, and laid before the Legislative Assembly for its consideration within fourteen days from their being made, if the Assembly be sitting, but otherwise within fourteen days from the commencement of the next

doe Assembly this fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

AUSTIN Wm. Cox, Speaker.

By Her Majesty.

1870.

J. R. LONGDEN, Lieutenant-Governor.

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ATTORNEY-GENERAL to ADMINISTRATOR of GOVERNMENT.

SIR, Belize, British Honduras, May 25, 1870.
I have the honour to state that in my opinion the Royal Assent may properly be given to the Act of the British Honduras Legislature, 33 Vict., c. 6, intituled "An Act for the better government of the "Common Gaol in Belize."

2. The object of the Act is simply but strongly stated in its title. It was for the most part prepared by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Longden, whose free communications upon it with the Secretary of State leave it scarcely necessary for me to offer any remarks.

3. Among the leading features of the Act may be ranked :—

The abolition of the Board of Superintendence (s. 2), who under the late and 24 Vict., c. 15, had the appointment and dismissal of all the under-officers, including a chief male turnkey (s. 6), the control over the services of all prisoners whether within or without the gaol (ss. 1, 8), and a superiority over the gaole sufficient to neutralize the respect of his prisoners and destroy his own (s. 12), and the substitution for it of the Lieutenant-Governor (ss. 7, 12, 25), with power in Council to frame prison regulations (s. 10); The classing of prisoners by the nature of their sentences (ss. 13 and 14) rather than by the technical character of their offences (con. 24 Vict., c. 15, s. 16); The bringing into play, in the case of criminal prisoners, in aid of discipline, the sure hope of benefit from continuous well doing (s. 15) as well as fear of penal consequence (ss. 16 and 17); The introduction of hard bodily labour, though yielding no profit, in place of relying wholly on remunerative or economic labour (s. 12), and perhaps, the compulsion of debtors and persons committed for want of sureties, being unable or unwilling to support themselves, to some employment not being hard labour (s. 21).

4. It does not occur to me that the other provisions of the Act require observation.

His Excellency Captain Mitchell, R.M.,
Administrator of the Government, British Honduras.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. S. PLUES.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The Earl of KIMBERLEY to Lieutenant-Governor CAIRNS.
(No. 13.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 30, 1870.

I HAVE received Mr. Administrator Mitchell's Despatch, No. 70,* of the 30th of May, transmitting a transcript of an Act of the Legislature of British Honduras "for the better government of the common gaol." * Page 6.

I have to convey to you Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance of this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor Cairns,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

II.

BARBADOS.

II.
Barbados.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RAWSON, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
(No. 40.)

MY LORD, Windward Islands, Barbados, April 6, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's information, copies, in triplicate, of the new rules* and regulations for the common gaol and district houses of correction, and for the Glendairy prison in this Island, approved by the Governor in Council in January last, but only lately printed and put in force. * Not printed

2. The principal changes introduced by them are enumerated in the enclosed copies of letters from the Colonial Secretary to the Provost Marshal, and to the Governor of Glendairy prison. Their leading features consist of the establishment of a system of penal discipline of which shot-drill and the treadmill are the instruments. I have no doubt that this change will be productive of the best results. Indeed it is already beginning to operate.

3. In consequence of the difficulty in procuring fit stone for breaking, and the indisposition of the road commissioners of the city to make any sacrifice for the purpose of co-operating with the Government in this matter, it has been found necessary to modify

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the 71st rule of the Town Prison Code by increasing the hours of shot-drill, in the event of a failure in the supply of stone.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Governor.

Enclosures in No. 5.

Enclosures in
No. 5.

(No. 238.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 3, 1870.

In forwarding to you the accompanying copies of the revised "Rules for the Common Gaol and "Houses of Correction," I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to call your attention to the most important changes, as to discipline and regulations, which they effect, and to instruct you to take immediate steps for assuring yourself that the keepers of the several gaols under your supervision shall introduce and carry out those changes, as also to report when they are in operation in each gaol.

By Rule 10, the so called "Arings" are to be discontinued for prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

By Rule 12, only three fixed holidays are to be allowed during the year.

Rules 59 and 60 restrict the communication to be allowed between prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and their friends; and by Rules 64 and 65 a different principle has been laid down as to half-messing.

His Excellency under Rule 66 is pleased to make order that as soon as a supply of stone can be obtained, every prisoner in the Town Hall gaol under sentence of hard labour of 21 or a less number of days, shall be worked inside the gaol walls, under the 71st rule, and that subsequently all new comers shall on admission be worked at shot-drill for three weeks, or for the whole term of their imprisonment should it be for a period of less than 21 days.

The regulations for shot-drill will demand your especial attention. Silence during the exercise will have to be strictly enforced, and the officers who are to be entrusted with carrying it on must thoroughly understand the manner of holding the shot, and also the other positions of the drill.

Application has been made to the military authorities for the shot necessary to carry out this punishment, and the sockets have been furnished already from Glendairy.

His Excellency will also be glad to receive suggestions from you with regard to the employment of the prisoners during the intervals of shot-drill, until a supply of stone is furnished.

The Governor has hopes that if the new rules are properly enforced, they will prove deterrent as well as penal in their operation; and his Excellency relies on you to see that they are thoroughly understood and strictly carried out at the several gaols under your superintendence.

Robert Reece, Esq., Provost Marshal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) AUGUSTUS FRED. GORE,
Colonial Secretary.

(No. 380.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 26, 1870.

I have the honour to forward to you 10 copies of the new rules for the Government of Glendairy convict prison, for distribution amongst the officers, and have it in command to add the following instructions for your government and guidance.

1. Under the 67th rule his Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that:—

A. Convicts on first conviction should be kept for three months at separate hard labour;

B. Convicts on a second conviction should be kept for six months at separate hard labour; and

C. That convicts on a third or any subsequent conviction should be kept at separate hard labour for the full period of nine months.

2. In all the above cases hard labour at the treadmill under Rule 60 is to be exacted continuously for one month; after which only every other day, until the period of separate confinement with hard labour has expired.

3. The effect this discipline may have upon the convict's health, should be carefully watched, and the gaol surgeon's attention must be called to the case of any convict showing signs of distress.

4. Convicts on getting into gang B are to be worked at shot-drill for two months, or until they are advanced to gang A under Rule 62; but any convict in this gang on being reduced to gang B should again be put to shot-drill in addition to the punishment awarded by the Visiting Justice, and any convict in gang B convicted of default may, in addition to any other punishment awarded by the Visiting Justice, be ordered to return to the treadmill, for such time as may be recommended by the Visiting Justice and approved of by his Excellency.

5. In conclusion, his Excellency is pleased to instruct you to bring the new rules into operation on the first day of next month.

G. H. Spencer, Esq., Governor of Glendairy Prison.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) AUGUSTUS FRED. GORE,
Colonial Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE 30th day of March, 1870.

A correspondence on the subject of supplying the Town Hall gaol with stone for the prisoners to break was read, and as it appeared doubtful whether material at a reasonable rate could be procured, Sec. 71, paragraph C, of the Town Hall Prison Regulations was altered, so as to increase the amount of labour at shot drill (in the event of the failure of a supply of stone) from three hours to six hours every day.

(True extract.)

AUGUSTUS FRED. GORE,
Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council.

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No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor RAWSON, C.B.
(No. 104.)

SIR,

Downing Street, June 4, 1870.

* Page 9.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 40,* of the 6th of April, transmitting new rules for the prisons of Barbados.

I am unwilling in a case like the present, where the local Government takes an interest in the subject and is active in its work, to interfere minutely by instruction; but it may be of advantage that I should point out to you, by way of observation and comment, the one or two details in which I think the rules you have framed susceptible of beneficial modification, not with a view to any immediate issue of fresh rules by you, but for consideration in the event of any future revision of the whole body of rules which experience may show to be required.

In connection with the last rule (73) for males at Glendairy, I think you might lay down some definite regulations as to the length of the intervals between letters and visits to prisoners. The intervals should be of diminishing duration, as for instance, intervals of four months in the first year, three in the second and third years, and so on; and the letters and visits should be regarded distinctly as rewards of good conduct. I do not think the 69th rule for common gaols is as explicit as it might be. It does not appear to be sufficiently clear whether misconduct renders a prisoner liable to the loss of any remission of time he may have earned, as well as of his good-conduct badge, in addition to, or without, removal to the second gang.

In cases of short sentences, it is, in my opinion, undesirable that there should be any remission of sentence, and there are of course positive disadvantages in interfering with the sentence awarded by a Court, in view of which the system of remissions should be cautiously used in all cases.

Governor Rawson, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

EXTRACT from the RULES of GLENDAIRY PRISON.

Rule 73.—Visitors and Letters.

Convicts shall not be permitted to see any relation or friend, or send or receive any letter, except upon a certificate of good conduct from a Visiting Justice, or from an Inspector of Prisons, upon whose recommendation His Excellency the Governor may grant such an indulgence. In cases of serious illness a convict may be allowed to see any relation or friend under an order in writing signed by His Excellency the Governor.

EXTRACT from the RULES of the COMMON GAOL.

Rule 69.—Remissions to Prisoners in Gang A.

Prisoners in the first gang may be recommended to the Governor by the Inspector of Prisons for short remissions of time, if no default be committed within three months, when good-conduct badges are to be given to them; these privileges may be forfeited by subsequent misconduct, for which they are liable to be removed to the second gang.

III.

ST. VINCENT

No. 7.

III.
St. Vincent

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor MUNDY to The Duke of BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

(No. 590.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Windward Islands, Barbados, November 6, 1868.

ADVERTING to your Grace's Despatch, No. 30,† of the 6th November, 1867, on the subject of prison discipline and the state of the prison in the Island of St. Vincent, I have the honour to forward you a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of that Colony, detailing the alterations that he had effected, and explaining certain other points adverted to by your Grace.

† Vide Paper presented July, 1868, page 21.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROB. M. MUNDY.

Enclosure in No. 7.

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INDIES.

(No. 525.)

SIR,

Government House, St. Vincent, November 2, 1868.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, No. 743, of the 7th ultimo, enclosing one from the Secretary of State, separate, of the 2nd September, calling my attention to the fact that his Grace's Despatch, No. 30, of the 6th November, 1867, on the subject of prison discipline, remains unanswered.

This omission on my part was to a great extent intentional, as I had hoped to be able at no distant date to report some decided improvement on the state of the prison consequent upon the expenditure of a vote for 500*l.*, which has been placed upon the estimates for the last two years, but which I have not trenched upon, in the absence of a civil engineer or any person qualified to undertake a work of so much importance.

With respect, however, to the specific points touched upon in his Grace's Despatch above alluded to, I lost no time in communicating with the Provost Marshal, and proceed to give the substance of a letter which I received from him in reply, dated 27th December, 1867.

1. With respect to the reduction of the power of the Provost Marshal to award solitary confinement, I must candidly admit that the principle laid down at page 80 of the Prison Digest, contained as it was in a foot-note, escaped attention. In reducing, therefore, the powers of the Provost Marshal in this respect by one-half, I considered that a great advance in the proper direction was being brought about. The necessary alteration, however, has been made with a view of meeting the instruction above referred to.

2. With reference to the point to which my attention is called, of having, while reporting upon the increase in the amount of labour required of the prisoners, omitted to make any mention of the intermission for meals or rest, I beg to say that I considered it unnecessary to repeat a statement already contained in the reply of the Provost Marshal to the interrogatories, and which is to the effect that there is an intermission of one hour for breakfast, namely from nine to ten o'clock.

3. With respect to the treadmill, the use of which in these Colonies is a matter of tradition, I gather that this mode of punishment was abolished concurrently with the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, but after a careful search through the records of the period, I am unable to discover the reason why such a determination was arrived at. I am induced, however, to believe that the prominent feelings of philanthropy that existed at the time in favour of the negro tended mainly to this result. I have been informed by persons who remember the system in operation that this particular mode of punishment had a most deterrent effect.

4. With respect to the question of separation, I availed myself of the opportunity of the presence of Dr. Prendergast, the Inspector-General of Hospitals at Barbados, to make a most careful examination of every portion of the prison, and Dr. Prendergast gave it as his most decided opinion that, constructed as the present cells are, without the means of securing artificial ventilation, any attempt at dividing them with the view of separating the prisoners would be highly injudicious, and both the Provost Marshal and myself entertain strong views on the subject. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a separate room for male debtors, and that juvenile offenders are very few, seldom more than one at a time.

5. With respect to the question of drainage, I would remark that the two open drains adverted to in the Digest had nothing at all to do with the drainage, properly speaking, of the prison. These drains are of solid mason work, for the purpose of carrying off the water from the pumps and from rainfalls; no filth of any kind passes through them, and whatever surface matter, dust, or sand lodges in them is swept away every morning into the stream at the back of the gaol; any offal or decomposing matter within the gaol is also collected every morning and carried to the sea. The Provost Marshal in his replies to the interrogatories explains that the latrines are erected over a stream at the back of the gaol. Even that arrangement has been subsequently altered, and, instead of the latrines, portable tubes are now used, which are deodorized on the dry-earth system and emptied morning and evening into the sea, as reported in my Despatch, No. 417, of the 2nd March.

In conclusion, I would beg to remark that upon the general question of prison discipline in a Colony constituted as this is, I must ask permission to refer to the concluding paragraph of my Despatch, No. 358, of the 7th September, 1867. My ideas therein stated remain unaltered, and the only mode that suggests itself to me of introducing a thorough reform in the prison discipline of the minor Colonies is to establish, at the seat of the general Government, a model establishment to which prisoners sentenced to lengthened terms of imprisonment may be sent, each Colony contributing its quota towards the maintenance of the general establishment, proportionately to the benefit derived by them respectively.

His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Mundy,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Lieut.-Governor MUNDY.

(No. 24.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 2, 1869.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 590,* of the 6th of November, with one from the Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent respecting the gaol in that Colony.

The Lieut.-Governor reports that, in the absence of a qualified engineer, he has not availed himself of the 500*l.* which the Legislature has placed at his disposal for the enlargement of the gaol. I see no reason to disapprove of this course, but as it may be some little time before I am in a position to decide on the question of appointing an engineer, I think that the Lieut.-Governor might apply to the Legislature for authority

Enclosure in
No. 7.

* Page 11.

to spend some part of the 500*l.* in erecting a treadwheel. The Lieut.-Governor has been informed that the treadwheel when used in the Colony was a very deterrent form of punishment, and in a Colony such as St. Vincent it is highly expedient that imprisonment should be made deterrent, as a means of protecting the industry of the Negro settlers. The Lieut.-Governor expresses his opinion that the only way of reforming prison discipline in the smaller Colonies is to establish a model prison at the seat of the general Government for the common use of the smaller Colonies. The question raised by the Lieut.-Governor has not failed to engage my attention, and I am in communication with Governor Rawson and Governor Sir B. Pine respecting it, but I am not prepared to instruct you on the subject at present.

Lieut.-Governor Mundy,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RAWSON, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 655.)

MY LORD,

Windward Islands, Barbados, May 22, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of your Lordship, copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, reporting that the Legislature has diverted 200*l.* of the 500*l.* voted for repairs of the gaol, towards the purchase of a treadwheel for that Institution, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions.

No. 608,
May 13, 1869.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Enclosure in
No. 9.

(No. 608.)

SIR,

Government House, St. Vincent, May 13, 1869.

I have the honour to report to your Excellency that in compliance with the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 23, of the 2nd March, forwarded in one from the Administrator of the General Government, No. 813, of the 5th April, application has been made to the Legislature to divert a portion of the sum of 500*l.*, voted for repairs of the gaol, towards the purchase of a treadwheel, and a resolution has been passed placing the sum of 200*l.* at the disposal of the Executive for the purpose, an amount fixed upon as being the same as that voted for the like purpose in Barbados.

The Crown Agents will be instructed immediately to procure and ship the article for this Colony.

His Excellency Governor Rawson, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

No. 10.

No. 10.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor RAWSON, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., dated Barbados, January 15, 1870 (No. 5).

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, an authenticated copy of an Act (No. 321) "To repeal certain Acts, and to amend the Law relating to the Direction of Prisons."

Enclosure in No. 10.

No. 321, 1869.

Enclosure in
No. 10.

SAINT VINCENT.

AN ACT to repeal certain Acts and to amend the Law relating to the Direction of Prisons.
(23rd November, 1869.)

Whereas the Acts of this Government relating to the direction of prisons are in many respects at variance with the provisions of the Imperial Statute passed in the first and second years of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter 67, and it is desirable to amend and consolidate the provisions of the said Acts, be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Government of Saint Vincent and its dependencies as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Prison Direction Act, 1869."
2. "The Prison Direction Act, 1856," "The Amended Prison Direction Act, 1865," and the thirty-third section of "The Constitution Act, 1868," are hereby severally repealed.
3. For the purpose of providing the necessary food, clothing, and other necessaries for the prisoners confined in the public gaol in Kingstown, or any other legalized place of confinement, the Provost Marshal shall in the month of December in each year advertise for tenders for supplying all necessaries required for the use of the gaol for the year then next ensuing, and the Governor in Council shall accept such tender as shall seem most for the benefit of the said Government, and a contract shall be entered into by the person

Short title of
Act.
Repeal of
Acts.
Provost Mar-
shal to adver-
tise annually
for necessaries
for gaol.

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whose tender shall be accepted, joined by two sufficient sureties with the Provost Marshal of the said Government for the time being (by his name of office), and his successors in office for and on behalf of the said Government for the due supply to the gaol of such necessaries according to the tender; and the contractor and his sureties shall also enter into bond with the Provost Marshal and his successors in office, in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, conditioned for the due performance of the contract, which bond shall be annexed to the contract. And on any breach of contract by the contractor, he shall become liable to and shall pay to the said Provost Marshal and his successors, to be by him and them paid over to the treasurer for the public use, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling as liquidated damages for such breach of contract, and upon any such breach it shall be lawful for the Provost Marshal, under the direction of the Governor, to rescind such contract and to declare such contract at an end, and thereupon the Provost Marshal may advertise anew for tenders for supplying all such necessaries as aforesaid for any period of the year then to come and unexpired. And the said Provost Marshal shall thereupon enter into a like contract and bond with any person whose tender may be approved of by the Governor in Council for such remaining period of the year.

Contract with
Provost Mar-
shal may be
forfeited by his
successor.

4. In case of the death of any Provost Marshal who shall have been in office at the time any such bond and contract was entered into, the same shall and may, if necessary, be enforced by his successor in office, and be sued on by him and in his name of office for and on behalf of the said Government as though the same had been entered into with him.

Employment
prisoners
sentenced to
hard labour,

5. All male prisoners who shall be confined in any gaol under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour or penal servitude, may be worked and compelled to work outside the walls of the said gaol in any of the modes following, that is to say: on the public highways and public byeways in Saint George's and Saint Andrew's parishes in repairing the same, and in breaking stone thereon and carrying materials for that purpose, provided that such prisoners shall not be so employed beyond three miles from the said town. And such prisoners may be further compelled to work in quarrying and carrying materials for, and in repairing and cleaning the drains, water-courses, streets, landing-places, public buildings, yards, fences, walls, and gates in the said town of Kingstown, and the public grounds of Government House. Also in the carriage and transport from place to place in the said town, and within three miles of the gaol, of any goods or chattels, supplies or materials, or articles whatsoever belonging to or used or intended to be used for the said Government in or about any public building or work, or the erection thereof, or in the digging or making any foundation for any public building or work, or otherwise in or upon any public work or building as the Governor may direct.

Proviso.

When prison-
ers employed
on highways
in Kings-
town, accounts
to be kept by
gaoler.

6. Where any adult prisoner shall be employed in repairing the public highways, on the application of the way-wardens of the parishes of Saint George and Saint Andrew, or in the town of Kingstown on the application of the town-warden, an account shall be kept against and rendered monthly to such way-wardens or town-warden as the case may be by the gaoler, and the said way-wardens and town-warden shall, within ten days after the expiration of each month, pay the amount chargeable to them as aforesaid to the gaoler. And all such amounts shall be paid forthwith by the gaoler to the treasurer for the public use.

When prison-
ers may be
employed
under hire of
private indi-
viduals.

7. If at any time there shall be no means of employing such prisoners on any public work, it shall be lawful for the Provost Marshal, on an application in writing from any responsible person desirous to obtain the labour of such prisoners (provided the same be sanctioned by licence from the Governor) to let out for hire to any person willing to hire the same to labour within two miles of the public gaol in Kingstown, such prisoners at a rate to be settled from time to time by the Governor in Council, and to be paid daily by the person employing them: Provided always, that one or more constable or constables, when more than one is necessary, or other officer or officers of the gaol, shall accompany and remain in charge of such prisoners so employed, and that such prisoners shall labour in one gang, and shall not be separated in the performance of their work.

Proviso.

Prisoners em-
ployed outside
of gaol es-
caping or as-
saulting keep-
, &c., how
punishable.

8. If any prisoner whilst so engaged in labour without the walls of the said gaol, or in going to or returning from any place of such labour, shall, either with or without force, and whether by stratagem or otherwise, break from his imprisonment and go at large, or wilfully escape from and leave the custody of his keeper or the person or persons who shall be in lawful custody or charge of any such prisoner, or if any prisoner shall assault any officer of the gaol, or any person in the lawful charge or custody of any such prisoner in the discharge of his duty, every such prisoner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable on conviction for such offence before the Court of Grand Sessions of the Peace to be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding twelve calendar months.

Operation of
Act sus-
pended.

9. This Act shall have no operation until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be signified thereon.

SAINTE VINCENT.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal certain Acts, and to amend the Law relating to the Direction of Prisons," which Act having been passed by the Legislative Assembly, and having received the assent of his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, was proclaimed in Kingstown on the twenty-third day of November last past.

Given under my hand, at the Colonial Secretary's Office in Kingstown, this seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

EDWARD LABORDE, Colonial Secretary.

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No. 11.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to
Governor RAWSON, C.B.

(No. 94.)

Downing Street, March 4, 1870.

THE Act on which it remains for me to address you is an Act "To repeal certain Acts, and to amend the Law relating to the Direction of Prisons."

The Report of the Attorney-General of St. Vincent's, Mr. Choppin, states merely that the Act "retains so much of the Acts which it repeals (Nos. 118 and 285) as it was "thought desirable to retain," and that "the principal Act (No. 118) has not been "found to work satisfactorily; some parts of it were hardly compatible with the "Imperial Statute of 1 & 2 Vict. c., 67, whilst others (in view of the power given by that "statute to the Governor in Council) were superfluous." The Act is not accompanied by any Report from the Lieutenant-Governor or from yourself.

I have to request that you will point out to Lieutenant-Governor Berkeley, if you have hitherto omitted to do so, that when an Act is sent home relating to an important subject, which repeals Acts, or portions of Acts, or otherwise has reference to previous legislation, it should be accompanied both by a Report setting forth fully the specific effect of each repeal, and by an exposition of the motives and general purposes of the Act.

A Report of the latter kind was the more to be expected from the Lieutenant-Governor as the Act relates to a subject which for some years has engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government and of all Colonial authorities whom Her Majesty's Government have been enabled to bring to the consideration of it. All the Governors of Colonies have been furnished with copies of the Report and evidence of the Lords' Committee on prisons of which Lord Carnarvon was Chairman, of the Report and evidence of the Commission over which Lord Grey presided, with a Digest of the information to be gathered from these and other sources respecting the principles to be adopted for the management and discipline of prisons, with copies of the last Imperial Prisons Act, and with copies of the correspondence printed for Parliament between the Secretary of State and the Governors of Colonies. In transmitting an Act relating to the regulation of prisons, it might have been expected that the Lieut.-Governor would have accompanied it with a draft of the rules to be promulgated under the authority of the Act of Parliament, 1 & 2 Vict., c. 67, which is now to be resorted to in St. Vincent's, adverting to all particulars in which the rules might deviate from the model rules for smaller prisons appended to the Prison Digest, or the rules in the Imperial Act of 1865, 26 & 27 Vict., c. 126, and explaining any local peculiarities or other grounds justifying the deviations.

A deviation which, though not new in St. Vincent's, is very important, is to be found in the provision of the Act which authorizes the hiring of the prisoners to be employed by private persons. This subject is observed upon in the Prison Digest (pp. 71 and 72) and in the papers presented to Parliament in 1868 (p. 47). The supervision during such employment by constables such as those to be found in the West Indies is by no means a security against abuse, and the practice, howsoever guarded, must be highly objectionable.

The local Act retains the authority given by previous legislation for the employment of prisoners outside the walls of the prison. Any such employment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour, if permitted at all, should be preceded by a stage of strictly penal labour, that is, labour on the treadmill or crank or in shot-drill, within the walls.

I am not informed what is to be the composition of the governing body to be appointed. It should consist of responsible public servants.

If your attention had been directed to the Act, you would have perceived that the effect of s. 8, as it is worded, would be that if a prisoner were to assault the person in whose custody he is placed, that person, and not the prisoner, would be liable to be punished. You would have seen also that by the incorrect use of the word custody, the prisoner is not made to be in the custody of the officer, but *vice versa*.

As no evil consequences are likely to follow from this Act which would not equally follow from previous Acts, and as the clauses in previous Acts which it would have been better not to re-enact in the present Act, are merely permissive and not imperative, and the Lieut.-Governor will no doubt be careful not to give effect to them, Her Majesty in Council will be advised to confirm the Act, and an Order in Council will be sent out to you in due course.

No. 12.

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INDIES.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RAWSON, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
(No. 18.)

MY LORD, Windward Islands, Barbados, April 5, 1870.

* Page 15.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch, No. 94,* of the 4th ultimo, upon the subject of the St. Vincent "Act for the Direction of Prisons." I will forward a copy of it to Lieutenant-Governor Berkeley for his information and guidance, and turn its suggestions to my own profit.

2. It was by an oversight that I did not report to your Lordship the correspondence which had taken place between the Lieutenant-Governor and myself on the provision which allows the hiring out of prisoners to private persons. I now enclose it, and your Lordship will see that it was only in consideration of the Bill containing a suspensory clause that I assented to it, and that the new rules were not prepared, the treadmill not having been erected.

3. The confused wording of the 8th section escaped my notice as well as that of the Solicitor-General, who is good enough to give me his assistance in considering the Bills received from the out Islands before I assent to them. We have both often detected verbal and other trifling errors in Bills, and I have called the attention of the Lieutenant-Governors to them, but in this instance I regret that the double meaning given to the words "custody and charge," and the consequent confusion did not strike either of us.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Governor.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in
No. 12.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

(No. 681.)

SIR, Government House, Saint Vincent, November 9, 1869.
I have the honour to transmit copy of a Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Colony, entitled:—

"An Act to repeal certain Acts, and to amend the Law relating to the Direction of Prisons."

This Bill, as explained by the Attorney-General in his Report, has been passed with the view of repealing those portions of the local Acts hitherto in force which clash with the Executive authority, and would appear to be at variance with the Imperial Statute, 1 & 2 Vict., c. 67,* retaining certain provisions which it seemed desirable to continue in force.

A copy of the rules made by the Governor in Council under the authority of the Imperial Statute is also enclosed. The Bill contains a clause suspending its operation until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be made known.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

His Excellency Governor Rawson, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in
No. 12.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

(No. 891.)

SIR, Government House, Barbados, November 15, 1869.

I have received your Excellency's Despatch, No. 681, of 9th instant, with copy of a Bill for amending the "Direction of Prisons" law.

2. The 7th clause, permitting prisoners to be hired out to private persons, is new to me, and appears to be objectionable in principle, and superfluous, as unlikely to come into operation; because I can scarcely anticipate that the number of prisoners in St. Vincent will ever be so great that neither the Government nor the municipal authorities can find employment for them during that portion of their term of sentence remaining after the infliction of that amount of purely disciplinary punishment which forms, or ought to form, part of the prison system.

3. I am of opinion that it is desirable that the Bill should be presented for Her Majesty's assent, free from this objectionable provision. But as it contains a suspensory clause, I have no objection, if it will prevent delay, that you should assent to the Bill, upon which the superior opinion may be obtained in time for further legislation in the next session, if Her Majesty's Secretary of State should take the same view of this provision as myself.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Berkeley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3 in
No. 12.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

(No. 7.)

SIR, Government House, St. Vincent, January 8, 1870.

I have the honour to transmit herewith authenticated copies of an Act recently passed by the Legislature of this Colony (the number and title of which are stated below), together with copies of the Report of the Attorney-General thereupon.

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No. 321. "An Act to repeal certain Acts, and to amend the Law relating to the Direction of Prisons."

2. I assented to this Act, in accordance with the permission contained in your Excellency's Despatch, No. 891, of the 15th November.

3. I concur with your Excellency that the provision for the employment of the convicts by private individuals is almost superfluous. This provision existed in an Act passed as far back as the year 1856, and repealed by the present Act, but during that period there are scarcely any instances of the employment of the convicts by private individuals, because their labour has been generally fully required on public and municipal works; and in view of the increased demand for their labour by the alteration of the town law, and the proposed works for a water supply for Kingstown, there is little probability of private individuals obtaining the Governor's sanction to the employment of them, more particularly as upon the erection of the treadmill (the regulations for which will be framed before it is put in operation) the convicts will have to undergo a certain amount of penal labour thereon. Yet I look upon the provision as a reasonable one to authorize their employment in the event of public works being at any time at a standstill.

His Excellency Governor Rawson, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RAWSON, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
(No. 29.)

No. 13.

MY LORD,

Windward Islands, Barbados, May 17, 1870.

IN further reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 94,* of the 4th March, upon the subject of the Act relating to the direction of prisons in St. Vincent, I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Berkeley, in which he furnishes the Report and special information required by your Lordship.

* Page 15.

No. 40, May 6, 1870.

2. I forward this, although I have received your Lordship's further Despatch, No. 104, of 6th April, enclosing an Order in Council confirming this Act.

3. With regard to the Lieut.-Governor's present Despatch, I have only to report:—

1st. That when transmitting the Bill for my assent in November last, he sent me copies of the rules passed in Council on the 13th October, 1869; but as he stated that these were passed under the authority of the Imperial Statute, and did not on that occasion, or when he sent up the certified copies of the Act, express a desire that these rules should be forwarded to your Lordship, it did not occur to me to do so. For this omission perhaps I alone am responsible.

2nd. That I have pointed out to Mr. Berkeley, in reply to his present Despatch (ss. 7 and 9), that as the object of the punishment of criminals is their discipline and amendment, the utilization of their labour must be treated as secondary to the infliction of penal discipline and their instruction; and that consequently their employment on public works must not be allowed to interfere with either object, and that none should be employed on public works until they have gone through a course of strictly penal discipline, such as shot-drill or the treadmill, proportionate to the periods of their sentences.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 13.

(No. 40.)

Enclosure in No. 13.

SIR,

Government House, St. Vincent, May 6, 1870.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, No. 30, of the 5th April, enclosing one from the Secretary of State, No. 94, of the 4th March, having reference to an Act recently passed in this Colony, entitled "An Act to repeal certain Acts, and to amend the Law relating to the Direction of Prisons."

2. I will endeavour to comply with your Excellency's instructions as to the additional information required by your Excellency and the Secretary of State with respect to the measure in question. Copies of the rules proposed to be adopted in connection with the Act and passed by the Governor in Council on the 13th October, 1869, are forwarded, but you will perceive on reference to my Despatch, No. 681, of the 9th November, 1869, that these rules were transmitted together with the Bill, and that I at the same time briefly reported on the measure. The rules referred to in my subsequent communication, No. 7, of the 8th January last, as not having been prepared, were those for regulating the labour to be performed on the treadmill, which will be made and transmitted as soon as this mode of punishment can be brought into operation.

3. The principal object in passing the measure now under discussion, was to get rid of the dual system of government of the prison, created under the local Act, No. 118, of 1856, a system to a certain extent inconsistent with the provisions of the Imperial Statute, 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 67. The local Act

provided that there should be a Board of Directors, consisting principally of persons not immediately responsible to the Governor, having powers analogous to those vested in the Governor and Council under the Imperial Statute. This arrangement was not found to work satisfactorily, as the Board, in the event of its interference in the management of the prison, would have come into collision with the authorities constituted under the provisions of that Statute; it was accordingly thought desirable that the prison should be more immediately under the control of the Executive.

4. The rules framed by the Governor in Council, under the authority of the Imperial Statute, place the management and control of the gaol in the hands of the Provost Marshal, subject to the direction of and responsible to the Governor. Under the authority of the same Statute it is also proposed to appoint an Inspector of Prisons, who will report directly to the Governor. Additional powers are also conferred by the Statute to appoint other inspectors. In this Colony too, a visiting power has always been exercised by the Grand Jury who, at each meeting of the Court of Grand Sessions, inspect and report to the Court upon the state of the prison.

5. With respect to the provision which permits the hiring of prisoners to private individuals, I have already communicated with your Excellency in my Despatch, No. 7, of the 8th January. The power is one that, even if no objection existed to it, has been shown by experience to be virtually inoperative, inasmuch as the labour of the prisoners can only be available in this way when there are no means of employing them on public works, a contingency scarcely ever likely to arise. I will, however, refuse my sanction to any proposal of the sort in future should it chance to be made.

6. The phraseology of Section 8 of the present Act is similar to that employed in the enacting part of Section 10 of the local Act, No. 118, the improper use of the word "person" instead of "prisoner" in the latter Act having been overlooked.

7. But with respect to the general employment of prisoners outside the walls of the gaol, I cannot avoid expressing a very strong opinion that great inconvenience and considerable pecuniary loss to the public would ensue were the system abandoned to any great extent. I see no reason why it should not be continued, subject of course to the modification consequent upon the introduction of strictly penal labour. In framing the rules on this subject, the most careful attention will be paid to the principles laid down in the Digest and the correspondence connected therewith.

8. In continuation of my statement as to the importance to be attached to convict labour outside the walls of the gaol, I may mention that during the year 1869 the public and military road between Fort Charlotte and the town was entirely repaired by prison labour; the public grounds at the Botanic Garden and Government House were kept in order by prisoners; a gang of convicts is devoted to the service of the town; the fuel-wood used in the gaol is cut and brought in by prisoners; stone to be broken by prisoners kept at hard labour within the walls is obtained in like manner. Without such assistance, the dry-earth closet-system, which has been introduced with the most beneficial effect at the gaol and at the Colonial hospital, could only be carried on at great cost. Prisoners are also employed under the public contractor in the carriage of materials for repairs of buildings at Fort Charlotte and elsewhere; in driving piles at the jetty, &c.; and the grounds around the gaol and the Court House are kept in order by convicts.

9. As some unnecessary delay may seem to have occurred in providing a treadmill, I think it incumbent to offer an explanation on the subject, to show that the local Government cannot be accused of supineness in this respect. On the 9th September a treadmill was ordered from the Crown agents, who replied 23rd November, requiring certain specifications. These could not be prepared until the arrival of the Colonial Engineer, but were sent shortly afterwards, viz. on 25th February.

10. With respect to the rules to which my particular attention has been called in the Secretary of State's Despatch, as they have been framed so nearly in accordance with the model rules for smaller prisons appended to the Digest, I will confine my remarks to those parts where there appears to be a divergence. There is no direct provision to meet all the requirements of model Rule No. 7, but local Rule 35 requires the surgeon to visit daily, when he sees the prisoners admitted since his previous visit, and if any are sick a record is made of their state. With respect to the rules applying to classification, which is carried out as far as circumstances will permit, and most strictly in the case of males and females, I have already explained in previous correspondence why it is impossible to apply this principle further than is laid down in local Rule 51. There is no special rule as to the hour of locking up prisoners, but the invariable custom has been to lock them up at six o'clock, when the daylight closes, and a local rule provides that work is to commence at six A.M., thus necessitating the prisoners rising at five. I am aware that exception is taken to the number of hours' sleep allowed, but as in this latitude there is no twilight, and there are no means of lighting the cells, and so little difference in the length of the days all the year round exists, as to permit of the prisoners being always turned out at five o'clock in the morning, the prevailing practice may not appear so remarkable. The local Rules 71 to 73 provide as far as possible at present for labour and occupation. There is no provision giving the option of labour to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, or debtors, as there are no appliances within the walls for carrying out industrial labour. The local rules only apply to providing religious instruction; the prisoners being at work nearly all day, except on Sundays, instruction could not be given without deduction from the hours of labour. With respect to religious services, local Rules 30, 31, and 34 provide. There is a large yard open to prisoners for exercise, though there is no special rule on the subject. A sum has been voted for the last two years for the purpose of providing, amongst other things, a proper infirmary for sick prisoners, but in the absence of a competent engineer, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, the commencement of this work has been hitherto delayed. As far as the conduct of the prisoners in the prison goes, it was considered that sufficient provision had been made by local Rule 59, and the general authority given to the gaoler and officers of the gaol to maintain order. There is no local rule requiring the presence of the surgeon at the infliction of corporal punishment on the prisoners, but it is and has been the invariable custom to require his attendance. The gaoler inspects the prison, accompanied by the matron, daily, but there is no separate journal kept by the matron, as all the transactions connected with the prisoners are entered by the gaoler. In the case of every death in the gaol there is a coroner's inquest and, if deemed necessary, a post-mortem examination, the evidence and verdict being recorded. A visitor's book is kept as required by model Rule 80, s. 7,

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although there is no special local rule on the subject, neither is there any for Rule 81, but the gaoler is bound, as a part of his duty, to preserve the records required to be kept by the local rules. It was not considered necessary to confer on the gaoler the powers contained in Rule 84, as immediate reference can be had by him to the Provost Marshal in the event of an emergency.

11. I trust that the foregoing statements will convey, in a satisfactory manner, all the information desired by his Lordship the Secretary of State and by your Excellency.

His Excellency Governor Rawson, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor RAWSON, C.B.
(No. 112.)

SIR,

Downing Street, June 29, 1870.

* Page 17.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 29,* of the 17th of May, with one from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, in explanation of the recently enacted Prison Direction Act, 1869, and the rules framed in consequence of the passing of that Act. These rules should have been transmitted to me by "the earliest convenient opportunity" after they reached you, both because the matter to which they relate is one in which Her Majesty's Government has of late years much concerned itself, and on which therefore it desires to be accurately informed, and also because such transmission by the earliest convenient opportunity is required by the second section of the Act, under which the rules themselves are framed,—that is the 1st and 2nd of Victoria, cap. 67, not, I may add, the 2nd and 3rd of Victoria, cap. 67, as it is erroneously cited in the rules promulgated by Mr. Berkeley.

The classification of the prisoners under Rule 51, might be a desirable classification if the prison afforded the means of giving effect to it. But it contemplates nine classes of male prisoners, besides the separate classes of female prisoners. I conceive that such a rule is mainly fallacious and inoperative, and the promulgation of rules which cannot be complied with tends to a loose practice and the weakening of the authority of the rules generally. The model "Rules for Smaller Prisons" appended to the "Prison Digest" do not contemplate so many subdivisions. The divisions which it is usually considered most material to effect are:—1. Male convicted prisoners; 2. Ditto untried prisoners; 3. Ditto juvenile prisoners; 4. Ditto debtors. The female prisoners being similarly classified. This classification would perhaps be improved by taking from the untried and placing with the convicted, prisoners under recommitment for new offences against whom previous convictions have been recorded. And if the prison accommodation will permit, it would be desirable to place in a separate class prisoners never previously convicted, and whose offence has not demanded a sentence of more than one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Some such division may have been intended by the division into felons and misdemeanants; but these terms, though popularly supposed to classify offences by degrees of turpitude, do not really do so, and it is by the sentence that the character of the offence will be best designated.

In the 7th paragraph of his Despatch, the Lieutenant-Governor gives it as his opinion that the abandonment of the system of employing prisoners outside the gaol would lead to very great inconvenience and considerable pecuniary loss to the public. The abandonment of industrial labour has not been recommended except for short terms of imprisonment, and for the earliest stage of long terms. The minimum periods for which hard labour of the more penal kind, at the treadmill, crank, and the like, is to be inflicted under the Imperial Prison Act, 1865, are to be found in the 19th section of that act, and the 34th art. of Schedule I attached to it. I am aware of no reason for deviating from the example of that act in St. Vincent's. As you have yourself pointed out, the object of imprisonment is not to obtain labour for public works below its market value. The paramount object is to deter malefactors from crime, and every other consideration should be subordinated to that one. But this is not incompatible with the employment of much industrial labour on works of public utility, after the strictly penal labour has been undergone.

Governor Rawson, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

WEST
INDIES.

IV.
Grenada.

IV.
GRENADA.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor MUNDY to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
(No. 565.)

MY LORD, Windward Islands, Barbados, March 17, 1869.

* Vide Papers
presented
July, 1868,
page 27.

ADVERTING to the Duke of Buckingham's Despatch, No. 96,* of the 5th December, on the subject of Prison Discipline, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship one from the officer administering the Government of Grenada, stating that the Legislature had granted 500*l.* for the improvement of the gaol, and reporting his intention to carry out as far as practicable the suggestions as to the enforcement of penal labour.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. M. MUNDY.
The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in
No. 15.

Enclosure in No. 15.

(No. 19.)

SIR, Government House, Grenada, March 6, 1869.

With reference to your Excellency's Despatch, No. 688, 4th January last, covering the Duke of Buckingham's, No. 96, of the 5th December, on the subject of prison discipline, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Legislature having granted 500*l.* to continue the improvements required to the gaol, instructions have been issued to Mr. Sharpe, the Provost Marshal, to carry out the directions of the Secretary of State for lighting the wards of the prison.

2. I shall make arrangements for the employment of a person to give instruction to the prisoners during the time the wards are so lighted, and I shall take an early opportunity for carrying out as far as may be practicable the suggestions of the Secretary of State in regard to the mode of enforcing penal labour.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ANDW. MUNRO.
His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Mundy,
&c. &c. &c.

V.
Antigua.

V.
ANTIGUA.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir B. PINE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 70.)

MY LORD, Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 26, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the year 1869.

There has been a very considerable decrease in the number of commitments as compared with 1867 and 1868. There has also been a decrease in the number of re-commitments, and in the number of juvenile offenders.

I concur generally with Mr. Black in his observations relating to the prison, but it would be impracticable to carry out the separate system in the present building. I have already informed your Lordship that I propose to make arrangements for converting the military building at the Ridge into a convict prison.

Shot-drill is now about to be introduced as the only punishment for short-sentenced prisoners during the whole term of their imprisonment, and for other prisoners during the earlier stages of it.

Mr. Black is of opinion that the dietary is too high. Dr. Nicholson, the surgeon of the prison, is however of opinion "that the dietary of our prisoners is barely sufficient, "and that a reduction of it would endanger the health of the prisoners. This opinion is "based on the result of experiments made by physiologists, who proved that every adult "person of average height and weight requires at least 30 ounces of dry food daily, to

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WEST INDIES.

“ support life, without increasing or losing weight. Whereas the dietary of our first class and second class prisoners does not exceed 24 ounces.

“The nutritive value of one week’s allowance of food in an equivalent of bread, according to a Table in a Blue Book published in 1867, is for—

“ First-class prisoners in our gaol	-	-	-	154 oz.
“ Second-class	”	”	”	148 ”

“ This I consider extremely low ; and that in practice it has not been found to be more injurious to the health of the prisoners, I can only explain in this way : that whenever a prisoner shows symptoms of failing health he is taken into the hospital and placed on an increased scale of diet.”

A copy of the Dietary Table is enclosed.

The diminution in the number of commitments is partly due to the favourable seasons with which the Island was blessed during the past year, and to the consequent increase of agricultural produce, affording, as Mr. Black observes, constant employment and cheap food to our labouring population. But I am of opinion that it is also partly due to a stricter enforcement than heretofore of the prison discipline.

On the occasion of my recent visit to the gaol I was much pleased with its orderly and cleanly appearance. It is frequently inspected by the Visiting Justices, the Inspector of Prisons, the Colonial Secretary, and the Grand Jury.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 16.

Enclosure in No. 16

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1869.

No. of commitments during the year 1869	-	-	-	647
”	”	”	1868	822
		Decrease	-	175
” of prisoners under 17 years of age, 1869	-	-	-	50
”	”	”	1868	120
		Decrease	-	70
” of prisoners committed before (three times and more), 1869				230
”	”	”	”	380
		Decrease	-	150

The number of commitments has decreased this year as compared with last year, in the whole, 175 persons ; in the number of young persons, 70 ; and in the re-commitments, 150.

This is the first year for five years past, a decrease has been reported, and may probably be accounted for in the fact that the crops of sugar and native provisions have been abundant, affording constant employment and cheap food to our labouring population.

Among the many causes which have led to the increase of crime in Antigua for several years past, the following may be regarded as not the least significant :—1. The fearful amount of pauperism and destitution which has generally prevailed. 2. The low state of morality among the labouring population, among whom generally speaking no disgrace attaches to criminal offences. 3. The prevalence of a large amount of drunkenness, which is encouraged by the many licensed liquor-shops. 4. The short and ineffective sentences which the magistrates are only empowered to give in cases of re convictions for minor offences. 5. The want of a more effective prison discipline. With reference to the last I would offer a few remarks. I would shorten the hours of sleep, lengthen the hours of labour, and reduce the diet. The prisoners are better fed and housed, and are allowed a longer time for sleep than the labourers are allowed on the estates, whilst on their way to and from their work, and frequently whilst engaged in it, are only too well able to communicate with those outside the prison ; and the labour which they have to perform is much lighter in its character and amount than that to which they are accustomed.

There is too much fellowship among the prisoners. No punishment which admits of communication with each other is likely to act as a preventive to the commission of crime. I am aware, from the present construction of our gaol, perfect individual separation is impossible, but I think, with very little expense, a partial system of separation may be adopted, which, although by many pronounced to be anomalous and objectionable, yet when a perfect system of separation is impracticable, would, if properly organized, be employed with great advantage. I think separation by night should be secured, at least among the most depraved criminals ; and during the day the prisoners should be so classified as to ensure the moral separation of the individuals composing each class, their association being also under a strict condition of silence. Separate and solitary confinement for a short period immediately before discharge, not making it long enough to run the risk of breaking down a man’s energy, or to incapacitate him from getting his living when he leaves the prison, would also tend to deter from crime. With respect to the enforcement of strictly penal labour, by which I mean labour by the crank, shot-drill, &c.—compared with which no other labour, however hard, can

WEST
INDIES.

be regarded as equivalent, and which I believe has always had a peculiar penal efficacy not attributable to any other kind of labour, however severe—I am aware that many objections have been offered: it has been objected that the class of men of which our prisoners are chiefly composed have not the physical strength necessary to undergo such labour for any lengthened period; but there can be no reasonable objection to its enforcement in the earlier stages of imprisonment, as well as in all cases of short convictions; and if it were enforced, subject to such modifications as our enervating climate and the weaker frames of our class of prisoners might render necessary, it would prove deterrent to all. It is also objected that the Colony cannot afford to lose the services of the penal gang, by withdrawing them from their usual work on the public roads; but it deserves consideration whether the public welfare is really promoted by such a questionable regard for economy. I think that penal labour in some degree may be rendered remunerative, and may also be made the means of giving prisoners habits of hard work, a very desirable accomplishment; besides which, if punishment be made more effective, so that re-commitments shall be few, there will be fewer offenders to provide for in prison, and as a consequence the finances of the Colony would be relieved rather than burdened, while the industrial prosperity of the Island would gain by the increased security to property.

Another useful, and with many the only, deterrent is the lash, were it used for third and subsequent convictions of larceny and vagrancy, &c.

The question of diet is generally considered a medical one, but despite all that has been said on the subject, the result of my experience of over twenty years inclines me to the opinion that the fare of our prison is too high; it is superior in every respect to that which the prisoners are accustomed to get at their homes. There is a marked and rapid improvement in the health and general appearance of prisoners committed to imprisonment with hard labour for periods of six months and more.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good.

(Signed) G. BLACK, J.P.,
Inspector of Prisons.

Antigua, December 31, 1869.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir B. PINE.

(No. 253.)

SIR,

Downing Street, May 27, 1870.

Page 20.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 70,* of the 26th of April, enclosing the Report of the Inspector of Prisons for 1869.

I concur generally in the views expressed by Mr. Black.

In the matter of diet Mr. Black expresses his opinion that the prisoners' "fare is in every respect superior to that which they are accustomed to at home;" and he observes that "there is a marked and rapid improvement in the health and general appearance of the prisoners committed to imprisonment with hard labour for six months or more." This not unnaturally raises the question whether the diet is not too high in the Antigua gaol. But it is lower than in most West Indian gaols, and the medical officer is strongly of opinion that it is already too low. This being so, I do not, as at present advised, conclude in favour of a change. I can only recommend you to take opportunities of ascertaining which of these contradictory opinions is the more correct, and when conclusions that may safely be acted upon shall have been reached, you will make what order appears proper, guiding yourself by the principle that the diet of prisoners should be as low as is consistent with the maintenance of health, but bearing in mind that in many cases a person in confinement needs a more generous diet than was sufficient to maintain him in health when at liberty. In the mean while no further delay should take place in the enforcement of labour by the treadwheel, crank, or shot-drill, according to the scales prescribed by the Imperial Prisons Act, 1865, 28 and 29 Vict., cap. 126 (a copy of which every Inspector of Prisons should possess), with such modifications as race and climate may render necessary, and under vigilant medical supervision, especially at the commencement and while specialities of race and climate are yet to be ascertained. Although complete separation cannot be effected in the present building, immediate measures should be taken for carrying separation as far as it can be carried. Mr. Black's suggestion that each prisoner should be subjected to a short term of solitary confinement—separate confinement is the proper term—immediately before his discharge, should be adopted, subject to the principle of limitation which he recommends.

I observe with satisfaction that not only has there been a material decrease of commitments since the enforcement of a more deterrent prison discipline, but that of that decrease a large proportion—no less than 150 out of 175 is a decrease of re-commitments, a fact the significance of which should not be overlooked.

Governor Sir B. Pine,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 18.

WEST
INDIES.
No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir B. PINE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
(No. 113.)

MY LORD, Leeward Islands, Antigua, July 9, 1870.

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 70,* of the 26th April, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship printed copies of supplementary rules passed by the Executive Council, authorizing the introduction of shot-drill in the gaol of this Island.

* Page 20

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE,
Governor.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Enclosure
No. 18.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PRISONS IN ANTIGUA, PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL THE 7TH APRIL, 1870.

1. Every male prisoner sentenced to hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, shall, unless exempted by the surgeon, be put to shot-drill daily for not less than three hours in each day of his imprisonment.

2. Every male prisoner sentenced to hard labour for a term exceeding three months, shall, unless exempted by the surgeon, be put to shot-drill daily during the first three months of his imprisonment.

3. Every male prisoner sentenced to hard labour before the promulgation of these rules, who has not more than three months of his imprisonment to run, shall be put to shot-drill daily during the remainder of his imprisonment.

4. Every male prisoner sentenced to hard labour before the promulgation of these rules, who has more than three months of his imprisonment to run, shall be put to shot-drill daily during the last three months of his imprisonment.

5. Prisoners shall be put to shot-drill for one hour and a half in the morning, and one hour and a half in the evening.

6. No prisoner is to be put to shot-drill until he has been examined by the surgeon.

7. During that part of the working hours of the day in which a prisoner is not at shot-drill, he is to be employed within the prison in breaking stones or such other hard labour as may be directed by the prison regulations.

8. After the expiration of the first three months of the imprisonment of any prisoner, he shall be put to such hard labour as may be directed by the prison regulations.

CHAS. L. HUMPHREYS,
Clerk Executive Council.

Duly published at Antigua, this sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

ISAAC LINDO,
Provost Marshal.

VI.

ST. KITTS.

VI.
St. Kitts

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to The Duke of BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

(No. 67.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 3, 1868.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your Grace's Despatch, No. 126,† of the 17th January last, to transmit a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitts, on the subject of your Grace's observations on his reply to the Circular Despatch of the 18th June, transmitting the Digest and Report on prison discipline, prepared under the direction of your Grace's department.

† Vide Paper presented July, 1868 page 43.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor-in-Chief, Leeward Islands.

His Grace The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

(No. 50.)

SIR,

Government House, St. Kitts, March 16, 1868.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, No. 29, of the 20th February, transmitting copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch, St. Kitts, No. 126, dated 17th January last, calling my attention to the Digest which accompanied his Grace's Circular of the 15th June, 1867, on prison discipline.

2. I have given my best attention to this subject, and I beg through your Excellency to assure the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos that I fully appreciate the importance of these matters to the public welfare, and much regret that circumstances over which I have had no control have prevented my initiating any new measures to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Government, either by the introduction of the separate system, or by enforcing the performance of hard labour strictly within the walls of the prison; but so soon as the Island recovers itself from the effects of the late calamity by fire and other causes, I shall use my best endeavours to carry out these principles.

3. The prison as a building is as good a one as will be found in most Colonies; it is of stone, one storey high, and built in the year 1847; a ground plan of it was forwarded with the answer to the interrogatories in 1865; it is maintained in excellent order and well ventilated, the drainage is attended to, and it is healthy; there is a large trough for bathing purposes, and the women are in a separate yard and kept distinct from the men; its discipline is superintended by Mr. Hart, the Treasurer, who is the Honorary Visiting Justice and Inspector; this gentleman has had forty years' experience in prison management both in Trinidad and in this Island, and I know that he spares no pains or labour in the discharge of his duties.

4. From my own personal visits I can bear testimony that the prison in this Island is well managed in every respect, and I have never had any complaints against any of the officers for an abuse of authority or otherwise.

5. It is true that the male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed upon the roads and other public works, instead of being worked entirely within the prison walls, which by the Digest I find is the case in almost every other Colony, and this system has had the sanction of Her Majesty's Government as regards this Island by the Act No. 100, dated 6th April, 1852, page 325 of the Laws of St. Christopher, and cannot now be altered without a disallowance or a repeal of this law, which I find myself unable to effect at the present moment for want of funds to keep the roads, public buildings, and streets in repair by means of paid labour, the finances of the Island being just now in a crippled state; it would entail, I am informed by the Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public Buildings, an additional annual expenditure of at least 300*l*.

6. The cost of importing a treadwheel from England, together with the requisite charges for its erection and other necessary arrangements consequent thereon, would entail an expenditure of at least 600*l*.; this sum, together with the amount that would be required for the roads, &c., as before stated, would be about 900*l*., which the finances of the Island will not now admit of being done.

7. With respect to the system of shot-drill, it has been introduced under the prison rules, and carried out by such prisoners as are unable to be worked on the roads, in cleaning the shot instead of lifting it and carrying it from one place to another, together with the breaking of stone for the roads and streets; the shot cleaning seems to be a kind of labour not liked by the prisoners, and I hope it will have a deterrent effect.

8. With regard to the hours of sleep, I have as yet discovered no practical way of shortening them, but the subject shall engage my immediate attention,

9. I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to reply to all the points in the Secretary of State's letter of the 17th January last, and I beg in conclusion to assure his Grace that were it possible for me at the present time to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Government in respect of prison discipline as enunciated in the Circular Despatch on that subject, I should feel it to be my duty as well as my pleasure to do so in their integrity.

His Excellency Colonel Hill, C.B.,
Governor-in-Chief, Antigua.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. MACKENZIE,
Lieut.-Governor.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GRANVILLE to Governor HILL, C.B.

(No. 39.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 16, 1869.

I HAVE had under my consideration your Despatch addressed to my predecessor, No. 67,* of the 3rd of April, 1868, with one from Lieut.-Governor Mackenzie, on the gaol of St. Kitts.

In that Despatch Lieut.-Governor Mackenzie represented that if the prisoners sentenced to hard labour are withdrawn from road work and put to what is called strictly penal labour, it will involve the Colony in an additional expenditure of 300*l*. a year.

I wish to impress upon you and upon Lieut.-Governor Cairns that a wide experience has shown it to be a false economy to employ all prisoners for the entire term of their sentences in industrial labour for the sake of profit, to the sacrifice of such penal and

deterrent efficacy as can be attained by the treadmill, the crank, or shot-drill, for the earlier stages of long sentences and the whole of short ones.

If it were so arranged that half the number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour were to be at penal labour, the cost involved—that is (as I infer) 150% a year—could not be considered too much for the resources of St. Kitts.

If Lieut.-Governor Cairns does not consider that the money can be found for the erection of a treadmill, the penal labour class of prisoners had better be worked at shot-drill.

By shot-drill I mean the lifting of cannon-balls from place to place in the manner described in the Appendix to the Report of the Lords' Committee on Prison Discipline, 1863, and not the cleaning of cannon-balls, which is what Lieut.-Governor Mackenzie seems to have understood by shot-drill.

The introduction of an enactment to legalize this scheme of labour would of course have my approval.

Governor Hill, C.B.,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
(No. 86.)

MY LORD, Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 20, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to your Lordship a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of St. Kitts, in reference to your Lordship's Despatch, marked St. Kitts, No. 39,* of the 15th March, on the subject of the gaol discipline in the island of St. Kitts.

No. 40, April
17, 1869.
* Page 24.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor-in-Chief, Leeward Islands.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Enclosure in
No. 21.

(No. 40.)

SIR,

Government House, St. Christopher, April 17, 1869.

I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's Despatch, St. Kitts, No. 63, of the 8th inst., covering a Despatch from Earl Granville, on the subject of the gaol discipline in this division of the Colony.

2. I shall take immediate steps for carrying out the suggestions of the Secretary of State, with regard to the introduction of shot-drill into our prison in the manner described in pages 114, 447-8 of the Report of the Lords' Committee on Prison Discipline.

3. It would appear that the treadmill was formerly tried in this Colony, but that proving injurious—possibly because due precautions were not taken to employ it with reference to the physical endurance of each of the prisoners—its use was discontinued.

4. Nothing beyond this historical trace of it is now to be found; and in view of the considerable cost of a new wheel, and of the alternative of shot-drill being, in my opinion, a sufficiently severe application of hard labour, I should feel disposed to adopt in preference, and definitively, the latter form of punishment.

5. I may add that it is my intention to apply the same discipline in the gaol in Charlestown, Nevis, and that as shot-drill is expressly named as a form of punishment which may be adopted under the prison rules of both Islands, I am advised that it will not be necessary in either case to frame an enactment to legalize this scheme of labour.

His Excellency Colonel Hill, C.B.,
Governor-in-Chief, Antigua.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. W. CAIRNS.

No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir B. PINE.
(No. 83.)

SIR,

Downing Street, May 22, 1869.

I HAVE received Governor Hill's Despatch, No. 86,* of the 20th of April, with one from the Lieut.-Governor of St. Kitts on the subject of prison discipline.

I acquiesce in Mr. Cairns's proposal not to purchase a treadmill, and I approve his intention of introducing shot-drill into Nevis gaol as well as St. Kitts gaol.

Governor Sir Benjamin Pine.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

WEST
INDIES.

VII.
Dominica.

VII
DOMINICA.

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir B. PINE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
(No. 96.)

MY LORD, Leeward Islands, St. Christopher, September 24, 1869.
I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Despatch from the Lieut.-
Governor of Dominica on the subject of the prison and its discipline in that island,
together with my reply thereto.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE,
Governor-in-Chief, Leeward Islands.

No. 137, Sep-
ember 7, 1869.

Enclosure in
No 23.

Enclosure in No. 23.

(No. 137.)

SIR, Government House, Roseau, September 7, 1869.
I have the honour to inform your Excellency that, from the time of my arrival here, I have been far from satisfied with the system that obtains at the gaol, if punishment is to be as it should be—as deterrent as possible; but, wishing to avoid hasty conclusions, I have delayed reporting at length on the subject, until, by frequent personal inspections, I had satisfied myself with respect to the existing faults, and could at the same time suggest some remedies.
2. I therefore confined myself, when forwarding the Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons, enclosed in my Despatch, No. 20, of the 5th March last, to stating that I was preparing some new rules with respect to hard labour, proposing to introduce shot-drill (which has now been done with the sanction of Earl Granville), but as I am at present in a position to recommend still further alterations, I intend, should such be approved of by your Excellency, to frame entirely new rules, submit them to the Council, and when passed and printed, to forward them.
3. My predecessor, Mr. Bulwer, made many alterations and improvements which have been productive of good, and if the rules he laid down had been properly carried out, still more beneficial results would have accrued.
4. The difficulties he met with exist still, viz. in the first instance a want of money to provide a larger staff, and the means of adding to and altering the building, so as to carry out to a fuller extent the broad principles of strictly penal labour and separation. 2ndly. The almost necessity in this Island of employing the prisoners out of doors on sundry of the public works, a practice decidedly objectionable if it could be avoided; and I imagine that Mr. Bulwer must have experienced yet another difficulty which I have, viz. the dislike on the part of the officials to all change, and the extreme apathy manifested by them as regards improvements in and enforcement of prison discipline.
5. The many very essential improvements required in this Island as regards public buildings, roads, &c., which cannot be carried into effect from the smallness of our revenue, combined with a heavy taxation, which presses hard upon a poverty-stricken people (I am not here alluding to the labouring classes), induces Members of Assembly to regard with much disfavour any vote for the improvement of the prison beyond essential repairs, but it will be my duty to endeavour to impress upon them the fact that a judicious outlay, by affording proper means to enforce sufficient punishment, will tend to reduce the number of prisoners and the length of sentences, and thus prove a remunerative transaction eventually.
6. The difficulty of confining prisoners entirely within the walls arises from the circumstance, first, of the very heavy expense attendant on the hire of labour for transporting materials for public buildings, such as lumber, shingles, &c.; and secondly, that on some works (and at some periods on all) labour cannot be obtained at any cost.
7. For instance, I was forced to stop the shot-drill the other day for a week, because neither men nor women could be found who would carry shingles for the repair of a building at Morne Bruce (about half-an-hour's walk up hill) for a less sum than two shillings per load of a hundred each trip, and as they could easily manage eight journeys a day, such a charge was exorbitant. I was therefore obliged to employ the prisoners, each and every day, as the work had to be done without delay.
8. Again, at the works on the sea-wall, and at the ford at the river, labourers could not be obtained at all to work in water.
9. The truth is that the labouring classes are too rich, and the upper classes are too poor, and the taxation falls on the latter.
10. The last difficulty, the apathy of the officials, can and will be overcome by my informing them that,

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if they do not assist me and perform their duties properly, I must find people who will, and I have already written and spoken firmly on this.

11. The first object to which I directed my attention was to see whether the existing rules were properly carried out, and in order to do this I visited the prison frequently, and without warning, at different hours of the day, and I regret to say that the result was unsatisfactory.

12. I found that the Provost-Marshal, who has the immediate charge of "the establishment and of the observance of the rules," did not visit the prison nearly as often as he should, and when he did, no record thereof was made.

13. I immediately directed a journal to be kept at the prison, in which all visits by the Visiting Justices and Provost-Marshal were to be entered, and I desired the latter to visit daily, unless prevented by urgent circumstances. I also requested the former to visit once a week during their monthly tour of duty.

14. I find likewise that when prisoners are let out for exercise they are allowed to sit or lie down; in fact, they do very much what they like, except talk. I have ordered that they take exercise by walking round and round the yard at a distance from each other. The objection of the Provost-Marshal to this change was worthy of note, viz. "that the prisoners preferred to lie down."

15. I have put a stop to a disgraceful practice that prevailed, viz. that the prisoners when employed out of doors were allowed to walk together, and talk to each other. I have directed that they march one behind the other, and if any talking was allowed, I would summarily dismiss the warder in charge. I am satisfied that the warders are not nearly strict enough, and if I find that they do not improve, I must make a clean sweep of them all.

16. On my last visit I found a man ill in the hospital, suffering from severe bowel-complaint. The hospital stands by itself at the end of a long yard, which is enclosed by high walls; at the farther extremity of this yard is another, and at the end of this is the gaoler's house.

17. The door of the yard was locked,—the door of the hospital was locked,—there was no bell,—and the man could not have made himself heard had he even been strong enough to call out, or to hammer at the door, which he was not; but this was not all, the key of the hospital could not be found (having been taken out of the prison by one of the turnkeys), and I had to wait a considerable time until it was procured. This may have been an accident, but it is only one of the many other irregularities. I understood that this sick man was only visited about three times a day. I reprimanded the gaoler most severely, and directed that the prisoner should be visited every two hours, and oftener if necessary, and further ordered that a bell should be put up at once.

18. I have likewise desired that each prisoner, when locked up for the night, should have some dry sifted earth in his cell, in case they have to use the utensil, which often happens; remaining, as they frequently have done, for some hours in a small cell with human excreta in it, and in such a climate as this must be most injurious.

19. As regards the female prisoners, I find it laid down that their labour is to consist of washing prison-clothes and linen, cleaning cells and yards, stone-breaking, oakum and cotton picking, and rope-making.

20. On examination, what do I find? the women do nothing except wash clothes and clean cells and yards; therefore, to many the prison must be rather a pleasant change for a short time than otherwise.

21. There is no demand here for oakum, and therefore the rule as to oakum-picking is useless; but, I asked why they did not break stones, when the civil engineer requires as much as he can get? The reply was that there was no shed to shelter them from the sun.

22. The female prisoners do not even sift earth for their own latrines; it is done for them by the men in an adjoining yard. I have ordered that they shall perform this work for themselves for the future, and do so standing instead of sitting, as at least being something approaching to labour.

23. I have been obliged to state at considerable length the obstacles that I have to deal with, and the faults I have found, in order that the Secretary of State may perceive that I am unable to do all that I could wish to improve matters, although I am fully alive to the extreme importance of the subject; and I only deeply regret that whilst every assistance has been afforded to Governors by Her Majesty's Government, by the voluminous statistics furnished from England and the Colonies in 1863, 1867, and 1868, from the circumstances I have mentioned I am unable to suggest at present more than a partial improvement.

24. The partial improvements that I have already effected, or existing rules that I have enforced, which were not hitherto carried out, are as follows:—

1st. Shot-drill for male prisoners sentenced to hard labour, for one hour and a-half in the morning and for one hour in the evening.

25. The result is what I anticipated; the prisoners detest it, and would rather do any increased amount of other labour. I believe they have all endeavoured to be placed on the sick list. No prisoner is allowed to perform shot-drill until he has been inspected by the medical officer.

2nd. Prisoners, when out for exercise, are to have exercise by walking round and round at distances from each other, and are not to be allowed to sit or lie down.

3rd. It is arranged that when prisoners are employed in carrying materials for public buildings, they shall carry loads, when possible, both in going and returning. This can frequently be effected by good arrangement.

4th. Prisoners out of doors to maintain the strictest silence, and their work to be performed more rapidly than has obtained hitherto.

5th. The women are to sift earth.

26. The additions that I would respectfully suggest I may be empowered to make the rule, are as follows:—

The hours for labour to be extended and fixed, from half an hour after sunrise until five P.M., with an intermission of one hour for meals, instead of as at present from six o'clock until four P.M.

The greatest number of hours for a prisoner to labour under this rule would be 10½, and moreover this includes (when employed out of the prison) the time occupied in walking to and fro. I do not consider 10½ hours excessive for prisoners, when free men and women work for nine hours a day in the fields, and in crop-time often for 12 hours.

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27. Power for the Provost-Marshal or Visiting Justices to punish summarily any prisoner feigning sickness in order to escape hard labour.

28. Power to punish summarily prisoners who attempt to escape, or who escape and are caught. In this instance I should have to amend the Gaol Act of 1843, which provides that for escapes "any person" may be indicted and tried for the same in any Court of Criminal Jurisdiction for the Island; but I respectfully submit that it would be far better to deal with such cases summarily.

29. Power to order that the heads of convicted male and female prisoners be shaved.

30. With reference to making female prisoners break stones, I request that your Excellency would favour me with an idea of the number of bushels per diem each should have to perform, as I believe this punishment is enforced at Antigua.

31. Power to punish summarily any female prisoner not performing the allotted task, and without reasonable excuse.

32. These alterations can be effected at once and without expense, which is a great object; and although they are not as extensive as I could wish, yet I consider them to be an advance in the right direction.

33. At a future period, should it be deemed advisable for me to endeavour to obtain a grant of money from the Assembly, I would submit to your Excellency my views as to further improvements in the gaol, entailing expense, but yet very desirable, should there be sufficient means.

His Excellency Sir Benjamin Pine,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. FREELING,
Lieut.-Governor.

No. 24.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir B. PINE.

(No. 75.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 9, 1869.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 96,* of the 24th of September, with one from the Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, reporting what he is doing towards improving the discipline and management of the gaol.

I approve the efforts made by Lieut.-Governor Freeling to overcome the difficulties he meets with in effecting improvements in the gaol. But there are one or two proposals as to what he calls "summary punishments," in regard to which I feel some doubt. Your Despatch did not (as it purported to do) enclose a copy of your reply to the Lieut.-Governor, and it may be that you instructed him on these points in a sense which would be satisfactory to me. But in the absence of your answer I will proceed to state my opinion on them.

In the 28th paragraph of his Despatch he proposes to amend the Gaol Act, 1843, by withdrawing the offence of breaking prison from the cognizance of the law courts and providing that such offences be punished summarily by the Provost-Marshal and Visiting Justices. It may be that the proposal would excite more opposition than the advantages of the change would warrant us in facing. But if this is not so, I should say that the propriety of making the proposal would depend on the severity of the punishment which the Justices are to be authorized to inflict. If such punishment is not in excess of that allowed in the punishment of prison offences in this country under the Act 28 & 29 Vict., c. 126, schedule I., s. 56, with the limitations set forth as proper to be prescribed for colonial prisons in the Digest of 1867 on Prisons, part II., page 80, I have no objection to make. I think further that if the duty of investigating such offences be transferred to the Justices the inquiry should be on oath, the prisoner should be allowed an opportunity of explaining himself, he should be permitted to employ legal assistance, and no meeting of the Justices should be competent to investigate the case unless the Chief Justice or Attorney-General were present.

In regard to the Lieut.-Governor's proposals in the 27th section as to malingering and idleness, I think the Provost-Marshal should have the same powers of punishment as Gaolers in this country have under the 57th section of schedule I. of the English Prisons Act, 1865, above quoted—extending to close confinement on bread and water for a period not exceeding three days; and that should this prove insufficient, the Visiting Justices should have the further powers conferred by Section 58 of the same schedule—subject to the limitations set forth at page 80 of the Digest—provided that flogging shall not be resorted to at all until experiment has been made without success of the effect of solitary confinement to the extent authorized by the Act and the Digest as above referred to; and further, that it be not authorized unless the Chief Justice or Attorney-General be among the Justices who investigate the complaint. Flogging for such offences should not exceed 15 lashes, nor be repeated with a less interval than seven days.

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With regard to what Captain Freeling says in the 31st paragraph of his Despatch as to inflicting summary punishment on women, I need only say that I presume he does not mean to inflict such a punishment as flogging on them.

Governor Sir B. Pine.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 25.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir B. PINE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 10.)

MY LORD,

Leeward Islands, Antigua, January 27, 1870.

* Page 28.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 75,* of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose a copy of my Despatch to Lieut.-Governor Freeling, No. 109, of the 23rd of September, which should have accompanied my Despatch to your Lordship, No. 96, dated St. Kitts, 24th September, 1869.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 25.

Enclosure in
No. 25.

(No. 109.)

SIR,

Leeward Islands, St. Kitts, September 23, 1869.

I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's Despatch, No. 137, on the state of the gaol and prison discipline.

2. I entirely approve of the regulations which you have made, but Dominica must be much more fortunate than its sister Islands under this Government if it can furnish the personal staff necessary for carrying these regulations into effect. The difficulties of enforcing anything like a proper prison discipline on so small a scale as is required by the necessities of these Islands seem almost insurmountable.

3. It is for this reason that Her Majesty's Government have determined to establish in one of these Islands a central penal establishment as isolated as possible, to which criminals whose sentence extends to six months can be sent.

4. This plan will enable us to provide a much more efficient staff of officers than could be furnished by the several Islands separately, and the fact of criminals being taken away from their homes and the proximity of their friends will add materially to the deterrent character of the punishment.

5. I am glad, therefore, to find that your arrangements will not entail any additional expenditure for the local prison, which should be avoided pending the consideration of this question.

6. With reference to the 28th paragraph of your Despatch, I am unable to furnish you from memory with the information you ask for, but will do so on my return to Antigua.

His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Freeling,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE.

No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor FREELING to Governor Sir B. PINE.

(No. 27.)

SIR,

Government House, Roseau, March 9, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report of the Inspector of Prisons on the gaol and gaol establishment for the year ending the 31st December, 1869.

2. The greater part of this Report is a repetition of former statements.

3. The repairs mentioned in paragraphs 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 23, and 27, have been estimated, and will be carried out as soon as the estimates are approved.

4. With reference to the hospital for males, I quite concur in the Report of the Inspector (par. 9) that it is ill-placed and ill-ventilated, and that several repairs are wanted; I have reported this in a previous Despatch.

5. I have not inserted any sum in the estimates of this year for repair of this building, as I hope to be enabled in the ensuing year to erect a hospital in a more convenient place, and to convert the present one into such cells as would enable me to carry out in a proper manner the system of solitary confinement which, as the Inspector justly states in paragraphs 18 and 19, is not now the case.

6. The Inspector speaks (par. 20) of the good effect of shot-drill and the improved system of hard labour without the prison; and at paragraph 22, of the improvement in

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discipline by the male prisoners being made, when out for exercise, to walk round in a circle instead of lounging about.

7. The revised prison rules will be ready next week, and will be forwarded by the next mail.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. FREELING,
Lieut.-Governor.

Governor Sir B. C. C. Pine,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in
No. 26.

Enclosure in No. 26.

REPORT ON THE GAOL AND THE GAOL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE
31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

- One common gaol. 1. There is only one gaol in the Colony. It is situated in Roseau, the chief town, and is a common gaol.
- Main building. 2. The main building, solidly built of stone, comprising three large and lofty rooms, with a spacious enclosed gallery facing towards the north, extending the length of the structure, and from which each room is entered by a separate door, is in good order, with the exception of a portion of the roof, which is to be reshingled, and of some patching required in the floors.
- Security and appropriation of rooms. 3. The rooms are secure, and appropriated for the accommodation of untried male prisoners and of debtors; persons committed for default in payment of the composition money in lieu of statute labour on the public roads, or of performing labour as ordered under the Road Act, are also confined there as occasion demands.
- Gallery. 4. The doors of the three rooms opening from the gallery are shut at night. The gallery is used through the day at different periods by the untried male prisoners and debtors, and by the road defaulters who class with debtors. This gallery has at the west end one entrance door, which opens into the exercising yard used by the said classes of prisoners. The door is shut at night and the gallery is secure.
- Gallery used. Gallery secure. 5. Debtors and untried prisoners take exercise at different times, so as not to associate.
- Exercise at different periods. 6. The gallery affords a convenient place for holding Divine service, which has been regularly attended to by the Chaplain.
- Divine service. Gaoler's room. 7. The apartments of the keeper of the gaol—two small rooms—are on the top centre of the gallery, and command a considerable view of the premises. The rooms require some repairs to the roof and internally, and the hand-rails at the sides of the steps, from their rotten and dilapidated condition affording little or no protection, should be renewed.
- Repairs. 8. The range of building on the west side of the gaol entrance, comprising the Visiting Justices' room turnkey's apartments, store room, and kitchen, is in good order.
- Visiting Justices' room, &c. 9. The hospital for males in the north-west angle of the gaol premises is ill-placed and ill ventilated. The east ward in the building is used as a lumber room. Several repairs are wanted.
- Hospital for males not suitable. 10. There are 15 cells for convicted male prisoners, sufficiently roomy and ventilated for one inmate in each at a time. The cells are clean, but require several repairs in the floors and doors. The doors should be painted and numbered.
- 15 cells for convicted males. Repairs. 11. The building in the south-east corner of the gaol premises, consisting of two rooms occupied by the matron, female road defaulters, and debtors, is in good order.
- Matron's room, &c. 12. The building divided into two rooms, forming in the north end the hospital for females and in the south a ward for untried female prisoners, requires repairs in the roof and one of the doors.
- Hospital for females. Ward for untried females. 13. There are six cells for convicted female prisoners.
- Six cells for convicted females. 14. The three cells on the west side of the convicted female prisoners' yard are in fair order, except as regards some defects in the floors, and the door of No. 3, which needs repair.
- Three cells defective. 15. Two of the three cells in the north corner for convicted female prisoners urgently require repairs in the flooring, and in the back walls, which show considerable mouldy dampness.
- Two cells defective. 16. There is no suitable accommodation for juvenile offenders.
- Juvenile offenders. 17. The classification and separate confinement of prisoners is observed as much as possible, and the sentences of the Courts are carried into effect as far as the means admit.
- Classification and separation. 18. Three or four punishment cells would greatly contribute to discipline. Such cells are needed.
- Punishment cells wanted. 19. Solitary confinement cannot be carried out in its full sense. The difference between the ordinary separate confinement of prisoners and solitary confinement, so called, consists in a reduced dietary and less time for exercise being allowed the latter.
- Solitary confinement. 20. Hard labour within the gaol has been rendered more deterrent by the introduction of shot-drill,—a species of labour keenly felt, and held in much abhorrence. The shot are 24's. The system of hard labour pursued outside the prison shows greater efficiency than formerly, being more real and under stricter supervision.
- Hard labour. Shot-drill. 21. Copies of an amendment (under labour and occupation) to No. 42 of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Prison, and of an additional rule, No. 72, are hereto annexed.
- New rules.

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- 22. Another great improvement in discipline has been effected by making the convicted male prisoners, when out for air and exercise, walk in a circle, instead of permitting them to pass the time in listlessly lounging about. Prisoners how exercised.
- 23. A shed is much wanted in the convicted female prisoners' yard, to protect the workers from the sun and rain. Shed wanted.
- 24. The prisoners are supplied with food under contract. Food contracted for.
- 25. Debtors are allowed by law sixpence per diem for subsistence, which is advanced by the creditor to be repaid by the debtor. Debtors.
- 26. The gaol and premises are kept very clean. Gaol clean.
- 27. The several cells and rooms require scraping and lime-washing. Lime-washing.
- 28. Corporal punishment by flogging to the extent of 18 lashes was inflicted in one instance for gross insubordination, and assault and battery on the keeper of the gaol. Flogging.
- 29. There was one escape in the early part of the year from the gaol, owing to the negligence of a turnkey, who suffered temporary suspension from office in consequence. The fugitive was captured in a few days after his escape. Escape. Capture.
- 30. There were 42 prisoners, including six male and two female debtors, in gaol on the last day of the year, being 28 males and 14 females. Number of prisoners.
- There have been 285 commitments in the year (of males 163, and of females 122), showing an increase of 13 as compared with 1868, and a decrease of 14 as contrasted with 1867, and of 60 as regards 1866. Commitments.
- 31. The surgeon visits the gaol daily, and oftener if necessary. Surgeon.
- 32. One death occurred from general debility. An inquest was duly held. As a rule the gaol is very healthy. Inquest.
- 33. The dry-earth system of sewerage has proved very beneficial. It is not yet established in the cells and rooms, but progress is being made in so desirable a change. Dry-earth sewerage.
- 34. The gaol is under the immediate charge of the Provost-Marshal; and besides that officer the establishment consists of a chaplain, surgeon, keeper of the gaol, matron, two turnkeys, and two overseers of the prisoners employed at hard labour. Gaol staff.
- 35. The keeper of the gaol, matron, and turnkeys reside within the precincts of the gaol; and the whole department is under the superintendence of a Board of six Magistrates, of which the Chief Justice and Attorney General are members ex officio. Gaoler, matron, and turnkeys reside in gaol premises. Board of six magistrates.
- 36. The Board meets monthly, and the members by turns visit the gaol at uncertain periods. Monthly meetings.
- 37. The two cells attached to the police office have been repaired. Cells at police office.
- 38. The room in charge of the police at Fort Young, for the temporary confinement of prisoners, leaks in the roof, and demands repair. Room at Fort Young.

HOWARD LLOYD,
Inspector of Prisons.

LABOUR AND OCCUPATION.

Rule 42 (Amended).

Hard labour shall be of two classes. The 1st shall consist of shot-drill, carrying stones and earth, breaking stones, and such other like labour as may be directed by the Visiting Justices or Provost-Marshal, with the approval of the Governor. The 2nd class shall consist of shot-drill and of such lighter form of labour as may be directed by the like authority.

The hours of shot-drill shall be from eight to nine A.M., and from three to four P.M. The duties of the prisoners working outside to be so regulated as to secure to them the above hours of shot-drill. No shot-drill shall be performed by prisoners without a certificate from a medical officer that he is physically capable of performing it, such certificate to be recorded in the medical officer's journal.

Adopted by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, this 21st of June, 1869.

(Signed) S. FREELING,
Lieutenant-Governor.

DOMINICA.

Rule 72 (Additional.)

The gaoler shall report to the Provost-Marshal, who shall report to the Governor, all cases wherein the uninterrupted good conduct of prisoners is such that a diminution of their period of imprisonment (according to such proportion as it may please the Executive to fix) may be entertained by the Governor.

This rule to be read to the prisoner on admission.

Adopted by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, this 21st June, 1869.

(Signed) S. FREELING,
Lieutenant-Governor.

With reference to Rule 72, the Lieut.-Governor is prepared to sanction a diminution of imprisonment at the rate of three days per month for uninterrupted good conduct.—(Col. Secretary's letter to Provost Marshal of 5th July, 1869.)

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No. 27.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir B. PINE.

(No. 96.)

SIR,

Downing Street, May 7, 1870.

* Page 29.

I HAVE received Lieut.-Governor Freeling's Despatch to you, No. 27,* of the 9th of March, enclosing the Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons. In regard to the additional rule, No. 72, which is the last enclosure to Mr. Freeling's Despatch, I think it right to observe that in this country remissions of sentence are no longer granted on the vague ground of "good conduct" alone, but on the ground of conduct not otherwise than good together with an ascertained and recorded amount of industry.

Governor Sir B. C. C. Pine,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 28.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor FREELING to Governor Sir B. PINE.

(No. 29.)

SIR,

Government House, Roseau, March 21, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, No. 7, of 22nd January last, with copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the discipline and management of the Dominica Gaol.

* Not printed.

2. I now transmit copy of the amended rules for the prison, as passed in Council.*
3. I have not thought it advisable to amend the Gaol Act, 1843, by withdrawing the offence of breaking prison from the cognizance of the Law Courts, as it is not a matter of essential importance, and there are so many more pressing matters to be brought before the Assembly.
4. The punishment of flogging is sanctioned to be inflicted on felons in such cases as may be adjudicated upon by the Board of Visitors, of whom the Chief Justice or Attorney-General must be one; and which may appear to them to call for a greater or more extended punishment than close confinement, with bread and water, for seven days.
5. Means do not exist here to carry out solitary confinement as strictly as it should be. To make confinement rigidly solitary would require such an enlargement and alteration of the prison as the Colony could not at present afford: thus it is made lawful for corporal punishment to be inflicted for grave offences without the necessity for a prisoner to have been repeatedly punished previously by solitary confinement.
6. Corporal punishment is, however, but rarely resorted to, the knowledge that it *may* be inflicted is generally sufficient to deter prisoners from grave offences.
7. I had never intended that corporal punishment should be inflicted upon women, but I am rather at a loss to know what punishment (beyond the so-called solitary confinement at present allowable which is of little effect) should be imposed upon female prisoners for aggravated prison offences.
8. The quantity of stone per hour to be broken by prisoners is not yet filled up. I should be much obliged if your Excellency would kindly furnish me with the rules in force in this respect at Antigua.

Governor Sir B. C. C. Pine,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. FREELING,
Lieut.-Governor.

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No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir B. PINE.
(No. 97.)

SIR,

Downing Street, May 12, 1870.

I HAVE received Lieutenant-Governor Freeling's Despatch, No. 29,* of the 21st of * Page 32.
March, enclosing new rules for the gaol at Roseau.

I approve these rules generally. I think it would be better to classify the prisoners according to the length of their sentences than to classify them, as the 29th rule does, into felons and misdemeanants—terms which, though popularly supposed to describe greater and less degrees of criminality, do not practically furnish a correct classification.

By Rule 58 the number of visits and letters allowed to a prisoner is left to the discretion of the Provost-Marshal. I should wish that officer to be instructed that in the exercise of his discretion he should be guided by the general rule, that visits and letters are to be allowed once in three months on condition of the prisoner's good conduct.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir B. C. C. Pine,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.



AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN.

AFRICAN
AND MEDITERRANEAN.

VIII.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 30.

VIII.

Sierra
Leone.

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. E. KENNEDY, C.B.,
to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 139.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Sierra Leone, June 29, 1869.

REFERRING to your predecessor's Despatch, No. 157,* of 23rd July, 1868, on the subject of the Sierra Leone Prison, I have the honour to state that but little has been or can be done to improve its discipline or efficiency till two great wants are supplied—namely, a competent Gaoler to carry out details, and sufficient space to classify the prisoners.

2. The present gaol building is too dilapidated to admit of extension. It was condemned by a Board of Survey during my former Administration fifteen years ago: frequent patchings have improved it but little. An opportunity has now offered to purchase a building admirably suited for juvenile prisoners. It is situated at "King Tom's," within a most convenient distance of the town, and surrounded by 10 acres of good land.

3. The building was originally erected by the Imperial Government for a naval store, and sold to the Wesleyan Society many years ago. It is now again offered for sale; and I have, with the advice and after consultation with my Executive Council, offered the sum of (1,500*l.*) fifteen hundred pounds for it.

4. I regard the building, when adapted to the purpose in view, as the most suitable, and in the best site which can be obtained, and the price exceedingly moderate. Its original cost could not have been less than 7,000*l.*

5. I enclose the copy of a Report of two officers whom I sent to inspect it.

6. I transmit herewith a copy of replies to interrogatories,* which do not appear to have been forwarded by my predecessor.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor-in-Chief.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
& &c. &c.

* Vide Papers presented July, 1868, page 60.

* Not printed.

Enclosure in No. 30.

Enclosure in No. 30.

SIR,

Sierra Leone, June 26, 1869.

Agreeably to your Excellency's instructions, we proceeded upon the 25th instant to inspect the Wesleyan Institution at King Tom's Point with regard to its fitness as a reformatory for juvenile delinquents, at present thrown among the oldest felons of this settlement and crowding the gaol of Freetown.

The site of this building is well suited for such a purpose, admitting of ready communication by land and sea, with an eastern frontage on the Sierra Leone River of 160 feet (one hundred and sixty feet) by 45 feet (forty-five feet) in breadth, built of stone, with slate roof in sound condition; the centre walls are 24 feet apart E.S.W., with balconies (upper and lower) of 10 feet 6 inches (ten feet six inches) round the entire building; kitchen with range and oven recently erected, and other outhouses, including stabling and latrine; three sides of the ground in front of the building are enclosed with a stone wall 7 feet high, between which and the house, at the north end, is a well of excellent water; a substantial sea or retaining wall, stone wharf, and approaches, form the river frontage of the building, to which is attached about 10 acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL.
A. PIKE.

P.S.—The property would be very cheap at any sum under that voted in Council for its purchase, viz. 1,800*l.*

(Signed) J. J. KENDALL.

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No. 31.

No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir A. E. KENNEDY, C.B.

(No. 105.)

SIR,

Downing Street, August 11, 1869.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 139,* of the 29th of June, stating that the gaol at Sierra Leone would not admit of extension, and that you had offered the sum of 1,500*l.* for the purchase of a building adapted to juvenile prisoners, and transmitting replies to interrogatories contained in the Circular Despatches of the 16th and 17th January, 1865.

* Page 34.

I have to call your attention to my predecessor's Despatch, No. 157,† of the 23rd July, 1868, in which "a steady use of penal labour" is mentioned along with separation and as low a diet as is consistent with health, as chiefly important in the discipline of prisons.

† Vido Papers presented July, 1868, page 60.

I think that the "want of space" and "the want of a competent Gaoler" mentioned by you seem scarcely to account for the absence of penal labour, properly so called, that is, labour at the treadmill, crank, or shot-drill, shown in the answer to interrogatory No. 12, since it appears by Mr. Bale's Report annexed to the answers to interrogatories that there is a house for a treadmill, and presumably a treadmill in it.

I have to request that you will call for a more detailed statement of the diet in use at the prison, and institute a comparison of it with the several tables of diet to be found in the Prison Digest, and with the diets for negro prisoners, which are the subject of correspondence printed in the Parliamentary paper of this Session, which was forwarded to you in my Circular Despatch of the 28th June last. You will also be pleased to report whether or not you see cause to be satisfied that it answers the description in the Duke of Buckingham's Despatch referred to above.

I have submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury your proposal for the purchase of the building at "King Tom's," and I shall address you further on the subject when I shall have received their Lordship's reply.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 32.

No. 32.

The OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 198.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Sierra Leone, October 7, 1869.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 105,† of the 11th August, 1869 (Sierra Leone), calling my attention to that of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, No. 157, of the 23rd July, 1868, in which "a steady use of penal labour" is mentioned, along with separation, and as low a diet as is consistent with health, as chiefly important in the discipline of prisons.

† Above.

2. In reply thereto I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Report of a Board ordered by me to inquire into this subject, of which the Colonial Surgeon was a member, together with a detailed statement of the diet at present in use in the gaol at Sierra Leone.

3. Your Lordship will perceive that the Board express their inability to recommend any lower scale of diet than the existing one, with the exception of omitting yams entirely and substituting foofoo throughout the year.

4. This change will render the diet more monotonous, much cheaper, and presumedly less attractive; and I have therefore directed it to be adopted as soon as circumstances will permit.

5. The difference in the cost will be as under for the periods during which yams have hitherto been supplied:—

Present Scale.		Future Scale.
Yam meal - - - 3¾ <i>d.</i>		Foofoo meal - - - 1½ <i>d.</i>
Rice meal - - - 2¼ <i>d.</i>		Rice meal - - - 2¼ <i>d.</i>
6 <i>d.</i>		3¾ <i>d.</i>

This includes broth, palm oil, peppers, greens, &c., as decided by the Board, and which have been declared by the medical officers as essential to the prisoners' health.

6. The absence of penal labour referred to by your Lordship, as shown in answer to interrogatory No. 12, forwarded with Sir Arthur Kennedy's Despatch, No. 139,* of the 29th June, is to be accounted for by the fact that the treadwheel, in addition to being very indifferent in construction, is utterly useless for any remunerative purpose, the only mills attached to it being for grinding and winnowing corn, a process never required here; and labour, otherwise valued at 1s. a day a man, being wasted on the treadwheel, the latter has only been used hitherto as penal labour for refractory conduct, or other breaches of prison discipline.

7. I consider that a machine for cleaning rice and a circular saw-mill could be very advantageously attached to the treadwheel, thus supplying two great wants felt in this Colony, and rendering the wheel a very profitable mode of employing labour, instead of a useless one as at present, and I am arranging measures to carry out this alteration.

8. I have had repeated discussions with the medical officers here on the subject of shot-drill, but they unanimously condemn it, as tending materially to injure health and shorten life in this climate.

9. It has been Sir Arthur Kennedy's constant endeavour gradually to substitute a better stamp of gaol officers, and this has been in several cases effected by granting higher rates of salary to new candidates, who are all subjected to an examination previous to appointment, but without either ignoring vested rights or making the Colony chargeable with a great sum annually in pensions, it has been impossible to effect this otherwise than by degrees.

10. The want of a competent Gaoler your Lordship has supplied, by the appointment of Mr. Murray, and to meet the increased necessities of an efficient gaol staff, a larger sum has been placed upon the estimates for 1870.

11. Separation has hitherto been impossible. The average number of prisoners confined in the gaol was last year 222, and the number of available cells 30, exclusive of eight solitary cells, which are set apart for purposes of extra punishment; this necessitating 7.04 prisoners being confined in one room. This evil will, however, I trust shortly be remedied, by the acquisition of the building at King Tom's, the purchase of which was sanctioned by your Lordship in your Despatch, No. 102, of 7th August.

12. It is proposed to remove to this building all female and juvenile prisoners, also those awaiting trial, and all who are under conviction for the first time only, thus entirely separating young offenders from old culprits and professional thieves.

13. A large tract of land belonging to the premises will be placed under cultivation, and workshops, &c., will be established on the premises.

I have, &c.;
(Signed) J. J. KENDALL,
Administrator-in-Chief.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosures in No. 32.

SIR,

Freetown, Sierra Leone, September 27, 1869.

In accordance with your Excellency's request we have taken into consideration the Despatch, No. 105, of the 11th August last, from the Right Hon. Earl Granville, in reference to the prison dietary and discipline in the gaol of Freetown, and have the honour to submit for your information the following Report and remarks on the subject.

We enclose a tabular statement of the gaol dietary which has been in use for several years, consisting of two meals daily, similarly constituted, viz. breakfast at nine A.M., dinner at four P.M.

For breakfast, 1 lb. of rice	} Eaten with a pint of thin broth made from meat in the proportion of 1 oz. to the pint, in which is mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of palm-oil and a little greens, with salt and pepper.
For dinner, 2 lbs. of yams, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of "foofoo" (the tuber or root of the cassada plant grated down)	

The cost of ingredients for each meal, according to the present rate of contract prices, being—yam meal, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; rice meal, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; foofoo meal, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Rice is always supplied for breakfast throughout the year. Foofoo is substituted for yams four months in the year, viz. from July to October inclusive.

We have, as directed, compared this diet with the several tables of dietary given in the Prison Digest, &c., referred to in his Lordship's Despatch. The only alteration we would suggest is, that yams be omitted altogether, and foofoo substituted throughout the year. The diet would then, in our opinion, be as low and unattractive as is consistent with the preservation of health, taking into consideration the circumstances and habits of life of the inmates and their subjection to daily labour.

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There is a treadmill in the prison, but only occasionally used for the purpose of penal labour in refractory cases, and for breaches of gaol discipline.

It has a salutary effect, as many prisoners would rather take four dozen lashes than be sentenced to seven days' treadmill; and they have even begged, when sentenced to the latter punishment, to be flogged instead. The wheel is faulty in construction, and the machinery connected with it is not as serviceable for economical purposes as it ought to be. Shot-drill has never been in use here, and is for many reasons objectionable in this climate.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN ASHWOOD,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
R. W. McCoy, F.R.C.S., &c.,
Colonial Surgeon.

HENRY ANTON,
Lieut.-Col. 1st West India Regiment,
Acting Police Magistrate.

His Excellency the Administrator-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

DAILY DIET SCALE FOR THE PRISONERS IN THE GAOL AT FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

Native full Diet.	Native half Diet.	Remarks.
2 oz. beef. 4 lbs. yams, or 1 quart rice. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt. $\frac{1}{8}$ gill palm oil. $\frac{1}{4}$ bundle greens, or Oekro in the green state, 2 oz., or Oekro in the dry state, 1 oz. 3 oz. beef. 1 ball fofoo, 24 oz. 1 lb. rice.	2 oz. beef. 2 lbs. yams, or 1 pint rice. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt. $\frac{1}{8}$ gill palm oil. $\frac{1}{4}$ bundle greens, or Oekro in the green state, 2 oz., or Oekro in the dry state, 1 oz. 3 oz. beef. 1 ball fofoo, 24 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice.	Pepper to be supplied in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to twenty individuals. 1st. The meat, palm oil, and greens are to be boiled into soup, a pint of which is to be supplied to each of the native prisoners, to be eaten with the yams or rice as one or other of them may for the time constitute the chief article of their food. 2nd. Yams to be supplied Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, rice in the intervening days; yams 20 per cent. added as wastage. This diet, including vegetables and palm oil, is given from 1st July to 31st October, instead of the usual diet.

Breakfast at 9 o'clock A.M.

Dinner at 4 o'clock or half-past 5 o'clock P.M., as occasion permits.

(Signed) R. BRADSHAW, Colonial Surgeon.

No. 33.

No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir A. E. KENNEDY, C.B.

(No. 159.)

SIR,

Downing Street, November 25, 1869.

I HAVE had before me Mr. Administrator Kendall's Despatch, No. 198,* of the 7th of October, on the subject of prison discipline.

* Page 35.

I gather from the sixth and seventh paragraphs of this Despatch that the treadmill has not been used because labour on it has been deemed to be unprofitable, but that Mr. Kendall would direct the use of it to be resumed should he be able to arrange for making the labour of the treadmill directly profitable. I learn with satisfaction that there is a prospect of the use of it being resumed; but it seems to me that the disuse of it was grounded on mistaken notions of economy.

The whole tenor of the evidence on this matter, both from English and Colonial experience, goes to prove that what is really economical is to diminish the number of prisoners and of offences by making imprisonment deterrent, and that the really effective agent for this end is strictly penal labour. In this case itself, where the Administrator states that the treadmill has been disused as being "utterly useless for any remunerative purpose," the Report of the Board which he encloses leads to a contrary conclusion, for it is there alleged that many of the prisoners would rather undergo four dozen lashes than the treadmill for seven days. If so, it cannot be wise for the sake of seven days of a prisoner's unskilled and unwilling labour to forego the use of an agent which would go far to dispense with a considerable proportion of the cost of imprisonment by long sentences.

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Thus even on financial grounds it is more than doubtful whether penal labour is not the kind of labour to be preferred. But the question is not one to be decided by considerations of profit and loss. If prisoners were put in prison in deference to some blind necessity, it might be proper to decide it by these considerations. But prisoners are put in prison with the definite, and up to a certain point, very attainable object of protecting the public from outrage and wrong. If the Government for the sake of profit knowingly neglects any just and reasonable means of making imprisonment more conducive to that paramount object, I consider that it does what is not only unwise, but wrong.

At the same time I would point out to you that it is only in the earlier stages of imprisonment that penal labour has been insisted on. Its introduction as part of the prison system need not prevent a large part of the prisoner's time being spent in profitable labour, except of course in the case of prisoners whose sentences are very short. And finally, you must understand that the use of the treadmill must be accompanied by such precautions as the habits and constitutions of Africans render necessary, in order to prevent its being the occasion of disease, either in itself or from chills received by the prisoners while hot from the treadmill.

Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

IX.

Gold Coast.

IX.

GOLD COAST.

No. 34.

No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. E. KENNEDY, C.B., to
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 84.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Sierra Leone, August 9, 1869.

REFERRING to former correspondence on the subject of the prison at Accra, I have the honour to transmit the copy of a Despatch, No. 54, of 7th June, 1869, from the Acting Administrator of the Gold Coast, accompanied by a Report upon the present state and proposed alteration in the building and arrangements of that prison.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor-in-Chief.

Enclosure 1
in No. 34.

Enclosure 1 in No. 34.

(No. 54.)

SIR,

Government House, Cape Coast, June 7, 1869.

In reply to your Excellency's Despatch, No. 42, of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to remind your Excellency that on the occasion of your visiting Accra from this place in November last, I placed in your Excellency's hands the original Report prepared by the gentlemen entrusted by me to consider and report upon the state and condition of the prison at Accra, with directions to accompany it with recommendations of such alterations as might appear necessary to remedy the condition in which I had found it to be.

2. That Report has, I presume, remained in your Excellency's possession, and has been possibly overlooked. Unfortunately no copy of it was retained by the framers nor by me. I have, however, again inspected James Fort, in which the prisoners are located, and I am of opinion that the improvements already made are quite adequate to the necessities of the present or the immediate future probable number of persons who may be confined therein.

3. The cells now properly habitable will afford accommodation for about 30 persons. On the occasion of my inspection last month there were but 13 prisoners, including debtors.

4. The portion of the fort now occupied by the soldiers would, if permitted to be used by the Colonial Government, afford every possible desideratum for supplying such deficiencies in gaol accommodation (I allude to the separation of male from female and debtor from convict prisoners) as at present subsist.

5. It is probable that the military authorities would not be averse to this, if other accommodation were supplied for the troops elsewhere.

6. That accommodation might be found in the rebuilding of the portion formerly used as officers' quarters, which would entail an outlay of probably 500*l*. or 600*l*. The adaptation of the quarters at present occupied by the troops to the purposes of a gaol would also entail a further considerable additional expense.

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7. Having regard, however, to the problematical retention (as I am informed) of any troops at Accra, and of the equal uncertainty in the face of recent legislation (or proposed legislation) of the continuance of imprisonment for debt, I should be averse to the incurrence at the present moment of any additional large outlay for the providing of either further or better accommodation for prisoners or for quarters for the troops.

His Excellency Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. H. SIMPSON,
Acting Administrator.

Enclosure 2 in No. 34.

Enclosure 2
in No. 34.

(No. 124.)

SIR,

Government House, Cape Coast, November 4, 1868.

I have the honour to submit for your Excellency's consideration the accompanying Report on the state of the prison at Accra, with certain recommendations for improved ventilation, and for providing the further accommodation which appears indispensable.

I should inform your Excellency that I have already directed the recommendations of the Board as to ventilation to be carried out, and that a sum of 400*l.* has been reserved in the estimates for the ensuing year to enable me to carry into effect such alterations or additions to the gaol as your Excellency may deem requisite.

His Excellency Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. H. SIMPSON,
Acting Administrator.

Enclosure 3 in No. 34.

Enclosure 3
in No. 34.

SIR,

Accra, October 2, 1868.

With reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, I have now the honour to forward the Proceedings and Report of the Board ordered by your Excellency to report on the prison at Accra. I have been unwell, or I should have forwarded it at an earlier date.

His Excellency the Administrator,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES RUSSELL,
Civil Commandant.

Enclosure 4 in No. 34.

Enclosure 4
in No. 34.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD appointed by His Excellency the ACTING ADMINISTRATOR, for the purpose of making a Report upon the condition of the Criminal and Debtor Prison at Accra, and of suggesting any alteration or improvements which to the Board may seem advisable.

The Board consists of—

THE CIVIL COMMANDANT.
MR. JOHN J. CLAYTON.
DR. MCCARTHY.
MR. JULIUS UNGAR.

The Board having duly assembled and inspected the prison, beg to submit the following Report:—

The criminal and debtor prison at Accra consists of a part of James Fort specially set apart for this purpose. The outer portion of the fort is used as a barrack for soldiers. A ground plan, accurate enough it is hoped for the present purpose, is hereunto annexed, showing the appropriation of the whole of the building; the rooms or cells are thereon numbered consecutively, and are hereinafter referred to by these numbers.

A schedule, showing the description of prisoners, criminal, debtor, untried, and female, for the better separation of whom the cells have been specially lettered, also accompanies this Report. This schedule also shows the maximum number of prisoners who have been at one time in gaol, so far as the Board can ascertain, the present number, which may be taken as a fair average, the number of cubic feet in each cell, and the number of cubic feet for each prisoner, calculated on the maximum number who have been imprisoned.

Male prisoners are confined in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8; the whole of the cells require whitewashing, and in all of them the ventilation is miserably deficient, and in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 there may be said to be almost none, since the only aperture through which light and air are admitted is one over the doors of 16 inches long and 4½ inches wide. Farther on will be found a suggestion relative to the better ventilation of these cells.

The water supplied is of good quality and abundant; there are two large tanks within the fort, from which the water is obtained.

The number of prisoners who have at times been confined in each cell must be considered excessive, and further accommodation is imperatively required. The Board are of opinion that at no time, even were the cells properly ventilated, ought a greater number than three prisoners to be confined in one cell.

A suggestion by following which increased accommodation might be almost immediately obtained is offered in a later part of the Report.

The number of cells, store-rooms, &c., inside the fort used as the prison is 15 (see Plan), and the dimensions of the rooms are: Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, length 18 feet, breadth 10 feet 6 inches, height to top of arched roof 8 feet 8 inches; Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 are each 20 feet long, 10 feet 9 inches broad, and 10 feet 4 inches high to top of arched roof.

The cells are all very secure for purposes of detention.

The mode of ventilation in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 is by means of a small aperture over the doors 16 inches by 4½. In Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 there are two grated windows 30½ inches by 11, an aperture over the door similar to that above mentioned, and a round opening facing the sea 14 inches in diameter.

The means of separation of the various classes of prisoners are limited, except in the case of an exceptionally small number of prisoners.

Female prisoners are confined in cell No. 12, in which no male prisoner is ever placed, but all the cells open on to the same courtyard; there is, therefore, no effectual separation between males and females, except when all the prisoners are locked up.

The discipline of the prison is identical with that pursued at Cape Coast; a copy of the Regulations is annexed. The diet is the same as at Cape Coast, and is set forth at the end of the Prison Regulations.

The prisoners are compelled to bathe regularly, and there is a part of the building set apart for purposes of ablution.

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Ventilation.

The Board consider that the round aperture in cells Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 should be considerably enlarged, and as a means of security a cross iron grating should be erected.

That in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12 a similar large aperture should be made, and that these cells should have gratings on each side of the doors as in the others.

That all the cells should have the arch over the doors opened and grated as an additional means of ventilation.

Should these alterations be carried out there would be in the inner courtyard (the prison proper) eight good cells for criminal prisoners, and which in the opinion of the Board would afford sufficient accommodation for more than the average number of criminal prisoners.

General Accommodation.

As a place of confinement for debtor, untried, and female prisoners the Board recommend that the rooms now occupied as barracks for the soldiers in the outer yard should be appropriated to this purpose; the cost of fitting up the cells would be very small, and eight good airy rooms could thus be obtained. The debtor prisoners would have a place for exercise, and would be kept altogether separate and distinct from criminals, who would be confined in cells in the inner yard. One good cell of those proposed to be made might be set apart as a place of confinement in the event of a European being made a prisoner.

The Board are aware that by this arrangement a place would have to be speedily found in which to accommodate the troops, but they feel convinced that on a representation being made to the Imperial Government that the Colony cannot any longer accommodate the troops within the fort, the space being required for other purposes, Her Majesty's Government would at once authorize the hire of another building as barracks for the troops. Soldiers are not now required inside the fort, the few guns which are in position on the batteries being utterly useless.

Should it, however, not be considered advisable to adopt this proposition, the Board recommend as the next best arrangement that a few good airy cells should be built adjoining the fort and facing the sea, in continuation of the present west battery.

Another piece of unoccupied land where cells might be built is shown on the Plan annexed. The Board are not, however, unanimous in the choice of this site, the objection offered being that, although some good cells might be built thereon, these cells would when finished obstruct the ventilation of those already in use.

Further accommodation is, however, absolutely necessary.

(Signed)

CHAS. G. RUSSELL, Civil Commandant.

JOHN J. CLAYTON.

EDWARD MCCARTHY, M.D.

JULIUS UNGAR.

Accra, October 2, 1868.

No. 35.

No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to The Officer Administering the Government of the West African Settlements.

(No. 95.)

SIR,

Downing Street, November 19, 1869.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 84,* of the 9th of August, on the subject of prison accommodation at Accra.

It appears from the schedule to the Report of the Commissioners who have inquired into this question, that horrible instances of overcrowding have occurred—six persons being crowded into a cell containing only 1,200 cubic feet of air, and at the time of the Commissioners' examination of the building it appears to have been considerably overcrowded.

This is a difficult question, and one to which you should give your serious attention. The previous correspondence on the subject is printed at page 64 of the papers presented to Parliament in July, 1868. These papers have been printed and circulated, in order that

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the knowledge they afford of extensive and varied experience in different countries and climates, elaborately examined and discussed, may be made use of by those who are charged in any of the Colonies with the superintendence of prisons and prison discipline, and if those on whom the duty devolves do not take pains to possess themselves of this knowledge, the duty cannot be performed as it ought to be.

Adverting to the circumstances mentioned in the last part of Mr. Simpson's Despatch of the 7th of June, I do not consider that it would be expedient to erect new cells; but there are other ways of obviating over-crowding besides building more cells. It may be done by resorting to shorter and sharper punishments, by whipping, in addition to shorter terms of imprisonment or in total substitution for any imprisonment, in such cases as those suggested by my predecessor in his Despatch, No. 126,* of the 15th of August, 1868; by substituting in the earlier stages of imprisonment strictly penal labour by treadwheel, crank, or shot-drill for other labour; and by lowering the diet to the minimum requisite for health. By these means the crowding of prisoners becomes less not only by shortening the duration of each prisoner's term, but also (as experience has shown) by lessening the number of offenders. In applying these new forms of punishment, and in any rearrangement of prison diet, it will be for you and the Administrator to consider well the constitution and habits of the negroes. The experience of what happened in the Gambia gaol must not be lost on you in respect of any correction to be duly and legitimately drawn from it, of inferences from a wider experience in other negro populations as set forth in the Parliamentary papers; and you will bear in mind that it was never the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the reform of prison labour should be pursued otherwise than with all due regard to the physical condition of the prisoners.

* Vide Papers presented July, 1868, page 64.

The Officer Administering the Government,
West African Settlements.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 36.

No. 36.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. E. KENNEDY, C.B., to
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 53.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Sierra Leone, April 26, 1870.

IN reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 95,* of the 19th November, 1869 (Gold Coast) on the subject of the Accra prison, I have the honour to transmit copies of the documents named in the margin.

* Page 40.
Sir A. Kennedy to Administrator, Gold Coast, No. 135 Dec. 16, 1869. Administrator Gold Coast, to Sir A. Kennedy, No. 7. Jan. 2, 1870. No. 28, June 23, 1870. No. 34, Jan. 31, 1870.

I have not yet replied to the Administrator's Despatch, No. 34, 31st January, 1870, beyond informing him verbally that he might act upon the proposed rules, pending final sanction.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor-in-Chief.

Enclosures in No. 36.

Enclosures in No. 36.

(No. 135.)

SIR,

Government House, Sierra Leone, December 16, 1869.

I have the honour to transmit a Despatch, No. 95, of 19th November (to be returned), on the subject of the Accra prison.

As changes for the better management in the prison accommodation at Accra have probably taken place since the date of Mr. Simpson's Despatch, June 7, I shall be glad to hear of its present condition, what has been, or is intended to be done.

I need hardly press the important subject of this Despatch on your early and careful consideration, and I think that it would be well that you should submit it to your Chief Magistrate for his information and guidance.

His Excellency The Administrator,
Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor-in-Chief.

(No. 7.)

SIR,

Government House, Cape Coast, January 2, 1870.

I have the honour in reply to your Excellency's Despatch, No. 135, of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a communication from Earl Granville on the subject of the Accra prison, to state that I have not yet been enabled to visit Accra, and consequently am not in a position to give your Excellency a satisfactory Report upon any alterations which may have been effected during my absence by Mr. Simpson.

2. In the estimates for the ensuing year your Excellency will perceive a sum of 400*l.* voted towards repairing James Fort barrack and prison. It is my attention as soon as I can get proper plans to set the

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work going at once, although we shall labour under great difficulties from the want of a qualified person to superintend it.

3. The alterations effected by Mr. Simpson appear from his account to have been successful for the time, and the prison is remarkably empty at this moment. Your Excellency may rest assured that every portion of this subject shall receive my best attention.

4. I will obtain from Accra and forward to your Excellency by next mail, a detailed Report from Mr. Lees as to the actual state and discipline of the prison, although the Report will be comparatively incomplete, from the fact that Mr. Lees, a new comer, will not have had the advantage of seeing the prison in its former state, and consequently of instituting comparisons.

5. The prison at Cape Coast is remarkably cleanly and healthy, and the system seems good, with the exception that the discipline is not sufficiently severe. Supported as I now am by the authority of Earl Granville's Despatch, I will consult with the Chief Magistrate on the most efficient means for carrying out his Lordship's suggestions.

His Excellency Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. USSHER,
Administrator.

(No. 28.)

SIR, Government House, Cape Coast, January, 23, 1870.

I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency Captain Lees' and Dr. Fox's Report on the prison at Accra. From this document I am unable to gather that anything has been done in my absence beyond whitewashing and cleaning.

2. I have instructed Captain Lees to carry on the present system until the institution of a new one now under consideration of the Chief Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, Acting Collector, and myself, to be framed to meet the suggestions in the prison Digest and Summary of 1865 and 1867, as far as the system can be applied to our gaols.

3. I have instructed Captain Lees not to allow more than 18 prisoners to be confined in the Accra gaol. Any addition to this number may be sent to the Cape Coast.

4. I see with satisfaction from the Report that very little crime exists in Accra just now, and I do not think the numbers in the Cape Coast prison were ever lower.

5. I trust in a very short time to submit to your Excellency a scheme for a permanent and deterrent prison system to replace the present lax and inefficient scale of punishment.

His Excellency Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. USSHER,
Administrator.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board composed of the Commandant and Colonial Surgeon, assembled by order of his Excellency H. T. USSHER, Administrator of the Gold Coast, to report upon the prison in James Fort, Accra, the number and size of the cells, their condition, the amount of cubic feet of air allotted to each prisoner on the average, modes of working, conveniences, and system of working, &c.

REPORT.

The gaol consists of 11 bomb-proof cells in the inner yard of James Fort, situated on three sides of the yard, those on the north side being used by the military for the purposes of a magazine, prisoners' cells, store-room, &c.

Size of Cells.

The size of the cells are as follows:—

Three cells in west end of yard, 15 ft. long, 7½ ft. broad, 7½ ft. high, containing about 844 cubic feet each.

Four cells south side, 19½ ft. long, 10½ ft. broad, 9 ft. high, containing about 1,844 cubic feet each.

Four cells east side, 18 ft. long, 10 ft. broad, 8 ft. high, containing about 1,440 cubic feet each.

Condition.

The cells on the south side, which faces the sea, are large, healthy, and well ventilated, having a free current of air through them by means of apertures, protected with iron bars at the side and over the door at one end, and an oval opening through the wall similarly protected at the other. One of these is appropriated as a debtor's room.

Of the remaining cells, two have no current of air through them, and two have small zigzagged apertures, which exclude the light and are insufficiently ventilated. Breaking through the walls of these cells would, in the east side, open into the outer yard, and on the west side into the public thoroughfare, both of which might be urged as objections; a current of air might, however, be introduced by means of a shaft from above.

Average Cubic Feet of Air to each Prisoner.

On the day the Board met at the gaol, there were eight criminal prisoners therein, occupying cells containing in the aggregate 5,972 cubic feet of air, or an average of over 740 cubic feet to each prisoner.

Hours of Labour.

The appointed hours of labour are from 6 o'clock A.M. till 10 A.M., and from 11 o'clock A.M. till 5 P.M.; the Board recommend the second period to commence at 12 noon, and thus give an interval of two hours' rest.

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Modes of Working.

Repairing the streets and roads, carrying stones, &c., for public works, prepared and levelled site for new market, working on the roadway of the landing stage at Ussher Town, and in sweeping and cleaning the thoroughfare of the town.

Conveniences.

There is none attached to the gaol; the prisoners have been in the habit of resorting to that used by the troops, situated in the outer yard of the Fort; arrangements, however, have been made for introducing the dry-earth system, which will be adopted in a day or two.

System of Washing.

There is no lavatory within the prison; this want is much felt. The prisoners have been in the habit of washing themselves under the archway on the south side of the gaol yard, and in the yard itself. There is a room without a roof, which is about to be used in adopting the dry-earth system, in the south-east corner of the yard; a portion of this room might be paved, and a drain made to conduct the water outside. If it were used for ablutionary purposes, without a paving of some sort, the ground would soon become saturated and unwholesome. This, however, may perhaps be more conveniently considered in the larger alteration and improvement contemplated in the rebuilding of the prison and barracks.

There is no distinct yard or cells for female prisoners; fortunately none have been incarcerated for a considerable period; there is no separated accommodation for debtor prisoners, and no suitable quarters for the gaolers, who are compelled to occupy two of the cells.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, Civil Commandant,
ALLAN N. FOX, S. A. Surgeon and Colonial Surgeon,
Members of Board.

(No. 34.)

SIR, Government House, Cape Coast, January 31, 1870.

I have the honour, according to my promise, to forward to your Excellency a set of rules which I propose to institute for the proper management of prisons in the Settlement.

2. Your Excellency is aware of the great difficulties we experience from the structural deficiencies of those buildings now occupied as gaols; and you may rest assured that every means will be taken, consistently with those difficulties, to maintain good discipline and separation between prisoners.

3. The rules have been framed on the basis suggested by the "Rules for Small Prisons" in the Appendix of the prison Digest and Summary of 1865, with such modifications and simplifications as circumstances appeared to demand.

4. Attention has been paid to the diet, which has been greatly reduced. In the case of white prisoners, who are rarely met with, it has been thought dangerous to alter the scale of food to a lower degree.

5. In framing these suggested rules, I have had the advantage of the assistance and advice of the Chief Magistrate, the Assistant Magistrate, and the Deputy Collector and Colonial Surgeon.

6. In rebuilding and altering the Accra prison, due regard will be had to a better means of classification and separation.

7. I am anxious to learn whether, in case of your Excellency's approval, these rules should be embodied in an Ordinance, or simply receive the sanction of the Legislative Council. In the former case, I would suggest that the Queen's Advocate be requested to prepare an Ordinance at the Colonial expense, to be transmitted hither and passed through the Council.

His Excellency Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. USSHER, Administrator.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRISON RULES, GOLD COAST (as referred to in Lord GRANVILLE'S reply).

Labour.

15. Hard labour shall be of two classes, corresponding to the first and second class referred to in Rule 7.

16. The first class to consist of heavy and irksome labour within the precincts of the gaol, such as shot-drill, and any other employment that may be selected.

17. The second class to consist of lighter forms of labour as may be directed by the proper officers, and of gang labour on the roads or on public works.

18. Every male criminal of upwards of 16 years shall, if sentenced to hard labour, be at once placed in the first or penal class, and shall be kept there not less than three months if his sentence should last so long. He shall then further remain in this class until, by his industry and good conduct, he may merit promotion to the second class. In each case his change shall require the recommendation of the Inspector and approval of the Administrator.

19. The hours and distribution of labour for the respective classes are detailed in Schedule A.

20. The medical officer may modify these hours in individual cases on the grounds of ill-health of a prisoner. He shall in every case give a written order to the gaoler on the subject.

21. Prisoners in Class I. shall be placed upon the minimum scale of diet; and prisoners in Class II. on the maximum scale. Untried prisoners shall be placed on the maximum scale; women, and male children under 16 years of age, upon the minimum scale.

22. Infirm or aged prisoners shall be employed and dieted as the medical officer may direct. All prisoners in case of illness shall be treated in the Colonial hospital.

23. Both within and without the gaol the strictest silence is to be maintained between the prisoners.

Instruction.

24. The Colonial Chaplain shall be required to read a service every Sunday to the prisoners; he shall visit the prison not less than three times per week at suitable hours, and administer advice or religious instruction to those prisoners who may desire it.

25. No books or printed papers shall be allowed in the prison except with the concurrence of the Inspector of Prisons.

No. 37.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir A. E. KENNEDY, C.B.

(No. 139.)

SIR, Downing Street, May 30, 1870.

I HAVE received your Despatch, Gold Coast, No. 53,* of the 26th of April, enclosing, amongst other things, rules for the government of the gaols in that Settlement. I approve these rules generally, but one or two of them may require revision.

Under the 15th and following rules hard labour is divided into two classes, differing in the character and severity of the labour assigned to the prisoner. An adult male prisoner sentenced to hard labour is to be kept in the first or more severe class for three months—if his sentence is for so long—and “he shall then further remain in this class “until by his industry and good conduct he may merit promotion to the second class.”

The language of the 18th rule appears to me to indicate imperfectly what is desirable, and what was probably intended. Good conduct ought of course to be an indispensable condition of promotion, but the amount of industry displayed by a man working at shot-drill is not so easy to estimate. It will be better to adopt the language of the 28th and 29th Vict., cap. 126, schedule 1, art. 34, substituting, if necessary, the Governor or some other authority for the Visiting Justices. It is there enacted that after the three months of hard labour of the 1st class the prisoner “during the remainder of his sentence shall “be kept at hard labour of the 1st class, except when during such remainder of his “sentence the Visiting Justices substitute hard labour of the 2nd class.” It should be made the duty of the Gaoler, however, to bring the case of every prisoner under the consideration of the appointed authority without delay so soon as the three months shall have come to an end.

In Rule 24 no provision has been made for allowing a Non-conformist prisoner to be visited by a minister of his own persuasion.

The Administrator, in his Despatch of the 31st of January, 1870, asks whether the rules are to be embodied in an Ordinance. If the authority of an Ordinance is thought necessary for any reason not brought under my notice, I think it had better be in the form of one authorising the Administrator, with your approval, to make, repeal, and alter prison rules, which should be of the same force as if enacted in the body of the Ordinance.

As at present advised, however, I do not perceive that an Ordinance is requisite in order to give sanction and validity to the prison rules.

Governor Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 38.

No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. E. KENNEDY, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 68.)

MY LORD, Government House, Sierra Leone, June 24, 1870.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, Gold Coast, No. 139,* of the 30th May, 1870, approving generally of the rules for the government of the gaols in the Settlement of the Gold Coast,

2. I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have brought the subject of your Despatch under the notice of Administrator Usher, for the purpose of having the omissions pointed out rectified.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor in Chief.

* Page 41.

* Above.

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X.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

X.

Cape of
Good Hope.

No. 39.

No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., to
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 77.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Cape Town, March, 2, 1869.

I BEG to take this occasion of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's Circular Despatch,* of the 28th June last, which has been carefully considered by the Members of the Executive Council. * Page 3.

I trust your Lordship will not impute to this Government any disposition to undervalue the importance of the subject to which it relates, or any reluctance to promote the improvement of the system of prison discipline in the Colony, if I acknowledge that we are not prepared to press the question on the consideration of the Colonial Parliament. We are unanimously of opinion that there is no prospect of its being favourably entertained at present.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE.

XI.

XI.

NATAL.

Natal.

No. 40.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor KEATE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 35.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Natal, April 14, 1869.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has passed on the subject of the penal labour and discipline enforced in the gaols of this Colony, I have the honour now to forward to your Lordship a copy of a Report which has been made to me by a Commission I appointed to assist me in my inquiries, and in devising means for ensuring that prisoners shall be kept at some form or other of penal labour during the earlier stages of long sentences and the whole of short ones, notwithstanding obstacles offered by the inadequate constructions of these gaols. Feb. 5, 1869.

2. The first proposition of the Commission is, that when penal labour is in force a better system of classification of prisoners than at present exists may be introduced with advantage. I have considered that even before the machinery is set up by which this penal labour will be put in force, the separation at least of convicted and untried prisoners may be effected. The further classification suggested I shall endeavour to carry out in proportion as I can introduce improvements into the internal arrangements of the gaols.

3. I consider that for the purpose of enforcing the penal labour proposed, two treadwheels will be required, one for Pietermaritzburg and one for Durban, and 12 crank machines for distribution among the several district prisons, and for use in the two principal gaols, in the case of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement in conjunction with hard labour.

4. The Civil Engineer of the Colony reports that he possesses no reliable plans or estimates of treadwheels or cranks from which to ascertain their probable cost, but his general knowledge of the character of the machines required leads him to consider that the expense of the former may be about 120% each, and of the latter about 5% each, to which will have to be added the cost of fixing and erecting shed coverings where necessary. I shall send instructions by the present mail to the Crown agents to obtain

and forward plans, working-drawings, and specifications for treadwheels of the most approved kind, and shall forward a requisition for the ironwork of two such treadmills, each capable of being worked by twelve men at a time, leaving the woodwork to be executed here, by which a saving in freight will be made. Should more treadmills be required hereafter, they could be made in the Colony on the model of these.

4. The bulk of the prisoners now confined in the gaol at Pietermaritzburg are at present employed in brickmaking, and in erecting a wall with the bricks so made around the precincts of the gaol, an indispensable preliminary, as it seems to me, to any attempt to enforce penal labour within the gaol. When this is done I shall employ them in doing whatever may be necessary for providing the extra cells required for solitary confinement. Six cells are recommended by the Commission to be erected at the Durban gaol, and four at the Pietermaritzburg gaol. As it is possible, however, that prisoners convicted of the most desperate character will be sentenced to solitary confinement, and will therefore have to be most strictly guarded, the Civil Engineer of the Colony suggests that, instead of building a special class of cells very strongly and accurately constructed for such purpose, it would be preferable to adapt some of the existing cells in the present gaols, and to build by the help of the prisoners two or more rooms of a larger size for the reception of prisoners sentenced to short periods for petty offences, and for debtors, witnesses detained for want of security, &c., so as to allow of these classes being kept apart from the penal classes. This arrangement I agree with him would relieve the gaols, and especially the Durban gaol, from the overcrowding to which at times they are now subject, and would be a step in the direction of the classification of prisoners which it is so desirable to make.

5. In the case of the Pietermaritzburg gaol, a portion of the proposed additions might be appropriated as a surgery, gaoler's office, &c., which, as pointed out by the Commission, were formerly provided for in the separate building now converted into a temporary lunatic asylum. The four cells in the body of the gaol now occupied for these purposes might thus be restored to their proper use. If, however, arrangements could by any possibility be made for placing the lunatics elsewhere than within the gaol premises, the portion of the Pietermaritzburg gaol now reserved for them might be re-appropriated as a portion of the gaol. This would be of very material advantage in carrying out a system of classification. But it will be difficult to accomplish this. The erection of a lunatic asylum must necessarily stand over till the finances of the Colony are in better order, and hitherto I have failed in my endeavours to obtain suitable accommodation by hiring, either in the neighbourhood of Pietermaritzburg or of Durban. I have not, however, given up all hope of being able to effect this.

6. With reference to the industrial training of prisoners within the gaols when isolation of the buildings is thoroughly achieved, I think that there are not wanting facilities for instituting the system. There are among the prisoners in Pietermaritzburg gaol a tailor and a sailmaker, both sentenced to lengthened terms of imprisonment. The former has done much work in making and repairing the prison clothing; and the latter has been useful in repairing tents and waggon sails for the Civil Engineer's department. I think that if a certain number of the younger and more intelligent natives and Hottentots were placed under these men to learn tailoring and tent-making, and the latter allowed a small remuneration for teaching them (to be paid on their release) before long a great portion of the gaol clothing might be made up in the gaol at a considerable saving of expense, and tents or waggon sails for the public works could also be manufactured and repaired with equal advantage.

7. There are at present no tradesmen confined in the Durban gaol, but I shall endeavour to make arrangements there to hire a tailor or shoemaker to instruct a selected number of the prisoners in these trades, so that before long all the convict clothing for the use of the Colony may be supplied from the gaols themselves.

8. The employment of convicts upon public works beyond the precincts of the gaol cannot, I fear, be at once given up, nor do I find it possible to keep them entirely apart from, and prevent their coming into contact with, free labourers. The work of the convicts is chiefly that of ordinary unskilled labourers, and must therefore be done in conjunction with, and under the direction of, the free mechanics employed; but stringent rules have been drawn up for the guidance of the Superintendent and convict guards at Durban, to which place these remarks more especially apply, where the prisoners are engaged on the harbour works, to prevent all intercourse or communication between the prisoners and others, beyond what is absolutely necessary in carrying out the work in hand. The actual labour upon these harbour works is in itself heavy enough, but it is scarcely sufficiently continuous to be really penal in its character. So soon as the treadwheel is introduced into the gaol of Durban, I propose that it shall be so arranged that

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the gang employed on the harbour works shall be composed of those who have gone through a certain amount of really penal labour within the gaol, and become entitled, as it were, to some sort of relaxation.

9. Before the Commission commenced its inquiries it had already been arranged that all prisoners from all parts of the Colony sentenced to hard labour for three months and upwards should be confined in the gaols of Pietermaritzburg and Durban. I do not now enter particularly into the question of the number of hours in each day during which prisoners should labour on the treadmill or crank, as it will be time enough to decide this point when the machinery is available, but the Commission has recommended a standard of punishment which appears to me to be judicious and safe.

10. I have directed that in future it shall form a part of every contract entered into for the supply of the prisons that the contractors should be required to deliver all stores and necessaries at the gates of the gaols; and immediately on receiving the Report of the Commission, I ordered that the menial work in gaol should be performed at hours when penal labour is not being undergone, that no prisoners should be kept away from work for this purpose, and that under no circumstances should prisoners be employed as porters and as servants to the officers of the gaols.

11. The change of diet I had adopted on the recommendation of former Commissions seems in the opinion of this Commission to have been too sudden, not to have worked well, and to have led to abuses at Durban, where contact with free labourers on the harbour works is more easy and frequent than is the case in Pietermaritzburg, where the only gang now habitually working out of doors is a small one employed in keeping clean the somewhat extensive grounds around the Government House. I have now, therefore, adopted the dietary scale laid down by Dr. Watson, Principal Medical Officer, one of the members of the Commission, which is attached to the Report. It appears to be drawn up with great care.

12. I shall not fail to keep your Lordship informed of the progress I may be able to make in carrying out the instructions which have been conveyed to me on this very important matter.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROB. W. KEATE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Enclosure in No. 40.

Enclosure in
No. 40.

REPORT of a COMMISSION appointed to consider and report upon the best means of giving effect to the Views of HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE, expressed in his Despatch of 24th January, 1868, respecting the state and discipline of the Gaols in Natal.

The Commission upon their meeting having read the Despatch above referred to, deemed it advisable to consider this question under the several heads set forth by the Secretary of State.

1. Separation.
 2. Strictly penal labour.
- Sleep excessive.
Diet excessive.

In reporting upon separation the Commission intend to include classification of prisoners, and they have to report that they have carefully considered the question of separation, and entirely concur in the very decided opinion expressed by the Lords' Committee, that the separate system must now be accepted as the foundation of prison discipline, and that its rigid maintenance is a vital principle to the efficiency of gaols, but concurring in this opinion, and to ascertain how far it would be practicable to adopt this system in the Colonial gaols, it has inquired into the construction of the gaols of Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

We describe the Pietermaritzburg gaol for his Excellency's information.

A plain double-storied building, consisting of 21 cells with a long corridor running down each story dividing the cells.

Four of these cells are used, one a surgeon's room, another a turnkey's, another a gaoler's room, another a store, leaving only 17 cells for 60 prisoners, white, Kafer, coolies, Hottentots, male, female, and not environed by a wall. The Committee have to state that the accommodation required for a surgery, gaoler's office, turnkeys' quarters, and a cell for female prisoners at Pietermaritzburg was formerly provided for in a separate building adjoining the gaol, but these buildings have been converted into a temporary lunatic asylum, productive of much annoyance and inconvenience to the prisoners.

The Durban officers' quarters are in a separate building, within the gaol yard.

The Durban gaol is of similar construction, containing 120 prisoners: plans of both are attached.

It is impossible from the construction of these gaols to carry out in Natal that system of separation which is the foundation of prison discipline, and in the present financial state of the Colony, there is no probability that new gaols would be constructed.

The Commission consider that when penal labour is in force, a better system of classification than at present existing may be introduced with advantage in the gaols of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, namely, the separation of convicted from untried prisoners, those of first or second convictions from repeated convictions,

short sentence from long sentence prisoners, and persons convicted for particular offence, such as rape. And a further division of these separated parties into classes as a mark of their conduct, and giving those in the highest class some reward for continuous good conduct.

The Commission have ascertained that inadequate provision is made for enforcing solitary confinement in gaols, and as under local laws a prisoner may be sentenced to solitary confinement, and as it must necessarily form a large portion of the treatment of criminals as a punishment for prison offences, the Commission would remark upon the necessity of constructing some cells in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg gaols suitable for this purpose, say six in the former and four in the other gaol.

The Commission also have been informed that there are no special hospital wards or cells in either of the gaols for the sick, and that the surgeons are unable to detect malingering, or to provide for the wants of the sick.

The Commission have inquired into the system of hard labour performed by the convicts in Natal, and ascertained that it consists chiefly in Pietermaritzburg in brick making in a place about 1½ mile distant from the gaol, and that some few white men were and are employed as carpenters and masons on public buildings. In Durban the convicts are chiefly employed on the harbour works. The work on which the convicts are employed at the harbour works consists chiefly in quarrying stone and loading the stone trucks at the Umgeni quarries about four miles from Durban, and in unloading the trucks at the harbour works, and tipping the stone into the sea, also in conveying timber and other materials about the works. The prisoners are under charge of a special superintendent, with white and native guards under him. They go to and from their work by railway.

The Commission must describe the hard work as a mild form of labour, having no deterrent effects, incapable of measure, light of character, productive of communication with friends of prisoners, and well characterized by one of the witnesses who had experience on the matter, that the employment of the convicts outside the prison, especially when associated with free labour, is subversive of all prison discipline, and was to working men a recreation rather than a punishment.

It is a form of industrial labour, but of a very objectionable description, totally unsuited for short-sentence prisoners.

The Commission have inquired into the various forms of hard labour in force in several prisons in the Colonies and in the United Kingdom, and they consider that the treadwheel, the crank, and shot-drill properly merit the designation of hard labour, and may with advantage be introduced, and ought to be adopted, in this Colony.

The Commission recommend in order to carry out this system of uniform punishment, that all prisoners sentenced to hard labour for three months and upwards should be confined in Pietermaritzburg and Durban gaols.

The Commission believe that they are only recommending the ordinary and moderate standard of punishment, when they suggest that every prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall be employed at the treadwheel, or crank not less than seven hours a day for the first three, and not less than six hours during the next three months of the confinement, and they recommend that if the prison authorities think it necessary to employ the prisoners during hours not occupied in undergoing hard labour by crank or treadwheel, recourse may be had to shot-drill, but as the natives, Hottentots, and coolies are liable to rupture the spleen in performing shot-drill, and could not be compelled to work at that description of hard labour without additional supervision, entailing additional expense, the Committee would recommend that these prisoners may be compelled to march about the yard with weights strapped on the shoulders, such being an approximation to the pack-drill employed in military prisons.

The Commission would recommend that as soon as possible treadwheels of the latest pattern and of uniform construction be erected in the gaols at Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and that cranks, ordinary and cellular, with registers and indices, should be erected in the local gaols.

The Commission consider that the prison authorities can best determine, according to local requirements, the nature of industrial labour to be performed by long-sentenced prisoners; it may be conjoined with penal labour of short daily duration, and they would suggest that industrial labour should if possible be performed within the precincts of the gaol, that the association of prisoners with free labourers be prohibited, and that for bad conduct, laziness or idleness, in performance of industrial labour, a prisoner may be sent back to perform penal labour exclusively.

The Commission would urge how objectionable it is, and how inconsistent with principles of undergoing hard labour, that prisoners should be employed exclusively in performing the menial work in gaol, and in some cases of fetching in the town from contractors the stores and necessaries for the gaols, and in others of acting as servants to the gaolers.

The former practice may be continued as a mild system of industrial labour when the prisoner is undergoing penal labour for the hours he may not be employed in penal labour, but the Commission recommend that the employment of prisoners as porters and servants should be immediately discontinued.

The Committee have inquired into the time allowed for sleep, and consider that there must be some misconception in this matter. They ascertained that the prisoners are locked up at 6½ P.M. in winter and at seven in summer, and the doors opened at six in summer and seven in winter.

The Commission think it impossible to adopt any other course with regard to the hours of sleep, or to the sleeping accommodation, having regard to the construction of gaols and the number of prisoners confined in each cell.

The Commission have given special attention to the dietary scale at present allowed in the gaols, and they have ascertained that the present is on a very reduced scale from that formerly given, and in force when the Despatch was written. The inquiry as to the present dietary scale has been unsatisfactory owing to the practice allowed in Durban gaol, where since the introduction of the reduced scale the friends of some of the prisoners have been permitted to supply them with meat, and it was also intimated that the white prisoners at the public work obtained food from the free labourers, and the inquiry was further unsatisfactory, in this that the reduction from the old scale diet to that now in use was too sudden, so that a fair comparison could not be made. The Commission therefore requested one of their members to lay

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down a scale of diet upon scientific and medical principles, which in accordance with the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, should be as small as is consistent with keeping a prisoner undergoing penal imprisonment free from sickness.

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The Commission recommend the adoption of the dietary scale laid down by Dr. Watson. It has reference to white prisoners alone, the question of dietary of native prisoners the Committee consider has not been referred to them, and the Commission suggest that as some difficulty may exist in obtaining milk during certain portions of the year, that at such times the prisoners may as a substitute for milk be supplied, sugar 1 oz. for breakfast, and 2 oz. additional of vegetable.

The Commission have in conclusion to remark, in a Colony like Natal, with a nominal police and with the facilities which exist for the escape of a criminal, it is essentially necessary that severity of punishment should be carried out as a deterrent influence. The Lords' Committee remark, "certainty of detection is more deterrent than severity of punishment, and efficient police will do more than prisons."

In Natal there is uncertainty of detection, an insufficient police, and mild punishment. The latter alone can be remedied, and the Commission recommend the immediate adoption of penal labour.

(Signed) M. H. GALLWEY,

Attorney-General.

February 5, 1869.

SCALE OF PRISON DIET FOR EUROPEANS.

DIET UNDER TWO MONTHS.											DIET UNDER SIX MONTHS.							
Breakfast.		Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays.			Mondays and Thursdays.				Daily.		Breakfast same as under two months.	Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.				Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.		Supper same as under two months.
Daily.		Dinner.			Dinner.				Supper.			Dinner.				Dinner.		
Mealie Meal.	Sugar.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Oatmeal for Soup.	Bread.	Gruel.		Bread.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Oatmeal for Soup.	Bread.	
oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	
12	1	1	6	4	1	8	2	1	8	1	4	1	8	1	1	4	1½	

DIET OVER SIX MONTHS.											SPARE DIET.					
Breakfast.		Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.					Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.		Supper.		Daily.					
Daily.		Dinner.					Dinner.		Daily.		Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.	
Mealie Meal.	Milk.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Oatmeal for Soup.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
oz.	pts.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.
12	4	4	1	8	2	1	1½	12	8	1	2	1	6	1	2	1

1 oz. of salt to be issued daily to each Prisoner.

* First-class Prisoners to have, on Sundays, 12 oz. Meat instead of 8 oz.
 NOTE.—First-class Prisoners to have 1 lb. Meat, and 1½ lb. Potatoes, on three days, instead of 12 oz. Meat and 1½ lb. Potatoes. European Women to have ½ less of the solids in the scale. Europeans, not at hard labour, ¼ less of solids. Spare Diet the same for all prisoners.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Lieutenant-Governor KEATE.

(No. 47.)

SIR,

Downing Street, July 28, 1869.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 35,* of the 14th of April, transmitting a Report of a Commission which you had appointed to devise means for the improvement of prison discipline in the Colony. * Page 45.

I approve the steps which you have taken for the enforcement of penal labour.

I regret to perceive that the gaols are apparently so inadequate to meet the requirements of the Colony. The classification of prisoners proposed by the Commission appears to me, as far as I can judge, to be judicious.

G

AFRICAN
AND MEDITERRANEAN.

I observe that you make mention in your Despatch of sentences of "solitary confinement." Looking to the labour system of the gaols, it seems to me that this may mean only what we call "separate confinement," and even perhaps a very mild form of separate confinement. But I should be glad to be satisfied on the point. In the notes to pages 65 and 66 of the Digest which accompanied the Duke of Buckingham's Circular Despatch of the 18th of June, 1867, you will find the difference between the two kinds of punishment explained; you will be good enough to inform me to which of these a sentence of "solitary confinement" in Natal corresponds. In England the punishment of solitary confinement is not inflicted by the Courts; and it is only allowed to be inflicted as a prison punishment for a week at a time, and a month in the year.

Lieut.-Governor Keate,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 42.

No. 42.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor KEATE to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.
(No. 116.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Natal, November 5, 1869.

In your Lordship's Despatch, No. 47,* of the 28th July last, on the subject of the steps in course of being taken for the improvement of prison discipline in this Colony, I am asked in what sense in my Despatch, No. 35, of the 14th April last, I used the words "solitary confinement," and my attention is drawn to the notes to pages 65 and 66 of Digest which accompanied the Duke of Buckingham's Circular Despatch of the 18th June, 1867, in which the difference between the two kinds of punishment is explained.

2. In reply I have to state to your Lordship that I took the word inadvertently from a Report of the Civil Engineer upon the changes of structure requisite in the gaols, which was lying before me at the time I was writing my Despatch. The species of punishment contemplated by the Commission or by myself is that called "separate" confinement, and which, till the internal arrangements of the gaols are much improved, can only be carried out in a mild form.

3. I have satisfaction in being able to report to your Lordship, that the wall enclosing the Pietermaritzburg gaol is now so far completed as to allow of punishment being carried out within the gaol so soon as the requisite machinery for the purpose is received from England and is set up, and that I hope to be able in a short time to commence the construction of the additional cells which are necessary to allow of the prisoners being classified in the manner suggested by the Commission and approved of by your Lordship. This, however, from the paucity of funds at my disposal, must be a work of some little time.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROB. W. KEATE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

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EASTERN.

EASTERN.

XII.

XII.
Ceylon.

CEYLON.

No. 43.

No. 43.

**COPY of a DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon to
The DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS.**

(No. 101.)

MY LORD DUKE,

The Queen's House, Colombo, November 2, 1868.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, with his Despatch, No. 191,* of the 16th August, 1867, forwarded the second Report of the Commissioners appointed by him to inquire into the prisons in Ceylon, and the discipline enforced therein, and reported the various steps which had been taken to bring about improvements in those establishments.

* Vide Papers presented July, 1868, page 74.

In acknowledging that Despatch, your Grace was pleased to express your cordial appreciation of the services rendered by the Commissioners to the Colony in reference to this question. A communication of your views on this point was duly made to those gentlemen, in accordance with your wishes.

Your Grace further desired to be informed of the steps which might be taken from time to time with the object of carrying out the thorough reform of the Colonial prisons recommended by the Commissioners.

I now forward two further Reports made by the Commissioners on prisons and prison discipline in Ceylon, dated respectively the 27th December, 1867, and 20th June, 1868.

1.

In pursuance of the suggestion made by the Commissioners in the first of these Reports, rules for introducing the new system recommended by them, which were originally made applicable only to the Welikade gaol, were extended in January last to the gaols at Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, Trincomalee, Kurunégala, and Hambantota; and by a subsequent order, bearing date the 14th August, 1868, issued also on the recommendation of the Commissioners, those rules were further extended to all gaols and lock-ups in the Island, so far as practicable. Copies of these rules are enclosed for your Grace's information.

2.

3.

In connection with this subject, I enclose also a copy of rules and regulations touching the duties of medical officers attached to gaols. The introduction of the new system into the principal gaols rendered it desirable that rules should be framed for the guidance of these officers. The rules now submitted were prepared by the principal civil medical officer on the basis of those in force in the Bengal Presidency, with such modifications as local circumstances rendered necessary. Their adoption was recommended by the Prison Commission, and they have been approved by the Governor and Executive Council.

4.

From the last Report submitted by the Commissioners, your Grace will learn with satisfaction that the reformatory measures introduced are working well, and are attended with good results; and that although some objections were made in certain quarters to the introduction of penal diet, the Commissioners show, satisfactorily in my opinion, that there are no grounds for those objections, and that the unusual sickness and mortality which prevailed in some of the gaols towards the end of 1867 are not to be attributed either to the insufficiency of the quantity of food given to the prisoners, or to the want of a due proportion of essentially nutritive ingredients in it; but rather to the general sickliness of the season, which necessarily affected the inmates of the gaols, and partly also to the overcrowding in some of the gaols.

With a view to remedying this latter evil, steps are being taken for the construction of the new gaols which it is proposed to erect. The following estimates have already been sanctioned to be charged against the vote of 40,000*l.* granted by the Ordinance,

EASTERN. No. 1, of 1867, for building new gaols and improvement of existing ones; and the works are now in progress :—

	£	s.	d.
For repairing the Badulla gaol - - - - -	93	10	0
For materials for certain alterations and additions to the Welikade gaol - - - - -	1,371	14	3½
For materials required for the boundary wall of the proposed gaol at Negombo - - - - -	673	5	4
For materials for building a boundary wall round the gaol at Hambantota - - - - -	840	13	6
For providing materials and transport for building a boundary wall round the Puttalam gaol - - - - -	1,814	18	5
For pulling down a portion of the Matara gaol wall, and extending present boundary by building a new wall, also building a set of latrines - - - - -	289	11	2

I have, &c.,

His Grace the
Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) **STUDHOLME HODGSON.**

Enclosure 1 in
No. 43.

Enclosure 1 in No. 43.

LETTER FROM PRISONS COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Colombo, 27th December, 1867.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt from your Excellency of the Reports (herewith returned) of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

We thank your Excellency for the opportunity given to us for perusing these Reports; and we respectfully express our general approbation of the observations and recommendations contained in them.

Now that the Colony has the benefit of the Inspector-General's valuable services, we think that the extension of reformatory measures in certain matters should be no longer delayed.

These matters are as follows :—

First,—the extension to all prisons, in which any prisoners are usually kept for more than six months after sentence, of the system, which has worked so well at Welicada, of successive stages of punishment, and of the remissibility of part of the sentence to well-conducted prisoners.

At present, if, of two men who have committed crimes of the same kind and magnitude, and who have been sentenced to the same long term of imprisonment, one man is sent to Welicada, and the other to Hambantota,—the man who goes to Welicada, has only six months of shot-drill and penal diet, and can by good conduct obtain the remission of a fourth of the residue of his term;—the man who goes to Hambantota is liable to shot-drill and penal diet through the whole of his term, and cannot entitle himself by good conduct to have any part of the term remitted.

We respectfully recommend that the Welicada Rules as to long-sentenced prisoners should be introduced, as to the same class of prisoners, into Hulftsdorp, Kurunégala, Jaffna, Kandy, Trincomalee, Hambantota, and Galle gaols. Bearing in mind the defective construction and size of these gaols, we would limit the rule which orders separate confinement, by the insertion of the words “wherever practicable.”

The sight of the numerous prisoners awaiting trial, or further examination, who pass their time in our gaols in compulsory inaction, is a very sad one, and impresses us with the duty of recommending measures similar to those directed by the 31st section of the Schedule of Regulations of the Statute 28 & 29 Vict., c. 126, entitled the “Prisons’ Act, 1865;” a copy of which has been sent out for our guidance. We recommend that the means of employment shall be provided for untried prisoners, if they choose to avail themselves of them. We also think that we ought to follow the just and humane principle of the 33rd section of the same Schedule; and that when a prisoner is acquitted or is discharged without trial, he should receive part of the value of his prison labour. The English Act leaves it to the Visiting Justices to fix the proportion of earnings which is to be paid to such prisoners. We would give this power to the Inspector-General.

We have made amendments and additions in accordance with the views hereinabove expressed, to a copy of the Welicada Rules, which we respectfully enclose for your Excellency's perusal.

We also respectfully advise that the structural improvements of our prisons should be speedily commenced. We do not feel that it is for us collectively to give opinions as to particular buildings or estimates. The Director of Public Works, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the Inspector-General of Prisons are, from their stations, best qualified to deal with the practical details of these matters. We would only venture to suggest that Kandy and Hambantota appear to be the places where new gaols are most urgently required; and that one very sensible suggestion made by the Inspector-General of Prisons might be at once carried into effect throughout the Island, with small expense and with great advantage to prison discipline, and with the gain of much valuable space within the prison walls for proper purposes: we mean his suggestion that the cooking-houses and hospitals should be outside the prisons, though as near to them as conveniently practicable. We also thoroughly agree with an opinion expressed by him during a recent

Prisons and
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cipline.

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EASTERN.

inspection of Kandy gaol, that the provisions ought to be cooked by the contractor or his servants, in the outer cooking-house, instead of the cookery being done by prisoners.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) E. S. CREASY, C.J.
RICHARD F. MORGAN, Q.A.
W. P. CHARLESLEY, M.D., P.C.M.O., and I.G.H.
GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH, Director, Public Works.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

RULES REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING LETTER.

RULES and REGULATIONS proposed to be observed in the Welikada, Hulftsdorp, Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, Trincomalee, Kurunégala, and Hambantota gaols, in regard to male prisoners.

In these rules the phrase "short-sentenced prisoner" means every prisoner whose term of imprisonment and hard labour, or of detention at hard labour, does not exceed six months.

The phrase "long-sentenced prisoner" means every prisoner whose term of imprisonment and hard labour, or of detention at hard labour, exceeds six months.

As to Short-sentenced Prisoners.

I. Every short-sentenced prisoner shall throughout the term of his sentence, undergo as much hard labour at shot-drill, or the treadmill, or the crank, as he can endure, without serious injury to health.

During that part of the working hours of the day for which he is not at shot-drill, treadwheel, or crank, he is to be employed in his cell at beating coir, or some other irksome and really hard work. While so employed in his cell he is to be frequently visited by the officers of the prison. Every prisoner is to be kept separate from other prisoners at night.

II. The diet of every short-sentenced prisoner shall consist of rice and salt only for food (or, in case of Europeans, of bread) for the first ten days in each month of imprisonment. When the whole term does not exceed ten days, the prisoner is to be kept on penal diet for the whole time.

As to Long-sentenced Prisoners.

There are three stages of punishment for long-sentenced prisoners. 1st, the lower stage of rigorously penal labour; 2nd, the middle stage of industrial hard labour; and 3rd, the upper stage of industrial light labour. Every such prisoner shall be kept in the lowest stage, that of rigorously penal labour, for the first six months of his term. No part of this is remissible.

Prisoners in the rigorously penal stage are to undergo as much hard labour at shot-drill, or the treadwheel, or the crank, as they can endure, without serious injury to health.

During that part of the working hours of the day for which the prisoner is not at shot-drill, or treadwheel, or crank, he is to be employed alone in his cell at beating coir or some other irksome and really hard work. While so employed in his cell, he is to be frequently visited by the officers of the prison. Every prisoner is, where practicable, to be kept separate from the rest at night.

The diet of every such prisoner shall consist of rice and salt only for food (or in case of Europeans, bread) for the first ten days in each month of imprisonment.

If a long-sentenced prisoner conducts himself well during his stage of rigorously penal labour, he will be entitled at the end of six months to be raised to the middle stage, that of industrial hard labour: but the term during which he is kept in the lower stage will be prolonged, if he repeatedly or seriously misconduct himself, and in no case will he be raised from the lower to the middle stage until he has passed a month at least without having been guilty of serious misconduct.

When a prisoner has been placed in the second or middle stage, that of industrial hard labour, he may, by continued good conduct, entitle himself to be raised to the upper stage, that of industrial light labour; and he may also, by persevering good conduct, entitle himself to have part of the term of his sentence remitted, the remissible portion not exceeding one-fourth of the whole term to which he was sentenced, exclusive of the period passed in the lower stage.

On the other hand, he is liable, if he repeatedly or seriously misconduct himself, to be sent back into the lower stage for any part of the remaining term of his sentence not exceeding six months.

Prisoners in the middle stage, that of industrial hard labour, are to be employed at severe and really hard work, such as stone-breaking, quarrying, scavenging, coir-beating, road-making, and the like. A full hard day's labour is to be exacted from each man, having regard to his strength and capacity. Prisoners while at work are to be kept as much apart from each other as is practicable, and silence is to be strictly enforced. Every prisoner is, where practicable, to be kept separate from the other prisoners at night.

In order to ascertain what amount of good conduct shall entitle a prisoner to promotion from the middle to the upper stage, and also what amount of good conduct shall entitle him to remission of part of his term of imprisonment, a table of marks for good conduct shall be kept. This and the state of each man's marks shall be shown and explained to him once a week. A prisoner whose conduct for a week has been very meritorious, shall be entitled to have nine good-conduct marks for the week put to his name. One whose conduct has been good, but in a less degree, shall receive a proportionably smaller number of good marks. One whose conduct for the week has not been good, will receive no marks at all for that week; and for

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I have, &c.,
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EASTERN.

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First,—the extension to all prisons, in which any prisoners are usually kept for more than six months after sentence, of the system, which has worked so well at Welicada, of successive stages of punishment, and of the remissibility of part of the sentence to well-conducted prisoners.

At present, if, of two men who have committed crimes of the same kind and magnitude, and who have been sentenced to the same long term of imprisonment, one man is sent to Welicada, and the other to Hambantota,—the man who goes to Welicada, has only six months of shot-drill and penal diet, and can by good conduct obtain the remission of a fourth of the residue of his term;—the man who goes to Hambantota is liable to shot-drill and penal diet through the whole of his term, and cannot entitle himself by good conduct to have any part of the term remitted.

We respectfully recommend that the Welicada Rules as to long-sentenced prisoners should be introduced, as to the same class of prisoners, into Hulftsdorp, Kurunégala, Jaffna, Kandy, Trincomalee, Hambantota, and Galle gaols. Bearing in mind the defective construction and size of these gaols, we would limit the rule which orders separate confinement, by the insertion of the words “wherever practicable.”

The sight of the numerous prisoners awaiting trial, or further examination, who pass their time in our gaols in compulsory inaction, is a very sad one, and impresses us with the duty of recommending measures similar to those directed by the 31st section of the Schedule of Regulations of the Statute 28 & 29 Vict., c. 126, entitled the “Prisons’ Act, 1865;” a copy of which has been sent out for our guidance. We recommend that the means of employment shall be provided for untried prisoners, if they choose to avail themselves of them. We also think that we ought to follow the just and humane principle of the 33rd section of the same Schedule; and that when a prisoner is acquitted or is discharged without trial, he should receive part of the value of his prison labour. The English Act leaves it to the Visiting Justices to fix the proportion of earnings which is to be paid to such prisoners. We would give this power to the Inspector-General.

We have made amendments and additions in accordance with the views hereinabove expressed, to a copy of the Welicada Rules, which we respectfully enclose for your Excellency's perusal.

We also respectfully advise that the structural improvements of our prisons should be speedily commenced. We do not feel that it is for us collectively to give opinions as to particular buildings or estimates. The Director of Public Works, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the Inspector-General of Prisons are, from their stations, best qualified to deal with the practical details of these matters. We would only venture to suggest that Kandy and Hambantota appear to be the places where new gaols are most urgently required; and that one very sensible suggestion made by the Inspector-General of Prisons might be at once carried into effect throughout the Island, with small expense and with great advantage to prison discipline, and with the gain of much valuable space within the prison walls for proper purposes: we mean his suggestion that the cooking-houses and hospitals should be outside the prisons, though as near to them as conveniently practicable. We also thoroughly agree with an opinion expressed by him during a recent

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inspection of Kandy gaol, that the provisions ought to be cooked by the contractor or his servants, in the outer cooking-house, instead of the cookery being done by prisoners.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) E. S. CREASY, C.J.
RICHARD F. MORGAN, Q.A.
W. P. CHARSLEY, M.D., P.C.M.O., and I.G.H.
GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH, Director, Public Works.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

RULES REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING LETTER.

RULES and REGULATIONS proposed to be observed in the Welikada, Hulftsdorp, Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, Trincomalee, Kurunégala, and Hambantota gaols, in regard to male prisoners.

In these rules the phrase "short-sentenced prisoner" means every prisoner whose term of imprisonment and hard labour, or of detention at hard labour, does not exceed six months.

The phrase "long-sentenced prisoner" means every prisoner whose term of imprisonment and hard labour, or of detention at hard labour, exceeds six months.

As to Short-sentenced Prisoners.

I. Every short-sentenced prisoner shall throughout the term of his sentence, undergo as much hard labour at shot-drill, or the treadmill, or the crank, as he can endure, without serious injury to health.

During that part of the working hours of the day for which he is not at shot-drill, treadmill, or crank, he is to be employed in his cell at beating coir, or some other irksome and really hard work. While so employed in his cell he is to be frequently visited by the officers of the prison. Every prisoner is to be kept separate from other prisoners at night.

II. The diet of every short-sentenced prisoner shall consist of rice and salt only for food (or, in case of Europeans, of bread) for the first ten days in each month of imprisonment. When the whole term does not exceed ten days, the prisoner is to be kept on penal diet for the whole time.

As to Long-sentenced Prisoners.

There are three stages of punishment for long-sentenced prisoners. 1st, the lower stage of rigorously penal labour; 2nd, the middle stage of industrial hard labour; and 3rd, the upper stage of industrial light labour. Every such prisoner shall be kept in the lowest stage, that of rigorously penal labour, for the first six months of his term. No part of this is remissible.

Prisoners in the rigorously penal stage are to undergo as much hard labour at shot-drill, or the treadmill, or the crank, as they can endure, without serious injury to health.

During that part of the working hours of the day for which the prisoner is not at shot-drill, or treadmill, or crank, he is to be employed alone in his cell at beating coir or some other irksome and really hard work. While so employed in his cell, he is to be frequently visited by the officers of the prison. Every prisoner is, where practicable, to be kept separate from the rest at night.

The diet of every such prisoner shall consist of rice and salt only for food (or in case of Europeans, bread) for the first ten days in each month of imprisonment.

If a long-sentenced prisoner conducts himself well during his stage of rigorously penal labour, he will be entitled at the end of six months to be raised to the middle stage, that of industrial hard labour: but the term during which he is kept in the lower stage will be prolonged, if he repeatedly or seriously misconduct himself, and in no case will he be raised from the lower to the middle stage until he has passed a month at least without having been guilty of serious misconduct.

When a prisoner has been placed in the second or middle stage, that of industrial hard labour, he may, by continued good conduct, entitle himself to be raised to the upper stage, that of industrial light labour; and he may also, by persevering good conduct, entitle himself to have part of the term of his sentence remitted, the remissible portion not exceeding one-fourth of the whole term to which he was sentenced, exclusive of the period passed in the lower stage.

On the other hand, he is liable, if he repeatedly or seriously misconduct himself, to be sent back into the lower stage for any part of the remaining term of his sentence not exceeding six months.

Prisoners in the middle stage, that of industrial hard labour, are to be employed at severe and really hard work, such as stone-breaking, quarrying, scavenging, coir-beating, road-making, and the like. A full hard day's labour is to be exacted from each man, having regard to his strength and capacity. Prisoners while at work are to be kept as much apart from each other as is practicable, and silence is to be strictly enforced. Every prisoner is, where practicable, to be kept separate from the other prisoners at night.

In order to ascertain what amount of good conduct shall entitle a prisoner to promotion from the middle to the upper stage, and also what amount of good conduct shall entitle him to remission of part of his term of imprisonment, a table of marks for good conduct shall be kept. This and the state of each man's marks shall be shown and explained to him once a week. A prisoner whose conduct for a week has been very meritorious, shall be entitled to have nine good-conduct marks for the week put to his name. One whose conduct has been good, but in a less degree, shall receive a proportionably smaller number of good marks. One whose conduct for the week has not been good, will receive no marks at all for that week; and for

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REPORT ON THE PRISON AT JAFFNA.

SIR, Colombo, 14th December, 1867.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I visited the prison at Jaffna on the 3rd instant.

There were 44 prisoners under confinement, with little means of separation, on account of the very bad arrangement of the building, which was formerly used for military purposes.

The penal diet system has not been introduced.

The shot-drill has not been commenced.

In my opinion the prison is far from being secure; at present the prisoners do not seem disposed to attempt to escape; but they may become so when a stricter system of labour and dietary is put upon them.

I therefore must propose the altering of the prison, or the erection of a new one, with solitary cells, &c.

I also venture to recommend that the prisoners be employed on some tangible work, such as building a small pier out into the sea, &c., instead of the paltry work of sweeping, which seems to be their present chief employment.

The dry-earth system is in use, and seems to work admirably, and the building was in good order as to cleanliness.

The female prison is separate, but it is in a most dilapidated state, and requires rebuilding.

When the officer in charge of the prison goes away, he hands over his authority to a peon, whose pay is 17. per month, which cannot be sufficient to make him a responsible officer.

A second officer is therefore much required.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES T. FITZMAURICE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

REPORT ON THE PRISON AT HAMBANTOTA.

SIR, Colombo, Dec. 14, 1867.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I visited the prison at Hambantota on the 8th instant.

The number of prisoners was 123, of whom 43 were sick.

There is not, in my opinion, accommodation in the prison for more than about 70 prisoners; now they have nearly double that number crowded into it, which I think verges upon cruelty.

I feel how impossible it is for me to report upon a subject on which I am unable to find words sufficiently to condemn.

I consider that immediate steps should be taken either to build a new prison, to enlarge the present one, or at least to decrease the number of occupants.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES T. FITZMAURICE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

REPORT ON THE PRISON AT TRINCOMALEE.

SIR, Colombo, December 14, 1867.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I visited the prison at Trincomalee on the 5th instant, and have to report as follows:—

It is absolutely necessary that the dry-earth system be introduced into this prison without delay.

Out of the 33 prisoners there are seven sick, one of whom is a lunatic, who although generally quiet, I beg may be removed to some more comfortable quarters, as I believe he has not committed any offence against the law.

The penal diet is carried out, but the shot-drill has not been commenced yet.

The prison is not in any way adapted for the carrying out of a proper system of discipline, on account of the want of space, nor can it be easily enlarged, because of the crowded quarter of the town in which it is situated.

I have therefore to request that a new site for a prison, on what is called the Admiralty ground, may be taken into consideration; and also whether it would not be advisable to have a large prison built, so as to accommodate a number of prisoners, who on an emergency would be available for working in the Government dockyard, as at Bermuda and elsewhere.

In conclusion, I would beg to express the obligation which I feel towards the Government Agent at this place.

His great knowledge of the people and of the country has enabled him to give me much information which will be very valuable to me in carrying out reforms in connection with the prison treatment of native criminals, and I am sure that in conducting any arrangements which his Excellency shall see fit to order in regard to the prison at Trincomalee, I shall receive every assistance from Mr. Birch.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES T. FITZMAURICE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

REPORT ON THE PRISON AT POINT-DE-GALLE.

SIR, Colombo, December 14, 1867.
I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I visited the prison at Galle on the 9th instant.

I found the prison contained 92 male, and 5 female, prisoners.

The number of sick was seven, one of whom is bed-ridden.

There are two lunatics in the part of the building called the hospital ward.

The formation of the prison is so defective that, having two prisoners waiting their trial on a charge of murder, they are already put into the condemned cells, as the only or best place of security.

The whole construction of the prison is wrong—instead of the outer wall being perfectly clear, the buildings are made to lean against it, thereby preventing ventilation, and increasing the facility for escape.

Subject to the question of situation, there is no reason why the prisoners should not at once, under supervision and instruction, commence to increase the present building, where there is plenty of space and material at hand, or they could assist in collecting stone for a new prison, to be erected over at the Point, should it be thought desirable to build the breakwater, which has been under consideration.

In my opinion the prison, in its present locality, can be increased to any size with great ease.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES T. FITZMAURICE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

REPORT.

SIR, Colombo, June 20, 1868.
We, your Commissioners appointed by your Excellency to inquire into the state of the prisons and of prison discipline in this Island, have the honour to report further as follows.

1. The new system of prison discipline, as recommended by us in former Reports, has now, by your Excellency's orders, been generally introduced in the Island for some considerable time, so far as regards, 1st, penal diet for 10 days of each month, which now makes part of the punishment of all short-sentenced prisoners, and of all long-sentenced prisoners during the first six months of their sentence: and 2ndly, as regards their being subjected to shot-drill and other really irksome and severe labour. The new system as to long-sentenced prisoners has also been introduced into the principal gaols of Welikada, Hulftsdorf, Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, Trincomalee, Kurunégala, and Hambantota, in regard to different stages of punishment, with regard to good-conduct marks, and with regard to the remissibility of part of punishment to a well-conducted prisoner.

2. Nothing has yet been effected (and in the present defective state of our prisons as to size and construction it is impossible to effect anything) as to separation of prisoners, except at Welikada gaol, where there is a considerable number of separate cells. We trust that the building of the new prisons ordered by your Excellency at Hambantota, Puttalam, and Kandy will soon bring about the far more extensive introduction of this most important part of prison reform.

3. The gentleman appointed by the Home Government as Inspector-General of Prisons arrived in the Island, and commenced the discharge of his duties in December last. Too short a time has elapsed since then for the value of his inspections and recommendations to be adequately felt; but they have already been efficient and useful.

4. It would be premature and unfair to look at present for any such extensive improvement in the state of our prisons, and in the number and condition of our criminals, as we trust will be effected when the full reforms recommended by us in our principal Report shall have been all brought into force, and when they shall have been in operation for some years. But already the reformatory measures that have been introduced are evidently working well; and there is strong encouragement to complete and continue them, and to add the other recommended reforms, without diminution, relaxation, or delay.

5. The penal diet and shot-drill are making imprisonment with hard labour the real punishment, which it ought to be, but never was before in this Island. They are exceedingly disliked by the prisoners, and there is already a sensible diminution in the numbers of the old class of habitual gaol-birds, to whom the prison with its good fare inside the gates, and lazy saunterings outside, under the pretence of work, was a second home. Out of many specific proofs of this which we could give, we refer your Excellency to the letter of the Police Magistrate of Galle, dated 15th January, 1868 (laid before us by your Excellency and herewith returned), in which he speaks of how much "the new gaol regulations of shot-drill, and salt and "rice diet for the first 10 days of imprisonment at hard labour, have done to deter the ill-disposed from "crime."

One good effect of this deterrent influence of the new system of punishment is, that much shorter sentences of imprisonment and hard labour are now passed than formerly were imposed in similar cases. It is now found enough to give a week or 10 days for the kind of petty thefts and slight assaults for which offenders formerly received a month, or two or three months. A great reduction of length of sentences has also been made in more serious cases. For example, the Judges on the late Circuit have been passing sentences shorter by years than they formerly felt themselves bound to pronounce for like offences; and the odious necessity of ordering lashes (as being the only kind of punishment that a brutal malefactor cared for) has now been greatly diminished. The benefit of this reduction of terms of imprisonment is self-evident, both as regards the prisoners themselves and the community, especially the honest working part of it, who pay the taxes out of which prisons and prisoners are mostly maintained.

6. The reduction in the numbers of our prisoners which these changes will naturally produce, cannot at present be fully felt. For instance, the effect of a prisoner on one of the late Circuits having received a sentence of two years instead of three, cannot be experienced till two years hence—and, while the diminu-

tion of the sentences of short-sentenced prisoners is already to some extent relieving our gaols, there is on the other hand the additional crowding of them, produced by the practical cessation of transportation; a subject on which we shall lay some remarks before your Excellency in a subsequent part of this Report.

7. We have made careful inquiries to ascertain whether the new system of penal discipline, from which these advantages have been obtained, involves the infliction of any undue hardship upon the prisoners; whether it increases the mortality in a prison; and whether it causes permanent injury to a prisoner's health and capacity of labour.

We are thoroughly satisfied that no such consequences are to be attributed to it.

8. As rumours to the contrary, with reference to the effects of the penal dietary, have been somewhat extensively and industriously circulated, we propose to deal fully with this matter, both as to the general state of our prisons and prisoners, and especially with regard to the three gaols as to which express complaints have been made public.

9. We have very copious and precise means of knowing the sanitary state of our prisons at briefly recurring periods. The local medical officers furnish weekly and monthly returns to the principal civil medical officer, besides their annual reports. There is also the inspection of the principal gaols by the judges; and we are now about to have the additional benefit of the inspections by the Inspector-General of Prisons. The result of the Returns to the principal civil medical officer which have been made for the present year (*i. e.* from January to 1st May 30th, the date of the last Return) is certified to be as follows,—“The health of prisoners has been generally satisfactory throughout the Island. At Trincomalee fever ‘has been prevailing to some extent.’ The result of the Judges’ inquiries on the late Circuit has been the same. They found the health of the prisoners in every gaol which they inspected to be generally good. It may be mentioned that in addition to the gaols usually inspected by the Judges on Circuit, the Chief Justice has during the last two months inspected Hambantota, Balapita-módara, Kalutara, and Pánaduré.

The Colombo gaols, *i. e.* Welikada and Hulftsdorf, have been repeatedly inspected during the last few months. The result is, without excepting any one gaol, that the prisoners generally have been found to be in a good state of health. All the short-sentenced ones, and all the long-sentenced ones also, who had not gone through their first stage of six months, were at the time of these inspections subjected to penal diet for the first 10 days of each month, except a very few, who were excused by the order of the medical attendants. Except at Pánaduré, they were all also undergoing shot-drill. It is impossible that the general health of these prisoners could have been good, as it was found to be, if their diet was insufficient as to quantity or as to the proportion of essentially nutritive ingredients. This last point is one on which we shall have to say more when dealing with the complaints about the Kandyan prisoners.

10. During the last three months of 1867 there was considerable sickness and mortality in several of our gaols: but it was a sickly season generally, and it could not be expected that the inmates of gaols would escape its effects. But when the general sanitary state of the Island improved, the sanitary state of the prisoners improved also, and has continued to improve throughout the early months of the present year, though they have had penal diet and shot-drill as rigorously as ever. It is clear that these could not have been the causes of the sickliness of the last quarter of 1867. If so, inasmuch as the alleged causes have continued to operate throughout 1868, the alleged effect would have continued throughout 1868. But the fact has been the reverse.

11. We certainly think that the sickliness in some of our prisons during the latter part of last year was greater than can be accounted for by the general unhealthiness of the season; but this aggravation of sickliness was caused not by under feeding, but by overcrowding, as will presently be most clearly demonstrated with regard to Hambantota, the place as to which the most vehement accusations of the new system of discipline have been made.

12. There are three places to which public attention has been called as scenes of cruelty to prisoners. They are Kurunégala, Hambantota, and Kandy.

13. The case of Kurunégala requires but little notice here. It was fully investigated last year, and thoroughly disposed of by the Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer to your Excellency, dated 19th December, 1867. Its main features may be shortly set forth as follows:—An inquest was held in November on the body of a prisoner named Trowe, and some statements were made at that inquest implying that the man's death had been hastened if not caused by penal diet. The Fiscal for the North-Western Province also made great objections to penal diet being enforced at Kurunégala, and asserted that it was impossible to work shot-drill in the gaol. On full and careful inquiry it was thoroughly proved that Trowe had not been subjected to penal diet from March to November, and that his death (from diarrhoea, complicated with diseased liver) was in no way caused or accelerated by penal diet. It was pointed out to the Fiscal that he had yards in the gaol amply sufficient for shot-drill; and in reply to the allegation that an unusual proportion of prisoners came to Kurunégala who were fever-stricken, and therefore not fit to undergo severe penal discipline, the local medical officer was very strictly and expressly cautioned to be vigilant in exempting from such discipline any prisoner whose state of health required such indulgence. Since then the new system has been regularly carried out at Kurunégala; and it is attended by no ill effect to the prisoners' health. This is shown conclusively by the following Returns of the local medical officer as to the health of the prisoners during each month of the present year.

1868 January. The health of the prisoners has been good.

February. Satisfactory.

March. Good.

April. Good.

May. Good.

14. The case of Hambantota has been carefully investigated by the Chief Justice, who went to Hambantota for the express purpose in May last. Besides the information there obtained by him, the communications made by the local medical officer to his Chief immediately before and at the time of the outbreak of serious disease in the prison are important.

EASTERN. 15. A few dates and figures dispose of the charge that penal diet caused the sickness and mortality at Hambantota.

16. Penal diet was introduced there in February, 1867.

The number of prisoners then in the gaol was 109.

“There was no marked increase of the sick rate till October.” These are the very words of the local medical officer.

During September the number of prisoners had been increased to 209.

On the 20th of November penal diet was entirely discontinued; but the sickness did not abate till the end of the year, when the health of the prisoners began to improve, and has continued to improve to the present time, although penal diet was resumed in March.

17. Hambantota gaol is one of the worst in the Island as to space and ventilation.

The overcrowding of prisoners in it has long been a just subject of complaint; but it never had been so overcrowded as in September last, when a batch of 56 prisoners was sent in, which raised the already excessive number to 209. In October the number was 180; whereas the gaol could properly hold only 68—on an allowance to each man of 500 cubic feet, which itself is an allowance very far below what is considered proper and necessary.

18. We beg to lay before your Excellency, as an Appendix to our Report, a certified copy of a letter written at the time by the local medical officer of Hambantota to his superior officer, Dr. Charsley. We look on this letter as extremely important, especially as it was written before any party or personal feeling of controversy on this subject had come into existence. You will perceive that Dr. Attengalla, writing on 23rd October, expressly says:—

“Since the arrival of a batch of 56 prisoners, about two months ago, I have observed dysentery and diarrhoea, which were almost *nil* among the prisoners here previously, to be gradually on the increase, and during the last two weeks the cases admitted into hospital for those complaints have been numerous.

“*The prisoners are well looked after in every respect, and the only way I can account for it is by overcrowding.*”

19. Unquestionably these words point out the true cause of the evil. And we are glad to know that your Excellency has taken efficient measures for removing that cause, by directing the immediate building of a new gaol at Hambantota, of such size and construction as will ensure proper space and wholesome air for any number of prisoners that are likely to be sent there. Very great advantages will also then be obtained by the prisoners having separate cells, instead of their being herded together at night as now is unavoidably the case.

20. We turn now to the remaining case of Kandy. A letter of the local medical officer of that place disapproving of the new penal system was laid before us by your Excellency's directions, and we have given it the attention to which the well-known ability and character of the writer entitle it. We fail, however, to be convinced by it that penal diet caused the increased sickness in Kandy gaol during the three concluding months of last year, and it has in no way shaken our belief in the desirableness of the new system being maintained.

21. Dr. Dickman has prepared some tables, applying to the last five years, which show that the proportion of deaths to the number of the sick in the Kandy gaol hospital had increased greatly in 1866 (a cholera year), and still more in 1867, during which year there was no cholera. To give such a comparative examination its true value, we ought to know not merely the proportion of the death-list to the sick-list, but the proportion of the sick-list to the number of prisoners in the gaol. We have inquired carefully into this. The Chief Justice, and the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the Director of Public Works, inspected Kandy gaol on the sixth of this month, in the presence of Dr. Dickman, Mr. Carberry (the subordinate local medical officer), and the Kandy Fiscal. From answers given by those gentlemen, and from examination of the prison books and other documents, we ascertained that “the months marked by “extreme unhealthiness in the prison were October, November, and December in last year.” The number of prisoners in the gaol on the 1st day of the preceding month was 204: a number more than double that which the gaol ought to contain; and very much in excess of the general average number. The general average number (omitting fractions) had been

During 1863	-	134
1864	-	140
1865	-	165
1866	-	182

The number in gaol on the 1st of October, 1867, was 194; on 1st of November, 140; on 1st of December, 185; on 1st of January, 145; and it was proved to us that “the state of health began to “improve in January and has improved ever since.”

Penal diet has never been intermitted (except in individual cases) since its introduction in June last.

22. The present actual state of the Kandy gaol as to health is good. When inspected by us on the 6th of this month, the total number of prisoners was 156. Of these 112 were males under sentence to imprisonment at hard labour; 98 of these were undergoing shot-drill for 1½ hour in the morning, and 1½ in the afternoon. All these 98 were subjected to penal diet for the first 10 days in each month. When questioned by us, “What is the general health of prisoners?” the answer of the local medical officers was, “Very satisfactory.” It could hardly be so, if 98 of them were being half-starved for a third of every month.

23. There is much force in some observations made by Dr. Dickman, that the defective state of the Kandy gaol as to space, ventilation, and other matters was less felt by the prisoners under the old system when (to use his own words)

“The bulk of the prisoners had been engaged in cheerful employment outside the gaol, and were generally in the open air for about eight or nine hours daily, associated in gangs away from the unfavourable influences within the gaol, and perhaps enjoying their accustomed nervine stimulants of tobacco and betel.

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24. He goes on to state fairly, that such a circumstance is not desirable in connection with prison discipline or gaol restraint; and it is quite clear that if our gaols are now small, ill-ventilated, and unhealthy, the proper course is not to send our convicts outside the gaol to "cheerful employment" with the chance, or rather the certainty, of getting tobacco and betel, and other luxuries from their friends or from their bribed attendants, but to get rid of our defective prisons, and to obtain others of proper size and construction. This, by your Excellency's orders, is now about to be done with reference to the Kandyan prisoners. When the Kandy gaol is altered and improved, as directed by your Excellency, and when the new penal establishment at Puttalam, which has been ordered by you, is established, there need be no overcrowding, and there will be none of the sickliness which overcrowding naturally causes.

25. Dr. Dickman has especially objected to the rice and salt diet as fatally deficient in its proportion of nitrogenous to carboniferous ingredients. We advert to this, lest we should seem to slight his observations and the authorities whom he follows in this matter. But we only feel bound to remark that those authorities are not the latest, and they are not those which it is our duty to consider the highest. In the official book sent out by the Secretary of State for our guidance, to which we have already referred, we read (page 73, note) that a Committee of Physicians has, at the request of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, inquired into the best form of dietary for prisoners; and that one important part of the resolutions to which that Committee arrived was the following, "The condemnation for penal purposes of the analysis of food "into elements of carbon and nitrogen."

26. After all, the question whether a rice and salt diet for a third of the month injures the health, and permanently impairs the strength of prisoners at hard work, is a question of fact, one in which the observation of facts is more useful than the discussion of theories. Anyone who wishes to satisfy himself as to the truth of the matter, may readily do so by a visit to Welikada gaol, where may be seen a large number of prisoners who are undergoing regularly shot-drill and penal diet, and where the most careful records are kept of each man's state of health and bodily condition. They are weighed twice a month; and this (though not an infallible) is a good test whether a man is or is not subjected to undue privation as to the quantity or as to the quality of his food. The general result is, that there is no falling off in weight, and that no injurious effects on the prisoners' health is to be discovered. It is to be remarked, that notwithstanding the general sickliness of the last quarter of 1867, the death-rate at Welikada for that year was less than it was during either of the two preceding years 1865 and 1866. During the first five months of 1868, the death-rate has been less than it was in 1867. Much, doubtless, of this improvement is due to the cleanliness, regularity, and good order which have been maintained in the gaol by the new Governor, and to the care with which the physical condition of every prisoner is watched by the medical officers.

27. We beg leave to remark, that we have from first to last made it a condition of the establishment of penal diet, that the health of every prisoner subjected to such diet should be carefully watched by the local medical officer; and that the system should be relaxed or suspended, if its infliction became in any case clearly and seriously injurious. Such relaxation or suspension may be proper and necessary, not only in individual cases, but also as to whole bodies of prisoners, during the prevalence of epidemic disease, and in other special cases. Very great care has been taken to impress on the local medical officers the necessity of strict attention and prompt reporting in these matters: and while these are attended to, there is no reason to dread that any cruelty or undue hardship will be caused by the maintenance of a most salutary and effective mode of punishment.

28. The system of giving good-conduct marks, and of remitting part of the sentence to well-conducted prisoners, has now been for some time in practice in the principal gaols, and is working extremely well. The prisoners understand and appreciate it. It is a valuable instrument in maintaining discipline; and it may be hoped that in some cases a permanently good moral effect will be produced on men who have learned to labour honestly and zealously for a considerable period of time, and who have found their industry kindly recognized and rewarded.

29. We request permission to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that transportation has for some time past ceased to be carried into effect; and that this has caused an additional crowding of our gaols. Moreover the prisoners under sentence of transportation who are at present in the gaols are persons whom it is very desirable to get removed from all means of association with our other prisoners. We pointed out to your Excellency in our first Report, that sentences of transportation were becoming more and more rare on account of the certain knowledge which the Judges had acquired that transportation to the Straits, the usual place whither our convicts are sent, is not a serious punishment, and is not regarded as such by the criminal population. Since the date of that Report we have had further information of convicts coming back here from the Straits at the end of their term, and boasting of the easy life which they had led there. Other convicts have sent to their friends and relations here to come out to the Straits to join them. The most remarkable evidence on that point consists of the two letters written in August last by one Thomas Keyt, a transported convict from Ceylon to Penang, which your Excellency caused to be laid before us. They were written to friends of his, prisoners in Welikada gaol, and intercepted before delivery. In one of them the convict at Penang tells his friend in Welikada how he pities his lot, and how sorry he felt for him when he heard of the adoption here of the new Prison Committee's Report in regard to the rations, shot-drill, &c. He says of himself and his fellow-prisoners at Penang—

"The prisoners are allowed to have money in their purses, to use any quantity of tobacco, to correspond with friends at pleasure, and in short to do anything they please, except fight, steal, or attempt to run away."

In his letter to his other friend, he says—

"My expectations of an easy life have been more than realized, and though I disliked the idea of coming to Penang, I must thank my stars that I am where I am rather than any other place."

It is very desirable that we should have the means of transporting some of our criminals to a place where the punishment will be real and severe. In cases of aggravated manslaughter, of rape, of arson, of aggravated attempts to kill, of ringleaders of gangs of burglars and cattle-stealers, and of certain other crimes, it is for the good of the community that the man should go hence, and that his place in his native country should know him no more. So too in cases of murder, where it is thought fit to commute the

EASTERN. capital sentence. We understand that transportation to the Andaman Islands is a really severe and effective sentence. If your Excellency in your approaching visit to England, could make arrangements for the reception in the Andaman Islands of a certain number (from 20 to 30) annually of convicts from Ceylon, we believe it will greatly aid our administration of criminal justice and our maintenance of good prison discipline.

We have, &c.,
 (Signed) E. S. CREASY, C.J.
 C. TEMPLE, S.P.J.
 CHAS. H. STEWART, P.J.
 RICHARD F. MORGAN, Q.A.
 RICHARD CAYLEY, A.D.Q.A.
 W. P. CHARSLEY, M.D., P.C.M.O., and I.G.H.
 GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH, Director, Public Works.

APPENDIX.

SIR, Hambantota, October 23, 1867.

I beg to report, for your information, that since the arrival of a batch of 56 prisoners about two months ago, I have observed dysentery and diarrhoea, which were almost nil amongst the prisoners here previously, to be gradually on the increase, and during the last two weeks the cases admitted into the hospital for those complaints have been numerous.

The prisoners are well looked after in every respect, and the only way I can account for it is by attributing it to overcrowding. I measured the cubic space in several apartments of the gaol, and I find it to be as follows:—

Room No. I.	5,834	}	cubic feet.
„ II.	6,615		
„ IV.	8,742		
„ V.	5,952		
„ VI.	3,580		
Total	34,303		
	500	303	= 68 $\frac{303}{500}$ men.

Now allowing to each man at least 500 cubic feet (although the usual amount is 600) there is room only for 68 or, in round numbers, 70 men. The present strength of the gaol is nearly 180, and I think it is obvious that the place must be overcrowded.

I have therefore requested the Deputy Fiscal to increase the parties working out to 50, the present number being only 15 men, and I trust that you will be pleased to approve of the same.

I have also further to inform you, that I am given to understand it is in the contemplation of the Fiscal at Galle to send 80 more prisoners to be stationed here. If they are also to be located in the gaol, whose dimensions I have above shown barely suffice for those that are already in the place, I fear the health of the men will be affected in some way or other, and I request that you will be good enough to take such steps as you may deem proper to prevent such an overcrowding, especially at this season of the year, when it is not impossible for cholera to break out, as was actually the case last year.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) W. P. CHARSLEY, Esq., M.D., Prin. Civil Med. Officer, Colombo.
 (Signed) JNO. ATTYGALLE, M.B., Assist. Col. Surgeon.

Enclosure 2 in No. 43.

SIR, Colombo, July 10, 1868.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, with enclosures which are herewith returned.

We have the honour to report, for the information of his Honour the Officer Administering the Government, that at the time when we recommended the rules of 10th January, 1868, there were no gaols, except those specified in those rules, where prisoners were kept for more than six months. On ascertaining that prisoners are now detained at Matara for a longer period, the Chief Justice, in a Report sent by him while on circuit to his Excellency the Governor, recommended that the rules of 10th January, 1868, should be directed to be enforced in all gaols, so far as practicable. We now repeat that recommendation. It is impossible to frame a special set of rules for every prison and lock-up, and the judicious enforcement of the general rule hereby recommended may, we think, be safely left to the Fiscals under the supervisions of the Visiting Judges and the Inspector-General of Prisons.

We have, &c.,
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The Hon. The Colonial Secretary.

631

Enclosure 3 in No. 43.

STERN.

The following Rules and Regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to be observed in the Welikada, Hulfsdorp, Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, Trincomalee, Kurunégala, and Hambantota gaols in regard to male prisoners, are published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, January 10, 1868. WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.

In these rules the phrase "short-sentenced prisoner" means every prisoner whose term of imprisonment and hard labour, or of detention at hard labour, does not exceed six months. Exp
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The phrase "long-sentenced prisoner" means every prisoner whose term of imprisonment and hard labour, or of detention at hard labour, exceeds six months.

As to Short-sentenced Prisoners.

I. Every short-sentenced prisoner shall throughout the term of his sentence, undergo as much hard labour at shot-drill, or the treadmill, or the crank, as he can endure, without serious injury to health. Labo
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During that part of the working-hours of the day for which he is not at shot-drill, treadwheel, or crank, he is to be employed in his cell at beating coir, or some other irksome and really hard work. While so employed in his cell he is to be frequently visited by the officers of the prison. Every prisoner is to be kept separate from other prisoners at night. Sepa

II. The diet of every short-sentenced prisoner shall consist of rice and salt only for food (or, in case of Europeans, of bread) for the first 10 days in each month of imprisonment. When the whole term does not exceed 10 days, the prisoner is to be kept on penal diet for the whole time. Pen

As to Long-sentenced Prisoners.

There are three stages of punishment for long-sentenced prisoners. 1st, the lower stage of rigorously penal labour; 2nd, the middle stage of industrial hard labour; and 3rd, the upper stage of industrial light labour. Every such prisoner shall be kept in the lowest stage, that of rigorously penal labour, for the first six months of his term. No part of this is remissible. Stag
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When a prisoner has been placed in the second or middle stage, that of industrial hard labour, he may, by continued good conduct, entitle himself to be raised to the upper stage, that of industrial light labour; and he may also, by persevering good conduct, entitle himself to have part of the term of his sentence remitted, the remissible portion not exceeding one-fourth of the whole term to which he was sentenced, exclusive of the period passed in the lower stage. Rise
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APPENDIX.

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Prin. Civil Med. Officer, Colombo. Assist. Col. Surgeon.

Enclosure 2 in No. 43.

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The following Rules and Regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to be observed in the Welikada, Hulfsdorp, Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, Trincomalee, Kurunégala, and Hambantota gaols in regard to male prisoners, are published for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 10, 1868.

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WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.

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in the upper stage, that of industrial light labour, may be employed at any trade or occupation of a severe or dangerous nature. They may also be employed at such duties within the gaol, as the Governor may direct as to forfeiture of remission for misconduct, and as to appearance at courts before the police or headmen.

A prisoner who has obtained as many good-conduct marks as are equal to the amount of nine marks a year, or one-fourth of his term of imprisonment (exclusive of the period passed in the lower stage) may be recommended for remission of the rest of the term of his sentence, subject to such conditions as his Excellency may direct.

It is practicable and safe, employment, not being penal hard labour, shall be provided for every prisoner, but no untried prisoner shall be compelled to work. The employment is to be entirely at the discretion of the Gaoler; and every such prisoner, if discharged on acquittal or without trial, shall be paid a sum equal to the value of the daily labour of every untried prisoner who accepts employment, or to such a proportion of the value of his prison-labour as the Inspector-General may direct.

The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is directed that the Rules and Regulations of the 10th January, 1868, ordered to be observed in the gaols of Jaffna, Galle, Trincomalee, Kurunégala, and Hambantota, in regard to the treatment of prisoners, be extended to and be enforced in all gaols and lock-ups in the Island so far as practicable, in relation to male prisoners confined therein.

By His Honour's Command,
WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.
Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 14, 1868.

Enclosure 4 in No. 43.

The following Rules and Regulations touching the duties of Medical Officers attached to Ceylon gaols, as published for general information, are published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.
Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 28, 1868.

The duty of the medical officer of a gaol embraces the consideration of every matter connected with the health of the prisoners, their treatment in hospital when sick, the regulation of their diet, clothing, and punishments so far as they are concerned in the maintenance of their health; and, in general, every matter connected with the hygiene of the gaol and its inmates.

The medical officer shall be subject to the control of the principal civil medical officer. But it shall be the duty of the medical officer to afford at all times information direct to the Fiscal or person in charge of the gaol, when required, in relation to all matters connected with the gaol and the prisoners.

The principal medical officer is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the regulations of the gaol and its various details.

He is to visit every part of the gaol once at least in every week, and daily in times of great sickness, or when epidemic disease exists in the district or station, and shall enter in his journal the results of such visits, recording any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation, any bad quality of the provisions, or insufficiency of clothing or bedding, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners.

It is the duty of the medical officer to ascertain that the water is pure and wholesome, and that there is an abundant supply for drinking, and washing. He is especially to note all defects of drains, latrines, and the conservancy generally of the gaol. Once at least in each week he is to see every prisoner, whether employed, or awaiting trial. In case of epidemic visitations, and during sickly seasons, the daily examination of all the prisoners by the medical officer shall, if considered necessary, be obligatory. The results of his examinations is always to be recorded in an easy form for reference and inspection.

He is to keep a journal, in which he shall enter the date of every visit, the number of the sick under his observation, with any remarks which he may deem it necessary to record in connection with the performance of his duty. This journal is to be kept in the gaol for the information of the Fiscal or person in charge of the gaol, the official visitors, and the principal civil medical officer. After the completion of his journal, the medical officer shall send it to the officer in charge of the gaol, for the immediate consideration of such orders as that officer may find it necessary to pass. The officer in charge of the gaol shall sign the journal, and return it on the same day to the medical officer.

It is the duty of the medical officer personally to examine every prisoner on the day of his arrival in the gaol, or the following morning. He is to indicate his opinion as to the class of labour on which the prisoner may be employed, with special reference to his state of health on admission. In the event of a prisoner's death, the medical officer is to furnish with the least possible delay, the principal medical officer with a certificate stating the cause of death. He is to record in a "Register of Deaths" which he shall keep in his hospital for that purpose, the disease, with a brief abstract of its characteristics; a brief abstract of the treatment, the appearances observed at a post-mortem examination, which, when practicable, must be made in every case; and any remarks which he may deem

EASTERN. EASTERN.
Enclosure 3 in
No. 43.

Explanation of
terms used.

Provision for short-
served prisoners.

Regulation.
Diet.

Types of punish-
ment.
Upper stage, term

Kind of labour.

Regulation.

Diet.
Transition from lower to
upper stage.

Classification of well-con-
ducted prisoners
in middle to
upper stage, and re-
sults of punish-
ment.
Enclosure 2
No. 43.
Transition back
to lower stage for
good conduct.
Kind of labour in
middle stage.

Regulation.
Good-conduct
marks.

It is meant by
"good conduct."

Transition from middle to
upper stage.

it necessary to offer on the general or particular characters, causes, or other circumstances connected with the particular class, or class of cases, if the death be due to endemic or epidemic causes. EASTERN.

When severe epidemics prevail, and the fatal cases are so numerous as to render it impracticable to keep detailed records, a few well-marked cases should be selected for record and post-mortem examination, in order that the general and specific characters of the visitation may be known and recorded. A copy of the "Register of Deaths," in the form of a Death Report, shall be transmitted, as each death occurs, to the principal civil medical officer.

7. The medical officer is to keep a special record of all cases of cholera, whether sporadic or epidemic, and of all cases of small-pox, according to the form of register supplied.

A copy of this shall be transmitted from time to time to the principal civil medical officer.

8. The medical officer is to visit his hospital daily at six A.M., when he shall attend to and prescribe for all the prisoners who are sick in hospital, and order their special diets for the day. He is to visit his hospital again in the evening before the gaol is closed for the night. The treatment of the sick in gaol hospitals is the personal duty of the medical officer, not to be delegated by him, under any circumstances, to a native subordinate. He is also to examine all prisoners who complain of illness, and admit those who require it into hospital.

In the case of those prisoners who merely need the application of simple dressings, as in abrasions from fetters, &c., or other external treatment, such as does not render it necessary to retain them in hospital, they may be placed by the medical officer in the "convalescent gang," therein to have such variation of diet or work as he may consider it necessary to recommend. These recommendations are to be carried into immediate effect, the medical officer's journal being daily submitted to the officer in charge of the gaol for his information and orders. When great sickness prevails, or the severity of cases actually under treatment requires it, the medical officer is to visit the gaol as many times daily as may be necessary for the due and efficient performance of his duties.

9. He is daily to visit all prisoners under disciplinary or rigorous punishment, particularly those in separate or solitary confinement.

10. He is to keep a regular hospital case-book, or bed-head tickets, in which are to be entered the name of the disease, age and cast of every sick prisoner, an account day by day of his state, and details of the treatment prescribed, and diet ordered for such prisoner. It is not necessary to keep detailed records of trifling cases, but the leading particulars connected with all severe and fatal cases should be invariably recorded.

11. The attention of the medical officer is to be directed to the scale of diet in which each prisoner is placed, and he has a discretionary power to recommend the increase, diminution, or change of food required by the constitution and the state of health of any particular prisoner who may have been placed in the "convalescent gang," in which shall be included "convalescents," "the infirm," "the aged," and "the very young."

The medical officer is daily to examine the food provided for the prisoners, in order to see that it is of proper quality and properly cooked.

12. He is to give written directions for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or suspected thereof, and for cleansing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel or bedding. He is to examine every prisoner about to be removed to any other place of confinement, and to report as to his being free from malignant, contagious, infectious, or other disease, and as to his being in a fit state to be removed.

13. It shall be the duty of the medical officer to examine every prisoner about to be discharged, and to report to the Fiscal if such prisoner be labouring under any acute or dangerous disease; in which case the Fiscal shall not discharge such prisoner, unless he shall require to be so discharged.

14. Except in cases of great emergency, the Fiscal shall not allow corporal punishment to be inflicted upon any prisoner until he is examined by the medical officer, and certified by him to be in a fit state to receive such punishment; and no prisoner to undergo corporal punishment except in the presence of a medical officer, whose duty it shall be to interpose, if it shall appear to him that the full amount of the sentence cannot be inflicted without danger of serious injury.

15. Within one week after the termination of each month, the medical officer shall transmit to the principal civil medical officer a complete monthly return of sickness and mortality in the gaol under his charge; and at the termination of each week a numerical weekly return of the admissions, discharges, and deaths in hospital during the past week.

16. An annual return of the sickness and mortality in the gaol under his charge shall be forwarded by the medical officer, before the end of every January, to the principal civil medical officer. This return is to embrace a numerical detail of the admissions, discharges, and deaths in his hospital during the past year, as well as a general Report on all matters worthy of record in connection with the health of the prisoners and the hygiene of the gaol.

The medical officer shall keep books for the record of these returns.

17. The medical officer shall place on record in his journal every recommendation made by him in connection with the gaol, each entry being serially numbered to facilitate reference.

18. The officer in charge of the gaol shall place at the disposal of the medical officer well-conducted prisoners, who can safely be entrusted with the duty of attending upon the sick.

19. The hospital attendants shall be under the immediate order of the medical officer, and shall be present at such times and perform such duties as he may require from them, consistent with their position in the establishment.

20. Except in very urgent and bed-ridden cases the proportion of such attendants shall not exceed one to every ten patients.

When more are needed a special application must be made to the officer in charge of the gaol, stating the grounds on which they are deemed requisite.

21. The medical officer shall be responsible for the safe custody of the medicines, instruments, articles of equipment, and other property of the Government in the hospital.

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No. 44.

No. 44.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to The Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon.

(No. 19.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 29, 1869.

IT was with no ordinary feeling of gratification that I perused your Despatch, No. 101,* of the 2nd of November, and the two further Reports from the Prison Commission which were therein enclosed.

As the question of Prison Reform is in the hands of men who have not only been careful to master the principles of the subject, but spare themselves no pains to elaborate every detail of the particular scheme which they have proposed for Ceylon, it only remains for me to commend the advice they may give you to your most serious consideration, and to ask you to reiterate to them in the name of Her Majesty's present Government that cordial appreciation of their ability and public spirit which the Duke of Buckingham expressed to Sir Hercules Robinson, in his Despatch of the 20th of November, 1867.†

The Officer Administering the Government
of Ceylon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 45.

No. 45.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to The Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon.

(No. 20.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 29, 1869.

I OBSERVE that in Mr. Fitzmaurice's letter of the 24th of December, 1867, which is amongst the enclosures in your Despatch, No. 101,* of the 2nd of November, he uses the term "solitary confinement" apparently in error for "separate confinement."

At pages 65 and 66 of the Digest on Colonial Prisons, Mr. Fitzmaurice will find an explanation of the distinction between the two—which is a very material one.

You will intimate to him that it is important to conform to the established vocabulary in such matters.

The Officer Administering the Government
of Ceylon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 46.

No. 46.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon.

(Confidential.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 29, 1869.

IN my public Despatch, No. 19* of this date, I have conveyed to you the high sense I entertain of the labours of the Prison Commission.

There is one question discussed in their Report on which I wish to address you further; but having regard to the importance of maintaining the Commissioners' authority, it is one on which I think it best to address you confidentially.

In the latter part of 1867 there appears to have been a deplorable amount of sickness and mortality in some of the Ceylon prisons. The season was a sickly one, but it is admitted on all hands that the amount of sickness and mortality was greater than can be accounted for by the sickliness of the season; and a controversy has taken place as to what was its cause. On the one hand it is ascribed to the new discipline. On the other hand the Commissioners argue that it was due to overcrowding alone, and they so far make out their case that they show beyond doubt that in those gaols which were not overcrowded the sickness was not excessive, and that in the gaols which were overcrowded the excessive sickness only lasted as long as the overcrowding, the sick-rate shrinking back to its natural dimensions as soon as the gaols were relieved. But the question of over-

* Page 51.

† Vide Papers
presented
July, 1868,
page 78.

* Page 51.

* Above.

crowding has been under consideration more than once in reference to the prisons of other Colonies, and the result is to show that low diet (instead of high diet), and penal labour within the walls of the prison (instead of industrial labour out of doors) are material aggravations of overcrowding; and, although I do not dispute anything that is said by the Commissioners, I am nevertheless inclined to believe that had it not been for the new discipline the number of deaths would not have been so great.

While I cannot but hope that no such deplorable state of things will occur again as is described as having occurred at Hambantota in September, 1867, I think you might, when communicating to the Commissioners my public despatch, furnish them with a copy of this confidential despatch, and ask them whether, when from one cause or another the cubic space in a prison falls short of, say 500 cubic feet a man, it might not be proper to substitute outdoor for indoor labour, and perhaps also to intermit the ten days' penal diet.

It will be a question for them to advise you on whether the state of crime in Ceylon is such as to make it desirable to postpone considerations of the prisoners' health to those of the penalty of imprisonment.

I may add that in Mauritius, where deficiency of space was producing serious evils, one of the remedies adopted was to proclaim a building as a prison to be called the "Vagrant Depôt," to which were committed all mere vagrants and persons imprisoned for desertion and breach of their engagements. The discipline of this prison was not of a severe character. The labour was industrial; and when it was overcrowded those for whom there was no room were hutted out in the fields. The plan of hutting out, I should observe, was adopted in other Mauritius prisons besides the Vagrant Depôt.

The Officer Administering the Government
of Ceylon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 47.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon to
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 81.)

MY LORD,

Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, April 29, 1869.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 19,* of the 29th January last, I have communicated to the Prison Commission your high sense of their labours, and your appreciation of the ability and public spirit displayed by them in the discharge of their duties.

2. I have also communicated to them your confidential Despatch of the 29th January, having reference to the same subject.

3. I have now the honour to enclose copy of letter I have received in reply from the Chief Justice, expressing on behalf of himself and his colleagues, their deep sense of the honour done to them by your Lordship, and their gratitude for the favour with which their labours have been regarded. The Chief Justice states that the Commission will meet in June next to consider many important matters connected with their duties, and that the topics noticed by your Lordship will receive their earliest and best attention. He in the meantime reports that the general state of health in the prisons of Ceylon is, and for a considerable time has been excellent, and that the new discipline introduced into them continues to work well; and in confirmation of this fact he submits a Report from Mr. Duval, the able Superintendent of the Welikada and Hulfsdorp gaols, showing the very satisfactory results which have followed from it.

4. These documents will, I have no doubt, be read by your Lordship with the same interest that they have afforded the local Government.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STUDHOLME HODGSON.

Enclosure in No. 47.

From the Hon. the President of the Commission on Prisons and Prison Discipline to
His Honour the Officer Administering the Government.

SIR,

Nuwara Eliya, April 16, 1869.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Prison Commission, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated March 6, 1869, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated January 29, 1869, and also to acknowledge the receipt of a

EASTERN. letter from your Honour, containing a Confidential Despatch (herewith returned) from the Secretary of State, dated also January 29, 1869, respecting our Prison Commission.

This acknowledgment would have been made earlier, had it not been that the separation of the members of the Commission, in consequence of the Judicial Circuits and other causes at this season, makes a general meeting of our body impossible; but in the interval between the receipt of the documents hereby acknowledged and the date of this letter, I have at different times and places seen and conversed with all my colleagues of the Commission, and those documents have been read by all. It is our unanimous wish to express as promptly and as strongly as possible our deep sense of the high honour done to us by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and especially for the considerate courtesy of the very valuable and important private and confidential Despatch.

It had already been our intention that as soon as we are all together in Colombo (which will be early in June), we should meet and carefully consider and report on many important matters, both old and new, connected with our duties as Commissioners. The receipt of these Despatches will of course make us more fixed in that intention, and our earliest and best attention shall be devoted to those topics which the Secretary of State has pointed out to us. Meanwhile we trust it will be gratifying to that noble Earl to be informed that the general state of health in our prisons is, and for a considerable time has been, excellent; and that the new discipline continues to work well.

A Report by Mr. Duval, the active and intelligent Governor of Welikada and Hulftsdorf gaols, on the Colombo gaols, which constitute the chief penal establishment in the Island, has been sent in to us, which we think so full, so clear, and so satisfactory, that we venture to lay it before your Honour, in the hope that it may be thought worthy of transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with this our reiterated expressions of gratitude for the favour with which the labours of our Commission have been regarded.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. S. CREASY, C.J.,
President of the Prison Commission.

From the Superintendent of the Welikada Gaol to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo.

SIR,

Welikada Gaol, Colombo, March 10, 1869.

In accordance with your desire, I have the honour to forward you the accompanying Returns which have been drawn up for the purpose of conveying certain information having reference to the working of the system of penal discipline recommended by the Prisons Commission in 1867, introduced in April of the same year, and now fully established.

Whilst the practical results of the year 1868 may, I think, safely be taken as an earnest of the system, I would at the same time guard against a too hopeful anticipation that each succeeding year should produce results and furnish tables of sickness and deaths corresponding with those under review, or, in other words, that judgment should in future be passed upon the system based wholly upon such data.

It should be borne in mind that in a prison where the numbers fluctuate so considerably, and from a class, for obvious reasons, not always of the most robust health, the percentage of sickness and deaths deduced from the daily average can scarcely be taken as a fair test, inasmuch as perhaps double or treble that number of individuals may have been incarcerated for various terms during the period under consideration, with each of whom as regards health, &c., there is an additional risk. In short the sickness and mortality of this prison have a relation to a number greatly in excess of the daily average. What may therefore appear a large sick or death rate in any particular year, may not be so in reality, and is moreover liable to very great variation from year to year, arising out of a wide range of uncontrolled circumstances.

The test of the system as it affects the health really rests in the fact that the prisoners generally improve in bodily vigour and aptitude for labour under the treatment. I stated this in my Report last year, and constant observation since has strengthened and confirmed that view; moreover, there is daily practical proof, open to any who may interest themselves sufficiently to make a visit to the establishment.

That 25 per cent. should have lost weight is no argument against the system, for in no condition of life is the weight of the human body constant; hence of any given number of adult individuals whose weights are frequently and periodically taken, it is but reasonable to suppose that a certain proportion will invariably be found to be losing; but that so large a proportion (70 per cent.) should be found to have increased so considerably whilst under severe labour and restraint, is almost incredible, and strikes at once at the root of all objection to the system on grounds of undue severity.

It should however be understood distinctly that mere fluctuation of weight, within certain limits, is of itself no absolute criterion of health. For instance, an average-weight man, with regular habits of life and daily occupation (conditions compulsory in a prison), may lose or gain 10 or 15 lbs. in a very short time, without the slightest inconvenience, and in short be quite unconscious of the fact.

The Returns refer to Welikada alone; and in No. 1 I have brought forward the information to this date.

At Hulftsdorp prison a change for the better has also been equally marked. The deaths last year were only eight, giving a percentage of 5.12 upon the daily average, against 24 deaths, and a percentage 12.38 for the previous year.

How far this marked improvement at both the Colombo prisons may be attributed to the "New System," it may even yet be premature to say, but it will be admitted that whatever the cause, the effect has been during the year under review that of at least doubling the value of life both at Welikada and Hulftsdorp.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. J. B. DUVAL, Superintendent.

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No. 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, the Daily Average and Percentage of Sick, &c., &c., at Welikada, for the Years 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Year.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Sick.	Percentage of Sick.	Number of Deaths during the Year.	Percentage of Deaths to Daily Average.
1866 - - - -	243·14	18·4	7·55	42	17·27
1867 - - - -	330·78	29·43	8·89	54	16·33*
1868 - - - -	335·34	12·33	3·67	26	7·75
To March 10, 1869 -	366·73	3·53	·96	1	—

* New system introduced April, 1867.

(Signed) H. J. B. DUVAL

XIII.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

XIII.
Straits Settlements.

No. 47.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. ST. GEORGE ORD, C.B., to
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

No. 47.

(No. 51.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Singapore, March 1, 1869.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 3,* 15th December, 1868, in reply to my Despatch No. 101, 2nd June, 1868, in which I forwarded certain information respecting the prisons of the Settlements called for by the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 28, 10th July, 1867.

* Vide Papers presented July, 1868, page 80.

2. Your Lordship's Despatch covers the copy of an Analysis which has been prepared in the Colonial Office of the returns forwarded in my Despatch, and on this your Lordship observes that the system of discipline set forth therein is, as admitted by me, at variance with the principles of management and discipline which a long experience in other parts of the world has shown to be indispensable to the suppression of crimes, and is one which your Lordship could not assume the responsibility of countenancing.

3. Your Lordship, however, taking into consideration that the bulk of the criminals in the Straits are Indians, and the circumstances under which they are sent here, does not see sufficient reason for directing any immediate change in the plan of management adopted with regard to them, but instructs me that any improvement I may make in the House of Correction should be such as to facilitate the introduction hereafter of a system more nearly approaching that of England, and not such as will necessitate the retention of the Indian system.

4. The concluding paragraph of the Analysis states, "The discipline of the House of Correction appears to be of much the same character as the discipline of the convict gaols," and from this and the tenor of your Lordship's Despatch, which was based upon its statement, it appears that your Lordship is under the impression that the system of management adopted with respect to Indian or transmarine convicts, and which your Lordship speaks of as indulgent and inadequate to deter from crime, is also in force with regard to our local prisoners.

5. It was my intention to have addressed your Lordship at length on the question of the nature and effect of the system of management which prevails in these Settlements with regard to the transmarine convicts, and I believe I should have succeeded in showing that it is at least doubtful whether this apparently indulgent system is as inefficacious as seems to be assumed, and indeed whether it is not on the whole the best if not the only system which could be adopted with due regard to the character, habits, and constitution of the criminals subjected to it. Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 6, 21st December, 1868, however, encloses a Despatch of the Acting Governor of Ceylon, containing statements of the opinion said to be entertained by the criminal population of Ceylon regarding transportation to the Straits Settlements, which is so much at variance with

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what I have always understood to be the case, that I purpose to delay expressing my views to your Lordship until I shall have received some further information on the subject for which I have applied to India and Ceylon.

6. I would only observe that when it is borne in mind that the Indian convicts who are sent to the Straits come from all parts of India, are of all castes and tribes, and that being invariably released on ticket-of-leave and remaining in the Settlements, they have no means of communicating personally to their friends anything respecting their condition or lot, it will appear hardly likely that such communication as they may make in writing will have the effect of persuading their friends that the punishments they have suffered is so light a one as the Ceylon statement would infer. On this point I trust, however, to be in a position to speak with more certainty later.

7. I will now proceed to deal with the question of the system adopted with local convicts. On this point the Report furnished to me by the Comptroller of Convicts, a copy of which I enclose, will sufficiently show that the system of management to which local prisoners are subjected is entirely different from that of the transmarine convicts. The latter are worked in public under their own fellow-prisoners, and after a certain number of years' good behaviour, earn first certain indulgence or a permission to be employed in public offices and elsewhere without constant supervision, and later a ticket-of-leave.

8. Local prisoners sentenced to transportation are sent out of the Colony with as little delay as possible, and during their stay are closely confined in prison without indulgence of any kind. They were formerly sent to India, but this has ceased since the transfer, and it seems probable that in future Labuan, which has been selected experimentally for the purpose, will be adopted as the place of transportation for local criminals sentenced in the Straits. Considering the nature of the country and the work which they will have to perform, I do not think there is reason to fear that the criminal population of the Straits will look upon transportation to this Colony as anything but a very severe punishment.

9. The other local criminals consist of those sentenced by the Supreme Court to imprisonment with hard labour, usually for 18 months or two years, and those sentenced to six months and shorter terms by the magistrates. The Report explains clearly that there is no analogy in the treatment to which these classes are subjected and that of the transmarine convicts. They work partly in irons, solely within the precincts of the gaol, and the nature of the labour required of them is extremely severe, viz. breaking stones, beating coir, and pounding rice. The beating coir has been found to have so injurious an effect on the constitution if continued beyond a certain time, that prisoners are always after an interval changed from this labour to one which brings other muscles into play.

10. Local prisoners sentenced for short terms by magistrates and inferior Courts are subjected to the ordinary treatment prevalent in the Colonies, that is, when profitable occupation cannot be found for them in the gaol, they are worked in gangs on the roads or public grounds. I have never heard it suggested that this description of punishment is looked upon as a light one by the criminals subjected to it, and it is evident from the returns furnished by the Comptroller that notwithstanding the steady increase of our population, the amount of minor crimes is not on the increase. It may therefore fairly be assumed that, so far as the system of discipline enforced against local prisoners is concerned, its result is to deter from crime.

11. I do not propose to pursue this part of the subject further at present, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity of addressing your Lordship respecting it when I procure the information I am seeking, and shall submit for your Lordship's consideration whether the conclusions which have been arrived at respecting the nature and effect of the systems of discipline prevailing in the Straits are well founded, and whether it is expedient to substitute for them one more nearly approaching that in force in England. I trust, however, that your Lordship will be of opinion that the system as regards local prisoners is not what had been inferred, and is at least not open to the charge which has been brought against it.

12. I have restricted myself hitherto to the consideration of one statement in this Analysis, respecting which I desired to convey to your Lordship a correct impression, viz. that the treatment of local prisoners was the same as that adopted with transmarine convicts; but there are others in it which are so incorrect, and for which there appears to be no authority in any of the documents of which it purports to be an analysis, that justice to myself demands that I should call attention to them.

13. The conclusion at which Dr. Mouat is said to have arrived respecting the condition of the gaol is that "they are satisfactory in a sanitary way." The following is the extract given in my Despatch, No. 101,* 2nd June, 1868, of Dr. Mouat's opinion:—

* Vide Papers presented July, 1868, page 78.

“The scrupulous cleanliness, perfect plan of conservancy, *excellent order, well-regulated system of labour and punishment*, and the high standard of health attained are unsurpassed, &c.” It will be seen that the Analysis does not fairly represent Dr. Mouat’s views.

14. It is incorrect to state that the greater number of the convicts are detached about the country in open lines of huts under no restraint, and under the supervision only of officers who are also convicts. In Singapore not more than 50 out of 1,600 are so employed, and although in Penang and Malacca a greater proportion is engaged in clearing and opening roads, the whole number so employed in the Straits does not amount to one quarter of the total number of convicts, and in all cases they are under the direct control of a European officer.

15. The allegation that the peaceful inhabitants suffer the most gross outrages at the hands of the convicts living in lines is not to be found in my Despatch or the Reports accompanying, but is a statement contained in a petition addressed by certain European inhabitants of Singapore to the House of Commons in 1858, when seeking the transfer of the Settlements. I doubt whether there was ever any foundation for such a statement even at the time, but at the present it is simply a preposterous fiction. I do not remember a single case even of assault by a road convict during the two years I have been here.

16. It is a mistake to suppose that the transmarine convicts who show aptitude and intelligence are taken out of the road gangs and put into the artificers’ gang, when they are taught trades, such as tailoring and mat-making. No able-bodied convicts are so employed, such labour being almost exclusively reserved for the well-behaved local prisoners at the close of their terms of imprisonment, and for those incapable of heavier work. The class employed in the Government offices is *below*, not *above*, the class employed as petty officers, who are invariably those convicts who are nearly qualified by good service for their ticket-of-leave.

17. Such mistakes as this may perhaps be excused when the subject is one about which little was previously known—at the most they may be said to show carelessness in the preparation of the Analysis—but I am sure your Lordship will agree with me that no such excuse is to be found for the statements contained in the following extracts from the Analysis.

“Sir Harry Ord says that the system of these gaols is capable of no improvement; no system could possibly make the prisoners work harder, and that is all he, as Governor of the Straits Settlements, has to look to;” and again, after detailing the nature of the financial arrangement as to these gaols, it is added, “Sir Harry Ord therefore calls that “system best which pays best.”

18. My Lord, I protest against having attributed to me language which I have never used, and views which I do not entertain. If your Lordship will refer to the 7th paragraph of my Despatch, No. 101, 21st December, 1868, it will be seen that what I actually stated was as follows:—

“I consider that though this system of management differs thus widely from that in force at home, the state of these prisons is not open to objection, nor susceptible of improvement in any material point.”

I need hardly point out that I did not assert that the system of the gaols was susceptible of no improvement, but that I did not think that the state of the prisons was susceptible of improvement, and there is nothing to justify the assertion that I stated, or thought, that no system could make the prisoners work harder, and that this was all I had to look to.

19. More unwarrantable still is the inference that because the system under which the transmarine convicts are supported pays the Colonial Government best, I therefore call it the best that could be adopted. I should be unworthy of the office I hold if I could suffer my judgment to be influenced by such considerations, and I am sure your Lordship will allow that the concern I feel at having such mistakes made respecting me in an official document emanating from a public office is not ill founded.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD.

Enclosure in No. 47.

Enclosure
No. 47.

Officer of Colonial Engineer and Comptroller of Convicts, S.S.
Singapore, February 28, 1869.

SIR,

In obedience to his Excellency the Governor’s instructions, I have the honour to report upon the classification of the criminals in the gaols of the Straits Settlements, and the discipline and treatment to which they are severally subjected.

The whole criminal population of the Settlements is divided into classes, as follows, viz.—

1. Foreign transports or criminals sentenced to the Straits Settlements from India, Hong Kong, and Ceylon.
2. Convicts under sentence of transportation by the Superior Courts of the Straits Settlements.
3. Convicts sentenced by the Superior Courts of the Colony to penal servitude in the Colony.
4. Prisoners sentenced by the Inferior Courts to the houses of correction, and local prisons.

By far the most numerous are those comprised in Class I., who at the close of the last year numbered 2,536 under discipline, while 593 were on ticket-of-leave; 2,393 of this number were transported from India proper, Hong Kong providing 62, and the remainder, viz. 670, were received from Ceylon.

Since the year 1860 no fresh arrivals have been admitted from India, owing to the relinquishment by the Indian Government of the Straits Settlements as a penal settlement, and the establishing of the depôt for Indian convicts at Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

From Hong Kong also no convicts have been sent down since the year 1856, and it is therefore now only from Ceylon that transports are received, and these only to the number annually of about 120.

The number in this class are now therefore rapidly being reduced from casualties by deaths, ticket-of-leave, &c., &c., and it is calculated that in the year 1873 there will be not more under discipline than 638.

In Class II. there were at the close of 1868 a total number in the gaols of the Straits Settlements of 123.

Prior to the transfer of these Settlements to the Crown, convicts of this class were transported to Bombay, but this has now ceased, and the Island of Labuan has, with the concurrence of his Grace the Secretary of State, been selected as an experimental penal settlement for the Straits Settlements, and already 50 of this class have been despatched there.

The greater number of our transports are, from the nature of our population, Chinese, who view the sentence of transportation with the greatest possible dread.

With them this aversion is almost as keenly felt as it is with the natives of India, who, in addition to their being banished from relatives and friends to whom, from the peculiarity of their village life, they are proverbially attached, lose altogether the still stronger affinity of caste.

In a future Report I propose, with his Excellency's sanction, to write more at length upon Classes I. and II., when I am possessed of some further information which has been applied for from Ceylon and the Andamans.

Class III. are, as I have stated, convicts sentenced by the Superior Courts to terms of penal servitude in the Colony, varying from two years to life, to which latter sentence there have only been three rare exceptions in the case of the Europeans, De Rose, Stewart, and Scott.

All convicts of this class on being received into the prison (Europeans excepted) are placed in leg-irons for one-half the period of their sentence, and on the expiration of this moiety, if their behaviour has been good they are placed in lighter irons for one-half of the remainder of their sentence, and if of continued good conduct, the irons for the last quarter of their period of sentence are altogether removed.

During the whole period of their imprisonment they are worked within the walls of the prison under the supervision of a European warder. At first they are placed at task work, in breaking stones to be used as metal for the roads, or on a perhaps even more laborious employment, in pounding coir, or again in husking rice, and it is only towards the close of their sentences that the labour is reduced in severity to the lighter forms of rattan-basket and mat making.

From the tenor of his Grace the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 15th December, 1868, it would appear that an impression has been arrived at, that both in the transmarine gaol and House of Correction an indulgent system of discipline prevails, which instead of being deterrent in its character offers only a premium to crime, and it becomes therefore my duty to explain at length what is the nature of the punishment which the Straits criminal receives, and to endeavour to show, if possible, that it has its effect as a preventive against the fresh commission of crime by the people and the pursuance of crime as an avocation by those who have been once convicted.

I now proceed to explain the nature of the intramural hard labour employed in the House of Correction at Singapore. This consists in stone breaking, coir pounding, rice husking, firewood cutting, and shot-drill.

The daily task expected from a prisoner per diem under the first head is 8 baskets, or 10 cubic feet, and this is of hard granite or trap-rock, suitable for road metal.

Under the second head, the quantity of cocoanut fibre required to be beaten out and prepared daily is 2 lbs. per prisoner. The preparation of this fibre consists in first beating the dry husk prior to its being soaked in water for 24 hours, until the fibres are so loosened that they yield to the blows of a wooden mallet, and the labour in using the mallet both before and after soaking for a penal working-day of nine hours is very severe. The labour is indeed so rigorous that under orders of the medical officer it cannot be daily resorted to, and recourse is had to the third punishment, viz. :—that of rice husking, which is performed by a machine where the feet are kept moving continually in raising a heavy hammer, which by its fall upon the rice collected in bulk in a reservoir beneath it, has the effect of removing the husk without crushing the grain.

The cutting of firewood also, from the nature of our tropical iron woods, is a work of much labour, but in addition to this, is the fifth and last punishment, the drilling with heavy shot, which is kept in reserve in the event of a failure in supply of either cocoanut husk or stone.

The removal of the tail, which to a Chinaman is like loss of caste to the Hindoo, is also insisted upon, and bitterly felt by the prisoners.

Such is the treatment of this class of our criminal population in the House of Correction, and I should add, that whether considered deterrent or not in its nature by those who can only have taken but a cursory view of the system, it has this statistical evidence in its favour, that crime during the last six years has been steadily on the decrease, as will be observed from return A annexed.

But I must conclude my remarks by a reference to the treatment and discipline pursued in regard to the 4th class, or prisoners sentenced by the Inferior Courts to the House of Correction, and local prisoners.

The generality of the prisoners of this class are for sentences varying from six weeks to two months, and

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the discipline enforced in regard to them is similar to that which is carried out with the transmarine convicts. They are employed in gangs upon the public roads, and on public works generally under the prisoner petty officers, but still overlooked by the officer of the Public Works Department in charge of the work, who is a discipline officer of convicts.

They are worked generally in gangs by themselves, and are always marched to and from the prison under petty officers selected specially for their charge and control. The number of recommitments is slight, and in the return marked A it will be seen that the number of this class in proportion to the population is also on the decrease. I can only account for this result from the effect that the dread of punishment has upon many of those who are not addicted to crime, and therefore are not recommitment, but seek to earn an honest livelihood, and the deterring effect that it has upon those who would perhaps prefer a life of crime were they not aware that upon repeated recommitments they would be sent to the Assizes, and be liable to transportation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. A. MCNAIR, Major R.A.,
Comptroller of Convicts, Straits Settlements.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.

A.

RETURN, showing the Number of Prisoners of the 3rd and 4th Classes sentenced to the Singapore House of Correction during the last six years.

Year.	Prisoners under Class III.	Prisoners under Class IV.	Population by last Census in 1860.	Remarks.
1863	196	2,502	81,792	It is difficult to say, with anything like certainty, what is the present amount of the population, but there is no doubt it has largely increased within the last five years, and is probably even more than it has been set down at.
1864	36	2,998		
1865	43	2,622		
1866	25	3,153		
1867	43	2,962	Probable Population.	
1868	39	2,216	95,000	

(Signed) J. F. A. MCNAIR, Major R.A.,
Comptroller of Convicts, Straits Settlement.

No. 48.

No. 48.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir H. ST. GEORGE ORD, C.B.

(No. 119.)

SIR,

Downing Street, July 7, 1869.

I HAVE had before me your Despatch, No. 51,* of the 1st March, in which you complain of a Memorandum respecting the prisons of the Straits Settlements which I furnished to you, by way of a basis for my instructions, in my Despatch, No. 3, of the 15th of December last.

Page 67.

I enclose a Minute written in explanation of that Memorandum. I regret that any part of it was expressed in terms which might naturally give offence, but I have referred to it in extenso as it stands in the Records of this office (that sent to you was but a part of it), and I am glad to perceive that what you object to is all that you could think objectionable, and that you would have no reason to complain of the general spirit in which it was written. It appears to have been mainly by misadventure that the paper, curtailed and rescinded for transmission to you, came to include what has been displeasing to you, whilst it excluded what bore the other way.

If there was some inaccuracy to be found in the Memorandum in question, I feel sure that you will be disposed to make allowances for unintentional inexactness; and on revising the 9th paragraph of your own Despatch now before me, in which you assert that short-sentenced prisoners in the Straits work "solely within the precincts of the gaol," and collating it with the statement of the Controller of Convicts, on whose authority you profess to rest it, I think you will acknowledge that it is difficult to be at all times on our guard against inadvertency and error.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir H. St. George Ord, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

EASTERN.

Enclosure in No. 48.

Enclosure in
No. 48.

This is a complaint by the Governor of the Straits Settlements against several statements in a paper purporting to be an analysis of a set of replies to interrogatories respecting the prisons in the Straits.

The statement first complained of is the following one, which is in the last paragraph of the Analysis. It is this—

“The discipline in the houses of correction appears to be of much the same character as the discipline of the convict gaols. § 7. . . . “The Report,” says Sir H. Ord, “furnished to me by the Controller of Convicts, a copy of which I enclose, will sufficiently show that the system of management to which local prisoners are subjected is entirely different from that of the transmarine convicts.” What follows is written with the apparent intention of recapitulating the substance of the Report of the Controller, which he puts in as evidence. He first mentions that Labuan (and no longer Bombay) is the place of punishment for Straits Settlements offenders sentenced to transportation, and then he writes thus:—

“The other local criminals consist of those sentenced by the Supreme Court to imprisonment with hard labour, usually for 18 months or two years, and those sentenced to six months and shorter terms by the magistrates. The Report (of the Controller of Convicts) explains clearly that there is no analogy in the treatment to which these classes are subjected and that of the transmarine convicts. They work partly in irons, solely within the precincts of the gaol, and the nature of the labour required of them is extremely severe, viz. breaking stones, beating coir, and pounding rice.”

It will be observed that the division of prisoners adopted by the Controller does not exactly coincide with that of the Governor. The Controller divides the prisoners connected with the Straits into four classes. Class I. consists of transmarine convicts; Class II. of Straits offenders sentenced to transportation out of the Colony; Class III. of Straits offenders sentenced to *penal servitude* in the Colony; Class IV. of Straits offenders “sentenced by the Superior Courts to the houses of correction and local prisons.”

The inmates of the houses of correction consist, broadly speaking, of Classes III. and IV.; Class I. being lodged in the transmarine gaols, Class II. being despatched out of the Colony with as little delay as possible. In a table which is appended to the Controller's Report, the numbers convicted in the Classes III. and IV. are given, as far as regards Singapore.

Of Class III. (the penal servitude class)

25	were convicted in	1866.
43	”	1867.
39	”	1868.

Of Class IV. (the short sentence class)

3,153	were convicted in	1866.
2,982	”	1867.
2,216	”	1868.

The Controller's Report fully bears out what is said in the body of the Governor's Despatch, as far as what is there said may be taken to relate to Class III., the penal servitude class. The Analysis is in error. From the Analysis it would have been inferred that all prisoners in the House of Correction were (1) in association (2) in the performance of what would technically be called light labour. This is not correct as regards Class III. They are, it is true, in association, but the labour which they perform, without being for the most part strictly penal labour, is what would be called hard labour.

But it will be seen, on referring back, that Sir H. Ord asserts that the severe discipline is enforced as regards those sentenced “to six months and shorter terms,” as well as to others, quoting the Controller's Report as his authority for so saying. On turning to the Controller's Report, however, it will be found that he does not bear out the Governor's opening statement.

In speaking of Class IV., the class consisting of “prisoners sentenced by the Inferior Courts to the houses of correction and local prisons,” his words are “the discipline enforced in regard to them *is similar to that which is carried out with regard to the transmarine convicts.* They are employed in gangs upon the public roads and on public works generally under the prison petty officers, but still overlooked by the officer of the Public Works Department, &c.”

Sir H. Ord states that “there is no analogy in the treatment to which these classes are subjected, and that of the transmarine convicts.”

The Controller states that “the discipline enforced in regard to *them** is similar to that which is carried out with the transmarine convicts.”

“They work . . . *solely* within the precincts of the gaol,” says Sir H. Ord.

“They are employed in gangs upon the public roads,” says the Controller.

The upshot of the matter seems to be that the Analysis is wrong as regards one class of inmates, the class that is counted by tens; right as regards the other class, the class that is counted by thousands.

I am sorry I made the mistake, but I was hardly to blame. The transmarine gaols and the houses of correction are in each Settlement contiguous, and are under the same management; and as only one set of interrogatories was filled up in respect to the two which are in each Settlement, it happened that the information as to the houses of correction was what may be called starved; and it often did not appear clearly, when statements were made, whether they referred to both gaols, or if to one, to which. The answers to the interrogatories have unfortunately been mislaid. If they had been to hand the matter need not have been gone into at such tedious length. Before quitting the subject it may be as well to quote two passages from the returns relative to gaols in the Straits Blue Book for 1867, which show that the Secretary of State was not so far misled as Sir H. Ord asserts that he was, in forming the “impression that the system of “management adopted with respect to Indian or transmarine convicts . . . is also in force in “regard to our local prisoners.”

The passages are:—

? Class IV.

* The larger by far of one of the two classes above mentioned.

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Answer to Question I. (page 557).

EASTERN

"Singapore

"House of Correction and Convict Gaol. . . . The House of Correction is separated from the transmarine gaol by a party-wall, and the prisoners in the former are classified, and have separate wards and yards. Upon the works they are in association with the transmarine convicts."

Answer to Question IX. (page 562).

"Singapore.

"House of Correction and Convict Gaol. The prisoners' labour is as much as possible turned to account in the construction of the public works of the Settlement, and in the preparation of plant and timber and iron-work for the various buildings, also in quarrying, brickmaking, and the construction of roads and bridges. Some few in the House of Correction are kept at in-door labour."

Next Sir H. Ord complains that the analysis does not fairly represent Dr. Mouat's views about the prisons in the Straits Settlements.

The words of the Analysis are:—

"The transmarine convict gaols . . . have been pronounced by Dr. Mouat to be satisfactory in a sanitary way."

"The following," says Sir Henry Ord, "is the extract given in my Despatch, No. 101, of 2nd June, 1868, of Dr. Mouat's opinion:—

"The scrupulous cleanliness, perfect plan of conservancy, excellent order, well-regulated system of labour and punishment, and the high standard of health attained are unsurpassed, &c.," in any establishment Dr. Mouat was acquainted with.

Dr. Mouat praised the discipline as well as the health of the prisons. The Analysis only mentions that he praised the health. The reason why it was not mentioned that he praised the discipline was because it was conjectured that those for whose information the Analysis was written would perhaps not know much about Dr. Mouat. On a sanitary question he would of course be an authority, even though he was unknown, since he was a Doctor; but this would not be the case in regard to a question of prison discipline, even though he was an Inspector of Prisons; and besides, those for whose information the Analysis was written were themselves conversant with questions of prison discipline, and would not be so entirely dependent on authority in those questions as in questions of health. Just as much of Dr. Mouat's opinion was quoted as it was thought would be of weight, but no more. The passage was written with no such unfair intention as Sir H. Ord ascribes to it.

Then Sir H. Ord complains that opinions have been attributed to him in the Analysis which he does not entertain, and never gave expression to.

This passage occurs in the Analysis:—

"Sir H. Ord says that the system of these gaols is capable of no improvement."

"It will be seen," he now says, "that what I actually stated was as follows, 'I consider that though this system of management thus differs widely from that in force at home, the state of these prisons is not open to objection, nor susceptible of improvement in any material point.'"

And then he observes that it is hardly necessary to point out that what he spoke in praise of was the state of the prisons, not the system of the gaols.

If the passage from his former Despatch which he has cited was all he had written on the subject, it would perhaps be difficult to defend what is said in the Analysis, but it will be observed (by referring to his Despatch, No. 101, of the 2nd of June, 1868) that just before writing the passage he now quotes, he had cited some most unqualified praises of the system of the gaols uttered by Dr. Mouat, with the remark that it was not surprising Dr. Mouat had uttered them, and that he himself fully concurred in them. The particular words used were borrowed from those in a Minute written in passing the papers to me. But I was fully persuaded that they conveyed Sir H. Ord's meaning fully and fairly. The misrepresentation was wholly unintentional. Then Sir H. Ord says that there is no ground for saying that he said that no system could make the criminals work harder, and that that was all he had to look to. There was no intention of saying that he said so. It was meant as an explanation of the praises which we in the Colonial Office supposed him to have bestowed on the system of the gaols.

There was, perhaps, nothing to find fault with in my making what (as I thought) was a satisfactory explanation, but in preparing the paper for transmission to Sir H. Ord I should have made it my care to strike out this, and also the other passage he complains of, and I can only apologize for my heedlessness, and for the offence I have given. I meant to ascribe nothing to him that was not wise and honourable.

No. 49.

No. 49.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR SIR H. ST. GEORGE ORD, C.B.,
to THE EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 210.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Singapore, September 28, 1869

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 119,* 7th July, 1869, in reply to my Despatch, No. 51, 1st March, 1869, in which * Page 71. I complained of a Memorandum respecting the prisons of the Straits Settlements, which had been furnished to me by way of a basis for the instructions in your Lordship's Despatch of the 15th December, 1868.

K

EASTERN.

2. Your Lordship is good enough to state that although part of that Memorandum was expressed in terms which might naturally give offence, yet having referred to it "in extenso" (that sent to me forming but a part of it), your Lordship perceives that what I object to is all that I could think objectionable, and that I should have had no reason to complain of the general spirit in which it was written; it appearing to have been mainly by inadvertence that the paper, curtailed and rescinded for transmission to me, came to include what has been displeasing to me, whilst it excluded what bore the other way.

3. Such a statement from your Lordship, even if unaccompanied by the satisfactory explanation which the analyst has offered respecting his remarks, would have been amply sufficient to remove all cause of complaint on my part, and I should not have thought it necessary to trouble your Lordship with any further communication on the subject, but that I perceive that in the Blue Book, "Prisons Discipline in the Colonies," "Further Correspondence," forwarded to me in your Lordship's Circular Despatch, 28th June, 1869, there is published at pages 78 to 81 a copy of my Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 101, of the 2nd June, 1868, of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 3, of the 15th December, 1868, and of this Memorandum which has formed the subject of my complaint.

4. I cannot doubt but that your Lordship, who so fully admits the justice of the exception I took to this Memorandum when it existed (as far as I was aware) only in the form of a communication between the Secretary of State and officers under his authority, will recognize the pain I must feel at learning now that the document has been for several months past circulated amongst Members of both Houses of Parliament, and made available to the public. I presume that many months must yet elapse before an opportunity is afforded for my justification, but I trust your Lordship will pardon my expressing my earnest, anxious hope that steps will be taken so soon as may be conveniently practicable for correcting the erroneous, and as I cannot but feel injurious impressions regarding me, to which the publication of this Memorandum must have given rise.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD.

No. 50.

No. 50.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to
Governor Sir H. ST. GEORGE ORD, C.B.

(No. 231.)

SIR, Downing Street, December 27, 1869.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 210,* of the 28th of September, requesting that steps may be taken so soon as may be conveniently practicable for correcting the erroneous and, as you cannot but feel, injurious impressions regarding you, to which the publication of a Memorandum, prepared in the Colonial Office, on the prisons of the Straits Settlements in November, 1868, must have given rise.

In reply I have to inform you that the explanatory correspondence, as noted in the margin, which passed on the subject, will be included in the next Parliamentary Paper on Colonial Prisons, which will probably be presented early in next Session.

Governor Sir H. St. George Ord, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE,

Page 73.

r H. Ord,
p. 51, March
1869, p. 69.
rd Gran-
ville,
p. 119, July
1869, p. 73.
r H. Ord,
p. 210, Sept.
1869, p. 76.
rd Gran-
ville,
p. 231, Dec.
1869.

No. 51.

No. 51.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. ST. GEORGE ORD, C.B., to The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., dated Government House, Singapore, October 6, 1869, No. 219,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the rules and regulations for prisons which have been lately passed by the Governor in Council, and which your Lordship will observe, from page 483 of the Blue Book, were in the course of revision at the time the Book was being compiled.

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Enclosure in No. 51.

EASTERN.

Enclosure in No. 51.

EXTRACT from the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 12th November, 1868.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No 187.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following prisons at the several Settlements under the Prisons Ordinance, 1868.

The prisons heretofore known as Her Majesty's or the Colonial gaols at the several Settlements, to be prisons for the custody of prisoners for Debt and on Civil Process, and of persons committed for trial by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Coroner, or for want of sureties to appear and prosecute or give evidence.

The prisons heretofore known as Houses of Correction at the several Settlements to be prisons for the custody of persons sentenced to imprisonment for criminal offences, and of persons confined for want of sureties to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The prisons heretofore known as the Convict Lines or Convict Gaols at the several Settlements to be prisons for the custody of persons sentenced to penal servitude, and of persons sentenced to transportation, so long as such persons shall remain at the Settlement previous to the further carrying out of the sentence of transportation.

EXTRACTS from RULES and REGULATIONS for PRISONS, framed by the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL (referred to in LORD GRANVILLE'S Reply.)

GAOLER.

18. The Gaoler shall not grant permission to prisoners to see their friends without the sanction of the Sheriff or the Superintendent of Convicts as the case may be, and then only at intervals as follows:—

Permission to prisoners to see friends

Civil Prisons.

- Debtors - - - Mondays and Thursdays every week.
- Untried Prisoners - - On Wednesdays in every week.

Criminal Prisons.

- If sentenced for any term under one month - - No visit except under special circumstances.
 - If for any term over one month and under four months One visit.
 - If for any term over four months and under six months Two visits.
 - If for any term over six months - - - - - Once during every six months.
- The interview not to last longer than 20 minutes except in special cases.
No more than two visitors to be admitted at the same time to visit convicted prisoners.

19. Permission shall be granted by the Gaoler to the Colonial Chaplain, to visit prisoners in the prison at such proper and reasonable times as may be approved by the Governor, and such permission may also be granted to ministers of other religious persuasions, if specially requested by a prisoner.

Visits of clergymen and ministers.

No. 52.

No. 52.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir H. ST. GEORGE ORD, C.B.

(No. 215.)

SIR, Downing Street, December 6, 1869.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 219,* of the 6th of October, enclosing a volume of New Prison Regulations. At page 15 (Rule 18, Title "Gaoler") I find it laid down that debtors may be visited twice a week by their friends; untried prisoners, once a week; and long-sentenced prisoners once in six months.

* Page 74.

The restriction on the visits to untried prisoners might possibly prevent a proper preparation of their defence. An accused person who is in prison while his accuser is at large, is at best fighting a very unequal battle, and the interests of justice seem to require that all reasonable facility should be given to the communications between him and his friends or advisers.

The rule in regard to visiting long-sentenced prisoners differs somewhat from the English rule on the same subject, which is that they may only be visited for the first two years at intervals of six months, in the third year once in four months, and afterwards once in three months, the increasing frequency being a reward for good behaviour. I find no rule in this volume as to the intervals at which prisoners may correspond with their friends. The English rule, as in regard to visits, is one of increasing frequency, depending on good conduct.

EASTERN.

By Rule 19 (page 15, Title "Gaoler") I see that a prisoner may be visited by a minister of a denomination other than the Established Church, if he specially requests it. A similar rule came under my notice some time since in another Colony, and the rule then suggested (and adopted) was to the effect that the initiative in the matter should not be given to the prisoner, but that when a Dissenter was committed, notice of his being in gaol should be given to the minister of his denomination. Such a rule would be in accordance with the spirit of the English Prison Ministers Act, 1863.

I think that in this and the other points I have alluded to, it would be worth while to consider whether the English practice is not preferable.

Governor Sir H. St. George Ord, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 53.

No. 53.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. ST. GEORGE ORD, C.B., to
The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

(No. 44.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Singapore, February 24, 1870.

* Page 75.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 215,* 6th December, 1869, suggesting certain alterations which your Lordship thinks is desirable should be introduced into the prison regulations lately framed by the Governor in Council.

2. The limitation of the privilege of receiving visitors to once a week in the case of untried prisoners appears to have always existed in the Settlements. It is obviously open to the objection your Lordship urges against it, and I propose amending the regulation by adding that the Gaoler is to allow all reasonable facilities for communications between untried prisoners and their advisers or their friends for the purpose of preparing their defence.

3. Criminals are never sentenced to imprisonment for more than two years, and if sentenced to transportation or penal servitude, they have been hitherto, and will probably continue to be, sent out of the country, so that the English rule, which restricts visits to once in six months within the first two years, is virtually carried out. The privilege which the English rule accords for good conduct is, however, unobjectionable, and it will be added to the regulations.

4. In regard to the rule for correspondence, the instances are exceedingly rare when native prisoners ask for the indulgence. The regulation in force in regard to European and Eurasian transmarine convicts are as follows, and they will now be added to the regulations: "Every prisoner may, upon reception, write one letter; the privilege afterwards of writing a letter or receiving a letter will be at intervals of one month. Letters disapproved of will be suppressed, and the privilege for that time forfeited, if the Comptroller of Convicts should consider such forfeiture necessary. In case of misconduct, the privilege shall be postponed or forfeited at the discretion of the Comptroller. Events of importance will be communicated to them at any period by the Superintendent of Convicts. Special application under particular circumstances will be favourably considered by the Lieutenant-Governor or Comptroller of Convicts for relaxation of the rule as to letters and visits."

5. With respect to the visits of ministers of religion to prisoners, the rule in force in England, that whenever a prisoner is committed notice of his being in gaol should be sent to the minister of his denomination, though very desirable when the prisoners are Christians, is inapplicable to the circumstances of these Settlements, where the prisoners are almost exclusively heathen, and have no priest or person occupying the position of a Christian minister who would come to visit them, or they would wish to see. I do not think, therefore, that it would be advisable to adopt this rule in preference to the existing one, which has been long in force, and is found to work very satisfactorily.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD.

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